

National Collegiate Athletic Association
1983 Convention
Proceedings



**77th Annual Convention
January 10-12, 1983
San Diego, California**

Proceedings

of the

**77th Annual
Convention**

of the

**National Collegiate
Athletic Association**

Town and Country Hotel
San Diego, California
January 10-12, 1983

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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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 Mission, Kansas 66201
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1983 NCAA Administrative Organization

NCAA Administrative Committee

The Administrative Committee includes the NCAA officers (president, secretary-treasurer, division vice-presidents) and the NCAA executive director.

President

JOHN L. TONER
Director of Athletics
University of Connecticut,
Storrs, Connecticut 06269

Secretary-Treasurer

JOHN R. DAVIS
Associate Dean and Director
Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station

John I. Vice-President: Gwendolyn Norrell, Michigan State University, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Division II Vice-President: Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State College

President: Reinhard J.
(Lewin)

Executive Director
WALTER BYERS
Nall Avenue at 63rd Street
P.O. Box 1906
Minneapolis 66001

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NCAA Council. The Council is elected by the annual Convention of the Association. The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer are ex officio members and serve as chair and secretary, respectively. The remainder of the Council includes 22 from Division I members (including at least six women), 11 from Division II members (including at least three women) and 11 from Division III members (including at least three women). The representatives of each division are elected for terms of four years by the membership of that division present and voting at the division round table during the annual Convention. [Constitution 5.1.]

Division I

Term Expires Jan 1986*

Director of Women's Athletics
Hofstra University
Hempstead New York 11550

Mary Alice Hill
Associate Director of Athletics
San Diego State University
San Diego, California 92182

Wilford S. Bailey Coordinator of Special Projects, Office of the Vice-President for Research	Auburn University 205 Samford Hall Auburn, Alabama 36849	I-A Southeastern Conference	Jan. 1987*
William H. Baughn Dean, Graduate School of Business	University of Colorado Campus Box 419 Boulder, Colorado 80309	I-A Big Eight Conference	Jan. 1986*
Francis W. Bonner Professor of English	Furman University Greenville, South Carolina 29613	I-AA South	Jan. 1985*
Richard W. Burns Professor of Curriculum, College of Education	University of Texas El Paso, Texas 79968	I-A Western Athletic Conference	Jan. 1986*
G. Jean Cerra Associate Director of Athletics	University of Missouri Columbia, Missouri 65205	I-At Large	Jan. 1987*
Eugene F. Corrigan Director of Athletics	University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, Indiana 46556	I-A Independents (North)	Jan. 1984
Lewis A. Cryer, Commissioner	Pacific Coast Athletic Association 1700 E. Dyer Road, Suite 140 Santa Ana, California 92705	I-A Pacific Coast Athletic Association	Jan. 1987
Jack V. Doland President	McNeese State University Lake Charles, Louisiana 70609	I-AA West	Jan. 1984
Mikki Flowers Assistant Director of Athletics	Old Dominion University Norfolk, Virginia 23508	I-Other	Jan. 1984
Thomas J. Frericks Director of Athletics	University of Dayton Dayton, Ohio 45469	I-Other	Jan. 1986
Mary Alice Hill Associate Director of Athletics	San Diego State University	I-At Large	Jan. 1987

• Not eligible for reselection in this 20

		Division II		Term Expires	
		Name, Institution		Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985
John W. Kaiser Director of Athletics St. John's University Jamaica, New York 11439	I-Other	Jan. 1984			
David L. Maggard Director of Athletics University of California Berkeley, California 94720	I-A Pacific-10 Conference	Jan. 1984			
Andrew T. Mooradian Director of Athletics University of New Hampshire Durham, New Hampshire 03824	I-AA East	Jan. 1986*			
Gwendolyn Norrell Professor, Counseling Center 207 Student Services Building Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan 48824	I-A Big Ten Conference	Jan. 1985*			
Sondra Norrell-Thomas Associate Director of Athletics Howard University Washington, D.C. 20059	I-At Large	Jan. 1987*			
Arliss L. Roaden President Tennessee Technological University P.O. Box 5007 Cookeville, Tennessee 38501	I-AA Central	Jan. 1985			
Charles H. Samson Vice-President for Planning Texas A&M University College Station, Texas 77843	I-A Southwest Athletic Conference	Jan. 1985*			
John W. Sawyer Professor of Mathematics and Computer Science Wake Forest University P.O. Box 7401 Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109	I-A Atlantic Coast Conference	Jan. 1984*			
Richard G. Shriner Director of Athletics Miami University Oxford, Ohio 45056	I-A Mid-American Athletic Conference	Jan. 1985*			
Hindman Wall Director of Athletics Tulane University New Orleans, Louisiana 70118	I-A Independents (South)	Jan. 1986*			
Jean Board Coordinator of Women's Athletics Grand Valley State Colleges Allendale, Michigan 49401	Judith M. Brame Director of Women's Athletics California State University Northridge, California 91330	Jan. 1986*			
Howard Elwell Director of Athletics Gannon University Erie, Pennsylvania 16541	Asa N. Green President Livingston University Livingston, Alabama 35470	Jan. 1987*			
Edwin W. Lawrence Director of Athletics Cheyney State College Cheyney, Pennsylvania 19319	Billy M. Miller Director of Athletics Southwest Texas State University San Marcos, Texas 78666	Jan. 1987*			
Bob Moorman, Commissioner Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association 2013 Cunningham Drive, Suite 241 Hampton, Virginia 23666	Bob Moorman, Commissioner Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association 2013 Cunningham Drive, Suite 241 Hampton, Virginia 23666	Jan. 1986*			
Milton J. Piepul, Chair, Department of Athletics and Physical Education; Director of Athletics American International College 1000 State Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01109	James R. Spalding Director of Athletics Bellarmine College Louisville, Kentucky 40205	Jan. 1987*			
Ade L. Sponberg Director of Athletics North Dakota State University Fargo, North Dakota 58105	P. LaVerne Sweat Coordinator of Women's Athletics Hampton Institute P.O. Box 6543 Hampton, Virginia 23668	Jan. 1984*			

*Not eligible for reelection to this position

Division III	Name, Institution	Term Expires
Anthony Diekema	Elmer W. Yoest	Jan. 1986*
President	Director of Athletics	
Calvin College	Otterbein College	
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506	Westerville, Ohio 43081	
Thomas M. Kinder	Jan. 1985	
Director of Athletics		
Bridgewater College		
Bridgewater, Virginia 22812		
Elizabeth A. Kruczek	Jan. 1986*	
Director of Athletics		
Fitchburg State College		
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420		
Mary Jean Mulvaney	Jan. 1987*	
Chair, Department of Physical Education & Athletics		
University of Chicago		
5640 South University Avenue		
Chicago, Illinois 60637		
Edwin D. Muto	Jan. 1985*	
Director of Men's Athletics		
State University of New York		
Alumni Arena		
Buffalo, New York 14260		
Donald M. Russell	Jan. 1984*	
Chair, Department of		
Physical Education; Director of Athletics		
Wesleyan University		
Middletown, Connecticut 06457		
Robert T. Shields	Jan. 1986*	
Director of Athletics		
Fairleigh Dickinson University		
285 Madison Avenue		
Madison, New Jersey 07940		
Judith M. Sweet	Jan. 1985	
Director of Athletics		
University of California, San Diego		
La Jolla, California 92093		
Patricia A. Thompson	Jan. 1987*	
Assistant Director of Athletics		
Elmira College		
Murray Athletic-Education Center		
Horseheads, New York 14845		
Kenneth J. Weller	Jan. 1984*	
President		
Central College		
Pella, Iowa 50219		

*Not eligible for reelection to this position.

*Not eligible for reelection to this position.

NCAA Executive Committee

The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer are ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The division vice-presidents automatically are members, and the remaining nine members are elected by the Council for a term of five years. The terms of no more than two of the nine Council-elected members shall expire in any one year. [Constitution 5.2.]

Division	Name, Institution	Term Expires	Term Expires
I-A	Ernest C. Casale Assistant to the President Temple University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122	Jan. 1985*	Jan. 1988*
II	Connie Claussen Coordinator, Women's Athletics University of Nebraska, Omaha 60th and Dodge Street Omaha, Nebraska 68182	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1988
I-Other	Robert H. Frailey Director of Athletics American University Washington, D.C. 20016	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1988*
I-AA	Barbara B. Hollmann Associate Director of Athletics University of Montana Missoula, Montana 59812	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1987*
I-A	Fred Jacoby Commissioner Southwest Athletic Conference Box 47420 Dallas, Texas 75247	Jan. 1987*	Jan. 1987*
I-AA	Walter Reed Director of Athletics Jackson State University Jackson, Mississippi 39217	Jan. 1986*	Jan. 1986*
II (VP)	Edwin W. Lawrence Director of Athletics Cheyney State College Cheyney, Pennsylvania 19319	Jan. 1984*	Jan. 1984*
I-A	Henry T. Lowe Professor of Law University of Missouri 218 Tate Hall Columbia, Missouri 65211	Jan. 1984*	Jan. 1984*
I-A	Gwendolyn Norrell (I VP) Professor, Counseling Center Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan 48824	Jan. 1985*	Jan. 1985*

III	Robert F. Riedel Director of Athletics Geneseo State University College Geneseo, New York 14454	Jan. 1986*
I-A	Charley Scott Associate Academic Vice-President University of Alabama, P.O. Box 1933 University, Alabama 35686	Jan. 1985*
III (VP)	Kenneth J. Weller President Central College Pella, Iowa 50219	Jan. 1984*

*Not eligible for reelection to this position.

*Not eligible for reelection to this position.

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888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019

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 Ursinus College: Adele P. Boyd
 Utica College: Lansing Baker, James A. Spartano
 Vassar College: Richard G. Becker
 Villanova University: Ted Aceto, Rev. John M. Driscoll, Rev. McCarthy
 Wagner College: Walt Hameline
 West Chester State College: Susan W. Lubking, Richard B. Yoder

West Virginia University: Forest J. Bowman, Fred A. Schaus
 William Paterson College: Arthur Eason

District 3

Alabama, University of, Tuscaloosa: Sam D. Bailey, Jeff Coleman, Ann Marie Lawler, Charley Scott, Joab Thomas
 Alabama, University of, in Birmingham: Avie J. Bridges, Richard L. Miller, Jerry D. Young
 Alabama A&M University: Gene Bright
 Alabama State University: Tommy L. Frederick
 Albany State College (Georgia): Wilburn A. Campbell Jr.
 Appalachian State University: Thomas Bohannon, Judy Clarke, Jim Garner, John E. Thomas
 Auburn University: Wilford S. Bailey, John Cochran, Joanna Davenport, L. Oval Jaynes
 Augusta College: George A. Christenberry, Roscoe R. Williams
 Austin Peay State University: Johnny Miller, Robert O. Riggs
 Bellarmine College: David O'Toole, James R. Spalding
 Bethune-Cookman College: Lloyd C. Johnson
 Bridgewater College (Virginia): Thomas M. Kinder
 Central Florida, University of: Bill Callaertan, Bill Peterson
 Centre College: Charles Vahlkamp
 Christopher Newport College: R. Bev Vaughan
 Citadel, The: Col. William L. Harris, Edward L. Teague
 Clark College (Georgia): Leonidas S. Epps
 Clemson University: Bob Robinson, B. J. Skelton
 Columbus College: Frank M. Clements, Billy D. McGee
 Davidson College: Edward G. Farrell, J. B. Stroud
 Delta State University: Bradford W. Hovious, Kent Wyatt
 Duke University: William D. Bradford, M.D., Tom Butters, E. J. McDonald
 East Carolina University: Kenneth Karr, Ernest W. Schwarz
 East Tennessee State University: C. Douglas Messer
 Eastern Kentucky University: Donald G. Combs
 Elizabeth City State University: Thomas L. Caldwell
 Fayetteville State University: Charles A. Lyons Jr., John D. Marshall Jr.
 Fisk University: John C. Martin
 Florida, University of: William Carr, Richard C. Giannini, Mandell Glicksberg, Robert Q. Marston, Wright Waters, Marilyn Weiss
 Florida A&M University: Sarah E. Hill, Walter L. Smith, Roosevelt Wilson
 Florida International University: Nancy J. Olson
 Florida Southern College: Hal Smeltzly
 Florida State University: Bob Goin, Cecil W. Ingram, Barbara J. Palmer
 Fort Valley State College: Douglas T. Porter
 Frostburg State College: Kenneth Kutler
 Furman University: Dutch Baughman, Francis W. Bonner
 Georgia, University of: Vincent J. Dooley, Lee R. Hayley, Liz Murphy, William M. Powell
 Georgia Institute of Technology: Jim Luck, Homer C. Rice, William M. Sangster

Georgia Southern College: Frank C. Clark, David B. Wagner
Georgia State University: Noah N. Langdale Jr., William S. Patrick
Hampden-Sydney College: Wilfred R. Chassey
Hollins College: Marjorie Berkley, Lanetta Ware
Jacksonville State University: Jerry N. Cole
Jacksonville University: Paul S. Griffin
James Madison University: Ben L. Carnevale, S. Dean Ehlers, L.
Leotus Morrison University: Lucien Brush, Robert H. Scott
Johns Hopkins University: Susan B. Fearnster, Clifford O. Hagan, Otis A.
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Kentucky Wesleyan College: J. Robert Cockrum
Lane College: Willie G. Shaw
Liberty Baptist College: A. Brent Bledsoe, Tom Dowling
Livingston University: Asa N. Green
Longwood College: Carolyn V. Hodges
Louisiana State University: Robert E. Brodhead, James H. Wharton
Louisville, University of: Steve Bing, Burt L. Monroe, William C.
Olsen, Donald C. Swain
Lynchburg College: William H. Shellenberger
Marshall University: Dorothy E. Hicks, Lynn J. Snyder
Mary Baldwin College: Lois H. Blackburn
Mary Washington College: Edward H. Hegmann
Maryland, University of: College Park: Richard M. Dull, Randy
Hoffman, Charles A. Taff, Suzanne Tyler
Memphis State University: Thomas G. Carpenter, Charles Cavagnaro,
A. Ford Haynes, Billy J. Murphy, Elma Roane
Mercer University: Rollin Armour
Miami, University of: Thaddeus E. Foote II, Art Laskey, Harry C.
Mallios, George Onoprienko
Middle Tennessee State University: Jimmy Earle, Otis L. Floyd
Mississippi, University of: Warner Alford, Porter L. Fortune Jr., Jeanne
Taylor, Parham Williams
Mississippi College: John W. Legg, Lewis Nobles, John M. Williams
Mississippi State University: Elizabeth Birmingham, Donovan D.
Horn, Carl Maddox
Morehead State University: G. E. Moran Jr.
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North Carolina, University of: Chapel Hill: Moyer G. Smith, John D.
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North Carolina, University of: Charlotte: E. K. Fretwell Jr., Doug Orr,
Thomas C. Turner, Clyde L. Walker
North Carolina, University of: Wilmington: William J. Brooks
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James A. Williams Jr.
North Carolina Central University: Henry C. Lattimore

North Carolina State University: Robert S. Bryan, Willis R. Casey,
Nora Lynn Finch, Bruce R. Poulton, Frank Weedon
Northern Kentucky University: Lonnie J. Davis
Old Dominion University: James Jarrett, John Moore
Radford University: Donald N. Dedmon, Chuck Taylor
Richmond, University of: Charles S. Boone, Ruth Goehring, E. Bruce
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Roanoke College: Edgar L. Green
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St. Leo College: Norman D. Kaye
St. Paul's College: Joseph E. Thompson
Samford University: Leslie S. Wright, H. Evan Zeiger
Savannah State College: Wendell G. Rayburn
South, University of the: Walter Bryant Jr.
South Alabama, University of: James H. Boyd, Joe Gottfried
South Carolina, University of: Robert K. Marcum, John Moore
South Carolina State University: Willis C. Ham
South Florida, University of: Stewart W. Schneller, John Wadas
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Sidney E. Weatherford
Southern University, New Orleans: Artis M. Davenport II
Southern University: Fred H. Cooper, Pope A. Duncan
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Tennessee, University of: Chattanooga: Sharon C. Fanning, Frederick
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Tennessee, University of: Knoxville: H. Alan Lasater, George Robert
Woodruff
Tennessee, University of: Martin: Ernest W. Blythe Jr., Ray Mears,
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Tennessee State University: Sterlin Adams, Frederick S. Humphries,
Samuel R. Whiteman
Tennessee Technological University: Thurston E. Banks, David W.
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Wall
Vadosta State College: Joe A. Gore, William C. Grant
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Harsh, Roy Kramer
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Virginia Commonwealth University: Lewis B. Mills, Elizabeth S.
Royster
Virginia Military Institute: Col. John G. Barrett, Tom Joynes
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James I. Robertson Jr.
Virginia State University: William M. Bennett, Roosevelt Cunningham,
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Marvin L. Kummel, Paul J. Olscamp

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Carroll College: DeWayne King

Case Western Reserve University: J. William Grice

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Illinois College: Joe Brooks

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Indiana State University, Evansville: Charles J. Bertram, Donald Bennett

Indiana University, Bloomington: Anita Aldrich, Ralph W. Floyd, Isabella Hutchison, Elizabeth Kurpius, Harry Pratier, Jack R. Wentworth

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Kenyon College: Jeffrey Vennell

Lake Superior State College: Ronald R. Cooper

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Michigan State University: Kathy Lindahl, Gwendolyn Norrell, Douglas W. Weaver

Michigan Technological University: Ross Johnson, Ted Kearly

Millikin University: Merle W. Chapman

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Minnesota, University of, Morris: Willis R. Kelly

Minnesota, University of, Twin Cities: Merrily Dean Baker, Gary Engstrand, Paul R. Giel, Jo-Ida C. Hansen, C. Peter Magrath, M. Catherine Mathison, Robert A. Stein

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North Park College: Lee Sundholm

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 St. Norbert College: Albert E. Negratti
 St. Olaf College: Robert D. Gelle
 St. Thomas, College of: Frank Mach
 Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville: James R. Buck, Eldon M. Bigham, Pam Gunsten, Cindy Jones
 Toledo, University of: Glen R. Driscoll, Vernon M. Smith, Charles Snyder, John Stoeppler, Marnie Swift
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 Wayne State University (Michigan): Robert C. White
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 Western Michigan University: Chauncey Brinn, Christine Hoyles, Leo C. Vander Beek, Tom H. Wonderling
 Wheaton College (Illinois): Henry Nelson, Jack Swartz
 Wisconsin, University of, Green Bay: Donald F. Harden, Charles Ihre, Edward W. Weidner
 Wisconsin, University of, LaCrosse: E. William Vickroy
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison: Otto Breitenbach, Diane Lindstrom, Frank J. Remington, Kit Saunders
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee: Daniel I. Harris, Daryl Leonard
 Wisconsin, University of, Oshkosh: Helen Briwa, James J. Flood
 Wisconsin, University of, Parkside: Wayne E. Dannehl
 Wisconsin, University of, Platteville: Alva Jared
 Wisconsin, University of, Stevens Point: Virgil A. Thiesfeld
 Wisconsin, University of, Stout: Warren C. Bowles
 Wisconsin, University of, Whitewater: Marty Van Steenderen
 Wittenberg University: Linda Arena, Ralph Lenz, Robert E. Rosenzrans
 Wooster, College of: Gordon Collins, Bob Nye
 Wright State University: Michael J. Cusack, Gordon L. Wise
 Xavier University: Rev. Charles L. Currie, Anthony B. Harris, Earl J. Kronenberger
 Youngstown State University: John J. Coffelt, Lawrence Looby, William E. Narduzzi

District 5

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 Buena Vista College: Darrell J. Peck
 Central College (Iowa): Ronald M. Schipper, Kenneth J. Weller
 Central Missouri State University: Jerry Hughes, Ginny Sutton, Floyd A. Walker
 Klimstra, Margaret Matthias, Albert Somit, Charlotte West

Colorado, University of: William H. Baughn, Edwin B. Crowder
 Cornell College: Jerry Clark
 Creighton University: Robert J. Gerraughty, Michael Leighton, Rev. Michael G. Morrison, Daniel J. Offenburger
 Drake University: James A. Adams, Robert D. Karnes, Betty Miles, Wilbur C. Miller
 Grinnell College: Cathie Ann Schweitzer
 Indiana State University, Terre Haute: Alpha T. Cleary, Bernard Cooper, John C. Jessell, Richard G. Landini
 Iowa State University: John P. Mahlstedt, Louis G. McCullough, Max Urick
 Kansas, University of: Del Brinkman, Monte C. Johnson
 Kansas State University: Robert R. Snell, Dick Towers, Kathy Treadway
 Luther College: Betty Hoff, Paul Solberg
 Mankato State University: Georgene Brock, James R. Otto
 Missouri, University of, Columbia: G. Jean Cerra, Dave Hart, Jack Lengyel, Henry T. Lowe
 Missouri, University of, Rolla: Billy A. Key
 Missouri, University of, St. Louis: Charles P. Korr, Charles Smith
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln: Don Bryant, June B. Davis, Robert S. Devaney, Martin A. Massengale, James O'Hanlon
 Nebraska, University of, Omaha: Connie Claussen, Don Leahy, Larry Trussell
 Nebraska Wesleyan University: Arthur C. Nicolai
 New Mexico State University: Keith Colson, Karen Fey, Del Wells
 North Dakota, University of: Carl R. Miller, George W. Schubert, Helen Smiley
 North Dakota State University: Lynn Dorn, David Forbes, Ade L. Sponberg
 Northern Colorado, University of: Donald Chaloupka, Rosemary Fri, Robert Montgomery, Robert A. Oliver
 Northern Iowa, University of: Bob Bowlsby, John J. Kamerick, Stanley B. Sheriff, Robert D. Stansbury
 Northwest Missouri State University: John Paul Mees
 Oklahoma, University of: Daniel G. Gibbens, Wade H. Walker
 Oklahoma City University: Arnold Short, Jerald C. Walker
 Oklahoma State University: Raymond E. Chapel, Susan S. Hall, Richard A. Young
 Oral Roberts University: Robert T. Brooks, Paul Brynteson
 St. Cloud State University: Noel W. Olson
 St. Louis University: Albert E. Bender, Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Lawrence S. Preo
 South Dakota, University of: Jacky Doyle, George R. Horner, Mary Mock
 South Dakota State University: Sherwood O. Berg, Harry L. Forsyth, Mylo A. Hellickson
 Southeast Missouri State University: John Koenig, Marvin Rosengarten
 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale: Lewis B. Hartzog, W. D.

Southwest Missouri State University: Larry L. George, Robert K. Gilmore, Bill Rowe, Aldo A. Sebben, Mary Jo Wynn
Tulsa, University of: Bradley E. Place, Emery C. Turner
Wartburg College: John F. Kurtt
Washington University (Missouri): Lynn C. Imergoot
West Texas State University: Don W. Davis, Leon Treteil
Wichita State University: Martin M. Perline, C. Russell Wentworth

District 6

Abilene Christian University: Wally Bullington
Acorn State University: Marino H. Casem, Walter Washington
Angelo State University: Phil George
Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville: J. Frank Broyles, Ruth Cohoon,
Albert M. Witte
Arkansas, University of, Little Rock: Happy Mahsouz
Arkansas, University of, Pine Bluff: Vannette W. Johnson
Arkansas State University: Bill Davidson, Sam R. Gennuso, Kay Woodiel
Baylor University: Edwin P. Horner, Bill Menefee
Bishop College: James L. Jones
Centenary College: Walter C. Stevens, David Thomas
Grambling State University: Joseph B. Johnson, Eddie Melton Jones
Hardin-Simmons University: Jesse C. Fletcher
Houston, University of: Dolores Copeland, Thomas J. Ford, Michael T. Johnson, John V. Kasser
Houston Baptist University: Ed S. Billings, Stephen Donohue
Jackson State University: Walter Reed
Lamar University: H. Ed Eyeland, James B. Higgins, Belle Mead Holm, Robert Kemble
Louisiana Tech University: Charles W. Bussey Jr., Sonja S. Hogg, Harold J. Smolinski, F. Jay Taylor
McNeese State University: Jack V. Doland, Ernie Duplechin, Charles W. Sparks
Mississippi Valley State University: Joe L. Boyer, James C. Coleman, Reginal L. Henderson
North Texas State University: John R. Carroll, Irma J. Caton, Fred McCain, Walter Parker
Northeast Louisiana University: Maynard Dolecheck, Benny Hollis
Northwestern State University (Louisiana): Tynes Hildebrand, Dan B. Carr
Pan American University: Ronald L. Appelbaum, Harry Gilligan, Miguel A. Nevarez
Prairie View A&M University: Marion Henry
Rice University: James A. Castaneda, Alan J. Chapman, August Erfurth Jr., Martha E. Hawthorne
Sam Houston State University: Tom Davis, Ron Randleman
Southern Methodist University: Barbara Camp, Bob Hitch, John E. Kennedy, L. Donald Shields, Doug Smith, John D. Twinning
Southern University, Baton Rouge: Richard A. Hill, Jesse N. Stone Jr.
Southwest Texas State University: Billy M. Miller, Allan Watson
Southwestern Louisiana, University of: Oliver Blanchard Jr., Mel Didier, Gerard St. Martin

Stephen F. Austin State University: Jim Hess, Baker Patillo
Texas, University of, Arlington: John J. Haynes, Wendell H. Nedderman, William E. Reeves
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Texas Women's University: Joanne Kuhn
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District 7

Adams State College: Richard Ulrich
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Brigham Young University: Clayne R. Jensen, Glen C. Tuckett, Lu Wallace
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Colorado School of Mines: R. Bruce Allison, John A. Hogan
Colorado State University: Thurman F. McGraw, Nancy J. O'Connor
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Eastern Montana College: Elwood B. Hahn
Gonzaga University: Robert C. Branch, Rev. Bernard J. Coughlin, Dan Fitzgerald
Hawaii, University of: Cynthia J. Boerner, Ted Livingston, Ray Nagel
Idaho, University of: William S. Belknap, Kathy Clark, W. Hal Godwin, John Ikeda
Idaho State University: I. J. Caccia, Darold H. Chambers, Kathy Hildreth
Metropolitan State College: William Helman
Montana, University of: Evan Denney, Barbara B. Hollmann, Harley W. Lewis
Montana State University: Edward L. Hanson, Virginia Hunt, Tom Parac
Nevada, University of, Las Vegas: Richard Harp, Christina Kunzer, Bradley L. Rothermel
Nevada, University of, Reno: Joseph N. Crowley, Richard M. Trachok, William P. Wallace
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Regis College: Christopher Dittman

San Diego State University: Thomas B. Day, Mary Alice Hill, James G. Malik

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Texas, University of, El Paso: Richard W. Burns

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California, University of, Riverside: Chris Rinne, James J. Sims

California, University of, San Diego: Judith M. Sweet

California, University of, Santa Barbara: Edward Birch, Kenneth E. Droscher

California, University of, Santa Cruz: James S. Bosco

California Institute of Technology: Warren G. Emery

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo: Richard Heaton, Marilyn McNeil, Kendrick Walker

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: James Bell, Jack B. Frost, Karen Miller

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Fullerton, California State University: Jewel Plummer Cobb, Lynn Eilefson, Leanne Grotke, Frank Marini, Patrick A. Wegner

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Long Beach, California State University: Robert Donlan, Keith Polakoff, Carol Revers, Frances Schaafisma, Corey Van Fleet

Los Angeles, California State University: John A. Dah, Dennis J. Keihin, Mike Moode

Loyola Marymount University: Henry F. Durand, Rev. Donald Merrifield, William Moehs, Margaret Olaveson

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Pomona-Pitzer Colleges: Edward W. Malan

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M. Patterson
College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin: Jack Swartz
*College Football Association: Charles M. Neinas
East Coast Conference: D. J. Dijulia
Eastern Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women: Sharon
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Eastern College Athletic Conference: Robert M. Whitelaw, Clayton
W. Chapman, Dave Lehn
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Heartland Collegiate Conference: John J. Hinga
High Country Athletic Conference: Judy Ray
Ivy League: James M. Litvack, John B. Fox Jr., A. J. Maruca
Lone Star Conference: Gerald B. Robins
Massachusetts State College Athletic Conference: F. Paul Bogan
Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference: Jim McDermott
Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference: Jerry Lovelace, David
Axelson, Joe Mitch
Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Albert L. Deal
Mid-American Athletic Conference: James W. Lessig
Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference: Kenneth Free
Midwest Athletic Conference for Women: Carolyn Tyirin Kirk
Midwestern City Conference: Cecil N. Coleman
Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Jo Ann Andregg
Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Ken B. Jones
Missouri Valley Conference: Richard D. Martin
Mountain West Athletic Conference: Sharon M. Holmberg
North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: R. D. Halford
Northern California Athletic Conference: Frank B. Jones
Northern Pacific Athletic Conference: Deanna Sciaraffa, Joan Parker
Ohio Athletic Conference: Armin Langholz
Ohio Valley Conference: James E. Delany
*Nonvoting

Pacific Coast Athletic Association: Lewis A. Cryer, Dennis Farrell
Pacific-10 Conference: Wiles Hallock, David Price
Southeastern Conference: H. Boyd McWhorter, Bob Barrett, James
L. McCullough, Mark Womack

Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: William B.
Aree
Southern Conference: Kenneth G. Germann
Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: George H. Hobson,
James E. Hawkins

Southland Conference: Dick Oliver, Don Graham
Southland Women's Conference: Margie Hinton
Southwest Athletic Conference: Fred Jacoby, Harold W. Lahar, Cliff
Speegle
Southwestern Athletic Conference: Norris Allen Edney
State University of New York Athletic Conference: Charles L.
Crawford
Sun Belt Conference: Victor A. Bubas
Sunshine State Conference: Norman D. Kaye
Trans America Athletic Conference: Bob Vanatta
West Coast Athletic Conference: G. B. Wyness
Western Athletic Conference: Joseph L. Kearney
Western Collegiate Athletic Association: Terri Riffe
*Western Collegiate Hockey Association: Robert J. Geary
*Western Football Conference: Vic Buccola
*Nonvoting

Affiliated Members

California Association of Community Colleges: Walter C. Rilliet
National Association of Basketball Coaches: Joseph R. Vancisin
National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics: Michael J.
Cleary
National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Vincent Draddy,
Richard W. Kazmaier Jr., Jimmie McDowell
NCAA Division I Track and Field Coaches Association: Dean Hayes
U.S. Fencing Coaches Association: Jo Redmon
Women's Basketball Coaches Association: Betty Jaynes

Visitors

After Career Enterprises: Henry Childs
American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Of-
ficers: Al Papik
American Association of State Colleges and Universities: Richard
Novak
American Council on Education: Bob Aaron, Robert H. Atwell, Harry
A. Marmion, J. W. Peitason, Albert Schwartz
American Hotels in Hawaii: Sam Min
Athletic Services: Howard Hohman
Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union: Ken Shields
Concordia College (New York): C. Alan Meyers
Cotton Bowl Athletic Association: Jim Brock, Field Scovell
Fiesta Bowl: Bruce Skinner, Rox Stewart
Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: H. D. Peterson

Hall of Fame Tip-Off Classic: Joe Auth, Bill Sullivan, Dan Walsh
Hochberg, Philip R.; Washington, D.C.
Holiday Bowl: John Reid
Jacka, William M.; Birmingham, Alabama
Levenda, John; Santa Monica, California
Liberty Bowl: A. F. Dudley
Meadowlands: Loris Smith, Leslie Unger
National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges:
Susan Fratkin
National Invitation Tournament: Peter Carlesimo
Orange Bowl: B. B. Benjamin, Stephen A. Lynch
Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association: Bob Cheney, Millard
Davidson, Stanley Hahn, Thornton Hamlin, Don Judson, William
Nicholas, Fred Soldwedel
Purdue University, Calumet: John Friend
Rawling Sporting Goods: Allen Hager, Daniel Patterson
Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference: Paul W. Brechler, Wanda E.
Brechler
Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher
Education: Art Gissendanner, John P. Schaefer
Southland Sports Communications: Joe Gallagher
Spencer Marketing: Tim Fallon
Sugar Bowl: Mickey Holmes, Bill Martinez
Sun Bowl: Thomas R. Starr
Tangerine Bowl: Chuck Rohe
Thompson, David, Moscow, Idaho
U.S. Olympic Basketball: William L. Wall
U.S. Olympic Committee: Bill Theriault
VanderZwaag, Harold J.; Amherst, Massachusetts
Wall, William E.; Ann Arbor, Michigan
Western New Mexico University: Larry W. Gregory
Wisconsin Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Jan Stocker

Working News Media

ABC News: Eric V. Tait
ABC Sports: Donn R. Bernstein, Chuck Howard
Arizona Republic: Bob Hurt
Associated Press, Kansas City: Doug Tucker
Associated Press, New York: Herschel Nissenson
Atlanta Constitution: Norman Areay
Baltimore Evening Sun: Sandy McKee, John Stewart
Bradley Photographers: James T. Bradley
CBS Radio: Michael Ewing, Frank Miller Jr.
CBS Sports: Mark Carlson, Len DeLuca, Rex Lardner, Donn O'Brien,
Kevin O'Malley, Neal Pilson
Cable Equipment & Reports: Craig Vickers
Cable News Network: Dennis Kirkpatrick
California Voice: Thomas Lofton
Chronicle of Higher Education: John A. Crowl, N. Scott Vance
Daily California: Dennis Wynne
Dallas Morning News: Mark Blandshun

ESPN: Steve Bornstein, Fred Miller, Jules Winn
Fort Worth Star-Telegram: John Sturbin
Higher Education Daily: David Lytle
Host Communications: David Littleton
J. G. Productions: Jerry Gross
KCST-TV: Karen Dalton, Dan Diaz
KEMB-TV: Kathy Chin, Reed Galin, Erwin Fickas Jr.
KVOA-TV: Fred Allison, Rudy Casillas
Kansas City Times-Star: Steve Richardson
Los Angeles Times: Rich Roberts
Minnesota Daily: Mikki Morissette
NBC News: Don Oliver
NBC Sports: Rich Hussey, Ken Schanzer
Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
National Public Radio: Carl Laur
New York Times: Gordon White
Newark Star-Ledger: Tom Luicci
Newsday: Manny Topol
Notre Dame, University of: Roger Valdiserri
Oklahoman & Times: Jerry McConnell
Orlando Sentinel-Star: Larry Guest
Peninsula Times-Tribune: Ray Ratto
Philadelphia Daily News: Bill Fleischman
Philadelphia Inquirer: Mel Greenberg
QV Publishing: Dantia Quirk
Raleigh News & Observer: Chip Alexander
Rocky Mountain News: Dick Connor
Sacramento Bee: Bob Graswich
Salt Lake Tribune: John Mooney
San Diego State University: Bruce Herman
San Diego Tribune: Barry Bloom, Tom Cushman, T. R. Reinman
San Diego Union: Chris Jenkins, Bob Redding
Sports Illustrated: Bill Taaffe
TBS Sports: Terry Hansen, Michael Lardner, Greg Hansen, Bob Neal
Tucson Citizen: Corky Simpson
U.S. News & World Report: Al Sanoff
USA Today: Mike Lopresti
United Press International, San Diego: Hilmer Anderson
Washington Post: Mark G. Asher
Woolsack: Mitch Fenton

DIVISION I ROUND TABLE

Monday and Tuesday, January 10 and 11, 1983

The Division I round table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 8 a.m., Monday, January 10, in the Town and Country Room of the Town and County Hotel. John R. Davis of Oregon State University, chair of the Division I Steering Committee, presided. Panelists for the session included the other members of the Division I Steering Committee: Francis W. Bonner, Furman University; Richard W. Burns, University of Texas, El Paso; G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia; Chalmers W. Elliott, University of Iowa; Susan B. Fearnster, University of Kentucky; Porter L. Fortune, University of Mississippi; Mary Alice Hill, San Diego State University; Judith R. Holland, University of California, Los Angeles; Olav B. Kollevoll, Lafayette College; Noah N. Langdale Jr., Georgia State University; William A. Miller, North Texas State University; Andrew T. Moardian, University of New Hampshire; Gwendolyn Norrell, Michigan State University; Sondra Norrell-Thomas, Howard University; Alvin R. Paul, Columbia University; Charles H. Samson, Texas A&M University; John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University; Richard G. Shrider, Miami University, and Richard A. Young, Oklahoma State University.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round-table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning the proposed amendments is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Prior to the discussion of agenda items, Mr. Davis presented a series of general announcements concerning Convention publications and amendment procedures. He then reviewed the purposes of the round-table meeting.

It was noted that an additional Division I round-table session was scheduled for Tuesday, January 11, in order to provide an opportunity for Division I members to elect new Council members and a division vice-president in the event that proposed legislation to restructure the NCAA Council was adopted in the Convention's opening business session.

Council Restructuring

Mr. Davis reported that the proposed amendment to restructure the Council emanated from a resolution adopted at the 1982 Convention. This resolution stipulated that the Council would submit legislation for consideration at the 1983 Convention that would restructure the Council through expansion of its membership and assure guaranteed representation for each Division I-A football conference, each of the four Division I-AA football regions and other major interests within

Division I. In addition, the resolution supported the establishment of a partially federated Council meeting concept with the division units meeting separately to act upon matters pertaining exclusively to their respective divisions. The meeting of the full Council would be utilized to consider issues of overall Association policies and matters of interdivision interests.

After reviewing these issues, the Council developed a proposed amendment to expand the Council from 22 to 46 members, including the president, secretary-treasurer, 22 members from Division I (with specific minimum allocations for Division I-A, Division I-AA and those institutions not sponsoring football in that division) and 11 each from Divisions II and III. In addition, the proposal would preserve the current minimum allocations for women on the division steering committees and establish a partially federated format for meetings of the Council. The proposal also would establish the office of vice-president of each division and include those positions as officers of the Association, with the officers to form an Administrative Committee for constitutionally authorized transactions of business between meetings of the Council. Finally, the proposal would establish geographic representation regions, differing in each division, for service on the Council, and would realign the Nominating Committee and specify its procedures in nominating candidates for vacancies among the officers and on the Council.

Mr. Davis explained the rationale for the various aspects of the Council's restructuring proposal. He then reported that the Council had adopted guidelines to govern the election process at the January 11 round-table session.

Division I Academic Standards

Mr. Sawyer reviewed proposed legislation related to academic requirements governing the eligibility of student-athletes to participate in intercollegiate competition. He reported that the Council had submitted five alternative proposals, all involving the initial eligibility of entering student-athletes under the 2.000 rule, for consideration by the Division I membership. Mr. Sawyer indicated that while the Council did not necessarily endorse all of the proposals, it strongly favored a strengthening of academic standards in Division I and had attempted to present the various proposals in an orderly manner for the membership's vote.

The initial proposal had been developed through the American Council of Education and would establish a specific core curriculum for which a student must present a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in high school, as well as requiring a minimum SAT or ACT score, for purposes of determining initial eligibility at a Division I member institution. The required core curriculum stipulated by the proposal would include at least 11 academic courses involving at least three years in English, two in mathematics, two in social science and two in natural or physical science (including at least one laboratory course, if offered by the high school). The proposal would require a 700 combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections, or a 15 composite score on the ACT.

Mr. Sawyer noted that the additional proposals presented by the Council involving amendments to the 2,000 rule each would relate to the establishment of a specific core curriculum, with variations in the number and type of courses required. In addition, one of the remaining proposals also included a requirement related to standardized test scores.

Following Mr. Sawyer's presentation, the delegates participated in an extensive discussion of the academic proposals, with particular emphasis placed on the merits of requiring minimum scores from standardized tests. The delegates' attention then was directed to amendments related to the NCAA satisfactory progress rule, including a proposal that would require that hours earned by student-athletes at Divisions I and II member institutions to meet the satisfactory progress requirements must be degree credit toward the student-athlete's specific baccalaureate degree.

Other Legislation

Mr. Davis reviewed additional legislative proposals of interest to Division I member institutions. Among the proposals identified by the chair were amendments related to legislative requirements for the adoption of resolutions, conduct of the women's enforcement program, financial aid limitations, multiple sports participants, Division I membership criteria, ethical conduct, seasons of competition and coaching staff limitations. In reference to proposed legislation related to coaching staff limitations, it was noted, that delegates at the round table supported the division of an amendment proposed by the Council to add one assistant coach in football and one in basketball, while eliminating part-time assistant coaches in those sports. Dividing the proposal would enable Division I members to consider modification of the coaching staff limitations first in the sport of football and then in the sport of basketball. It was suggested by a representative of the NCAA Recruiting Committee that the proposal not be further subdivided, inasmuch as the original intent was to add an assistant coach in the sport of football while deleting the reference to part-time assistant coaches.

Voting Session

Following the morning business session on Tuesday, January 11, the Division I round table was reconvened at 1:30 p.m. in the Presidio Room of the Town and Country Hotel. Mr. Davis again presided as voting sessions were conducted to elect new Council members in accordance with the requirements of the newly adopted Council restructuring proposal.

After the presentation of the Nominating Committee's report, Mr. Davis accepted nominations from the floor for each available position; and following the election of new Council members, a division vice-president was selected. Following the completion of the election process, the meeting was adjourned.

DIVISION II ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 10, 1983

The Division II round table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 8:10 a.m. Monday, January 10, in the California Room of the Town and Country Hotel. Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State College, Division II Steering Committee chair, presided. Panelists included other members of the Division II Steering Committee: Joan Board, Grand Valley State Colleges; Judith M. Brane, California State University, Northridge; Lonnie J. Davis, Northern Kentucky University; Howard Elwell, Gannon University; Asa N. Green, Livingston University; Milton J. Piepul, American International-Pal College; Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University, and P. LaVerne Sweat, Hampton Institute. Committee member Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute, was not present.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round-table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning proposed amendments or other agenda items is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Mr. Lawrence introduced the panel and made general announcements regarding round-table procedures and the annual Convention in general. He noted that the round table constituted the opening of the Convention for members of Division II. Members of the panel then presented the topical groupings of amendments before the Convention, emphasizing those involving Division II members.

Academic Requirements

In response to a question, it was reported that the acceptable credit toward a specific baccalaureate degree specified in Proposal No. 56 would be any credit that the institution itself counts toward the degree being sought by the student-athlete involved.

Conference Voting

Bob Moorman, president of the College Divisions Commissioners Association, reported that the CDCA was opposed to Proposal No. 32, which would withdraw the voting privilege from allied members.

Division II Criteria

The Division II delegates in attendance discussed at length the provisions of Proposal No. 77, which would reduce the division's sports sponsorship requirement from six to four (including two team sports). Mr. Green presented the background of that proposal, which the steering committee originally had recommended at the 1982 Convention after a 1981 survey of the Division II membership had strongly favored a reduction in the sponsorship requirement. The proposal had been defeated by seven votes at the 1982 Convention, and the steering committee had resubmitted it through its individual institutions

because Division II chief executive officers apparently continued to favor such a proposal.

Those favoring the proposal cited financial exigencies that prevent their institutions from sponsoring as many sports as they would like, and some suggested that sports are being sponsored on a "token," rather than a quality, basis. Speakers in opposition noted that the Division II statement of philosophy commits its members to a program of broad participation, and others suggested that institutions could divert moneys from their football and basketball programs to support the fifth and sixth men's sports.

A straw vote of the round table clearly indicated that those in attendance were opposed to the proposal.

Tryout Rule

In a straw vote on Proposal No. 89, which would establish a liberalized tryout rule for Division II, those in attendance favored the amendment, 59-42.

Subsequently, the delegates were asked to express their preference between that proposal and No. 90, a slightly different tryout proposal for all three divisions. The response was overwhelmingly in favor of No. 89.

Waivers

Mr. Lawrence introduced representatives of three members that had petitioned for waivers of the Division II membership criteria—Concordia College (New York), Texas Lutheran College and Western New Mexico University. All delegates had received summaries of those requests, and the steering committee had voted to support those of Concordia and Texas Lutheran College. The steering committee had noted, however, that the Western New Mexico University request included no commitment to be in compliance with Division II criteria within the three-year period specified in Bylaw 10-1-(f).

Mr. Lawrence also reported that Bylaw 10-1-(f)-(2) requires an institution to be represented at the round table by its chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative or director of athletics. None of those individuals had appeared in behalf of the institution, which had asked its conference commissioner to make its presentation. Therefore, the round table was unable to act on the Western New Mexico request until the following day (see below).

The round table, in separate votes, approved the petitions of Concordia College and Texas Lutheran College.

Financial Aid

Mr. Sponberg explained that the steering committee had not sponsored Proposal No. 68 or Proposal No. 78 from the previous year's Convention inasmuch as the Division II chief executive officers at the annual NCAA-sponsored CEO meetings had not favored those proposals, both of which would have limited athletically related financial aid in Division II to tuition and fees (and, in No. 68, books).

Statement of Philosophy

Ms. Brame presented a proposed revision in the Division II philosophy statement, reporting that the revision had been suggested by the

Division II presidents attending the annual CEO meeting. The revision added to the opening portion of the statement an affirmation that a Division II member believes the educational welfare of its student-athletes is of primary concern. The revision was approved by the round table.

Championships

Each delegate had been provided a summary of the Association's championships financial procedures; and Joe L. Singleton, a Division II member of the NCAA Executive Committee, offered to answer questions regarding those procedures.

In response to a question, Mr. Singleton reported that the Association saved nearly \$700,000 in the first year of its agreement with Fugazy International Travel to provide travel services for NCAA championships and committee meetings. Some members raised questions about the arrangement, and Mr. Singleton urged them to refer any questions and problems to the NCAA national office.

Other Topics

The delegates also received reports on the growth of Division II, which currently was at an all-time high, and on attempts made to solve problems in the dissemination of Division II football statistics.

Tuesday, January 11, 1983

A special session of the Division II round table convened at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday, January 11, in the Hampton-Sheffield Courts of the Town and Country Hotel. Mr. Lawrence presided.

Waiver

Noting that a representative of Western New Mexico University had arrived at the Convention, the Division II delegates heard his presentation—which included an indication that the institution apparently would be able to expand its program in order to meet the Division II criteria—and voted to approve the Bylaw 10-1-(f) waiver for that institution.

The Division II delegates proceeded to elect the Division II members of the NCAA Council, which had been expanded by adoption of Proposal No. 20 at the Convention. Mr. Lawrence explained the nominating and voting procedures. Herman L. Sledzik, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, a Division II member of the Nominating Committee, introduced Mr. Sponberg and Ola Goss, Norfolk State University, the other Division II representatives on that committee. He explained the procedures employed by the committee.

Mr. Lawrence then presented each candidate for a Division II Council position, calling for nominations from the floor in each instance. Each candidate recommended by the Nominating Committee was elected without opposition. Mr. Sledzik then presented Mr. Lawrence as the Nominating Committee's recommendation to serve in the new position of Division II vice-president, and Mr. Lawrence was elected without opposition.

DIVISION III ROUND TABLE

Monday and Tuesday, January 10 and 11, 1983

The Division III round table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 8 a.m. Monday, January 10, in the Golden West Room of the Town and Country Hotel. Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, Division III Steering Committee chair, presided. Panelists included the other members of the Division III Steering Committee: Robert T. Shields, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison; Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa); Patricia A. Thompson, Elmira College; Edwin D. Muto, State University of New York, Buffalo; Elizabeth A. Kruczak, Fitchburg State College; Judith M. Sweet, University of California, San Diego; Elmer W. Yoest, Otterbein College; Mary Jean Mulvaney, University of Chicago, and Thomas M. Kinder, Bridgewater College (Virginia). J. William Grice, Case Western Reserve University and Robert F. Riedel, Geneseo State University College, Division III representatives on the NCAA Executive Committee, also served as panelists.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning the proposed amendments is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Mr. Russell introduced the panel and made general announcements, including the deadline for submitting amendments to amendments and noting editorial corrections in the Convention program. He pointed out that ratification of Proposal No. 20 would make it necessary for the attendees to bring their voting paddles to the next day's session.

A review of legislative proposals of special import to Division III institutions began with Proposal No. 20. Mr. Russell remarked his belief that enlargement of the Council through the provisions of Proposal No. 20 was primarily a Division I concern; the expansion was intended to provide Division I with better representation of its diverse membership. He pointed out that members of the Division III Steering Committee believed the division would maintain its proportionate representation and endorsed passage of the proposal.

Mr. Weller described the development of a philosophy for Division III over the course of the past several years and reasons for the development of that philosophy. He explained that the latest revision of the document had taken place at a meeting of chief executive officers in the fall of 1982. The chief executive officers indicated a basic satisfaction with the statement of philosophy and suggested that it be circulated among the membership for approval and published. Discussion ensued on several particulars of the philosophy, and amendments were suggested and inserted. A motion was made and passed to adopt the amended philosophy.

Mr. Muto presented Proposal No. 64, noting that it and Proposal

Nos. 65 and 66 all were related to the matter of multiple-division classification. He pointed out that recognition of athletic programs classified in the other two divisions but competing in Division III in football conflicted with the statement of philosophy just approved. Similarly, Division III institutions placing a sport in another division also would be in conflict with the approved philosophy. A discussion on this topic and related issues of financial aid and transfer rules at institutions with programs in more than one division ensued. Mr. Russell conducted a straw vote to determine the position of the attendees on Proposal No. 64; the vote indicated support for the proposal. Thomas J. Frericks, University of Dayton, spoke of the effect of Proposals Nos. 65 and 66 on his institution and requested the attendees' support specifically for Proposal No. 66. Jimmy C. Stokes, West Georgia College, requested to speak to the proposals on behalf of Division II institutions competing in Division III in football. After a discussion on the topic, Mr. Russell conducted a straw vote on Proposal No. 66, which was not supported. A straw vote on Proposal No. 65 indicated it would receive support.

Mr. Shields presented Proposals Nos. 1 and 31. He asked the round table to pay particular attention to the intent of Proposal No. 1, remarking on the way it would be presented for consideration and the effect it would have on the membership of the Association as a whole. He pointed out that Proposal No. 31 was a constitutional amendment and similar in certain aspects of presentation to No. 1.

Ms. Sweet introduced Proposals Nos. 24 for discussion, remarking that she had observed some confusion among the membership on the intent and explaining the desire of many member institutions for penalties consistent with the seriousness of violations to be applied to women's programs found to be in violation of Association rules.

Mr. Muto presented Proposals Nos. 62, 108 and 85, on which there was no discussion. Mr. Yoest spoke on Proposals Nos. 68 and 69, which also were unquestioned. Ms. Mulvaney presented Proposal No. 90, pointing out that the NCAA Recruiting Committee and the National Federation of State High School Associations did not support the proposal. She remarked that a number of institution representatives were concerned about the two groups' lack of support. No discussion on the proposal took place. Mr. Kinder introduced Proposal No. 86; there were no questions or comments from the floor.

Mr. Riedel and Mr. Grice were asked to report on Proposals Nos. 88 and 70, respectively. Both explained the proposals in detail. There were no comments on No. 88. Stephen Erber, State University of New York, Binghamton, expressed concern over Proposal No. 70's effect of possibly eliminating deserving student-athletes from championship competition. He also indicated concern over a possible increase in the cost of conducting certain championships as a result of the proposal's adoption. He concluded that a restriction of the number of athletes allowed to compete in a national championship as proposed would force student-athletes to turn to other avenues for competition. Mr. Russell conducted a straw vote to ascertain support for Proposal No. 70, which was favored by the attendees.

Ms. Kruczek introduced Proposal No. 119, informing the assemblage that the topic of limitations on playing and practice seasons had been under study for some time. She said that a survey had been distributed in April 1982 to determine support for such limitations and the survey responses indicated overwhelming support for controls, but no consensus on the type or number of controls was reached. She requested that William D. McHenry of Washington and Lee University, chair of a committee which had researched the topic, speak to the assembly. Mr. McHenry stated his personal belief that out-of-season practices should be eliminated for Division III institutions. After some discussion from the floor, Ms. Kruczek stated that there did not appear to be widespread support for Proposal No. 119.

Mr. Russell outlined the nominating and voting procedures to be used in the next day's round-table session should Proposal No. 20 be adopted. Ms. Thompson gave a brief report on the Men's and Women's Committees on Committees.

Mr. Russell asked the attendees to present any new items they wished to discuss. Several attendees discussed specific proposals.

Tuesday, January 11, 1983

Mr. Russell called the meeting to order and explained that the purpose of the afternoon session was to conduct the election of representatives to the Council as a result of the adoption of Proposal No. 20 by the Convention. Robert C. Deming, of Ithaca College, speaking for the Division III members of the Nominating Committee, reported on the process of restructuring the Council and the reasons for doing so. He explained the parameters of representation and the process used to prepare slates of candidates for nomination and then identified the candidates. Mr. Russell then opened the meeting to nominations from the floor, reminding the attendees of the criteria for nomination. No nominations were made from the floor. It was then moved, seconded and voted that Mr. Weller take the position of vice-president for Division III.

Adele P. Boyd, Ursinus College, requested an explanation for the exemption of Divisions II and III from the grade-point average requirement. Mr. Weller remarked his belief that the grade-point average rule was instituted in response to some very serious abuses prevalent in Division I and that he was not aware of such abuses in Division III. He described his alarm at the problem and informed the attendees that the Long Range Planning Committee had carried on lengthy discussions about sustaining different approaches among the divisions to the problem, particularly in the face of the rigid standards established in Division I. He believed the possibility existed for Divisions II and III institutions to accept exceptional athletes unable to attend Division I institutions because of the grade-point average rules.

HONORS LUNCHEON

Monday, January 10, 1983

The 18th annual honors luncheon was held in the Mission Ballroom of the Town and Country Hotel, NCAA President James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri), presiding.

President Frank: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Association's 18th annual honors luncheon. The invocation will be given by Milo R. Lude, director of athletics at the University of Washington.

Milo R. Lude (University of Washington): Will you bow your heads, please. Our Heavenly Father, how wonderfully you are to give us these great people that we are honoring today. We ask you to bless them, for they are very special. We thank you for this beautiful opportunity to share in this honors luncheon and for these very special role models. You have put into these human minds and hearts special enthusiasm and character. Help all of us to try to be truly enthusiastic in that our lives might be lifted from littleness to greatness and in turn may help elevate the world into new beauty, new love, new respect. Help us to face troubles and challenges and to struggle through them, especially as they relate to this NCAA Convention. Help us individually, collectively and institutionally to bring about the higher good, knowing that you have given us life that is vibrant, life that is full of excitement, life that is full of enthusiasm, life that won't run down. Help us to believe in it with everything that we have. Now, please, bless and consecrate this food to our best use and us to your service. Amen.

President Frank: Welcome to the 1983 honors luncheon. This event has become a highlight of the annual Convention; and we are exceedingly happy to have each of you here today to recognize current and former student-athletes, and their institutions, who have made significant contributions to our society for the betterment of mankind. As I reviewed the various backgrounds of these individuals we honor today, I again approached this luncheon with an awareness that intercollegiate athletics provides a common bond for people. Each of us attending this Convention dedicate time and energy to preserve this extracurricular activity that often has withstood internal and external challenges to justify its existence. Intercollegiate athletics has the inherent capacity to generate unity, understanding and growth for everyone.

The current and former student-athletes before you have distinguished themselves academically, athletically and socially. I am thankful my term as president of this Association has permitted me to meet personally each of our honorees. My desire is to promote and defend the role of intercollegiate athletics within the higher education system, and that has been uplifted by the achievements of each individual.

Intercollegiate athletics is facing complex times. Each of our institutions has been affected adversely by the economy. Anxieties exist over the division structure of our national governing body. Pressures from forces which might diminish institutional control of intercollegiate athletics have intensified. These problems are not easy to solve.

It is my strong belief, however, that the interest in, and commitment to, an activity that produces so many benefits to our institutions will permit us to develop solutions that will maintain intercollegiate athletics as a meaningful part of our higher education system.

This luncheon annually permits the NCAA to accentuate the many positive aspects of intercollegiate athletics. The individuals we honor today truly are representative of the outstanding men and women who compete on our campuses. They, no doubt, represent the highest level of success achieved by current and former student-athletes who have distinguished themselves as athletes and contributing members of our society. Thousands of others not so well known to us also have had a similar impact on the institutions they represent as students or alumni. Graduation surveys consistently reveal that student-athletes usually graduate at a higher rate than the student body in general. Each institution represented in this room today easily can name one student-athlete after another who have gained personal and institutional distinction through a commitment to achieve excellence in educational, athletic and occupational pursuits. They also uniquely have adapted to the stringent demands placed on them by the society in which we live.

I reiterate my pleasure in sharing the dais with these outstanding individuals. Many of us have been touched personally by those we honor today, and we are richer because we have the privilege to know or observe their successes.

To begin our program, I would like to introduce several persons. First, seated just in front of the dais is the winner of the 1976 Theodore Roosevelt Award, Adm. Thomas J. Hamilton and his wife, Fannie.

No one has worked more diligently on the affairs of this Association these past two years than our Secretary-Treasurer, John L. Toner. He has provided wise counsel and outstanding leadership in the Association's quest to recognize the ever-changing requirements of its member institutions. It is my pleasure to present to you the director of athletics at the University of Connecticut, John Toner.

As members of the NCAA, I believe we all owe a debt of gratitude to the individual who has been a major force in helping to shape the NCAA into the organization in which we can all take great pride. I take great pleasure in introducing the executive director of the NCAA, Walter Byers.

Our master of ceremonies today has been responsible for a new emphasis in network television. The networks long have emphasized play-by-play and color announcers when planning the telecast of an event, but only recently have they featured a host for sports programming from the studio. Brent Musburger has cast the mold for the ideal studio host, and his physical presence at a site reminds the viewer that CBS Sports is telecasting a premier sporting event.

CBS Sports, as each of you know, has just completed a full basketball/football cycle with the NCAA; and Brent Musburger has provided a key ingredient to this successful relationship by hosting these telecasts.

Few will forget the seemingly nonstop hours during the 1982 National Collegiate Division I Men's Basketball Championship he spent constantly updating scores and adjusting the bracket until the final game of the day had been completed. This fall found him coordinating features, scores and sports news on the popular NCAA Today show that aired before, during and after each college football game.

Brent joined CBS Sports August 1, 1975. He is host and managing editor of CBS Sports Saturday and CBS Sports Sunday and is in his eighth season as the host for the NFL Today. He has handled a myriad of other assignments for the network.

Brent also has done extensive work for the CBS Radio Network. He is the host of Sports Time and the half-time show of its NFL Monday Night Football series, and is a commentator for the major league baseball all-star game.

He was sports director of WBBM-TV in Chicago and later co-chaired the nightly news broadcast for KNXT-TV in Los Angeles before joining the CBS Sports staff. Brent began his broadcast career in November 1968, at WBBM News Radio in Chicago after a successful writing career with the Chicago American, where he was honored by the Associated Press in 1968.

The former Illinois Sportscaster-of-the-Year attended Northwestern University after a brief professional umpiring career. That is one of those negatives, Brent. (Laughter) A native of Billings, Montana, he and his wife have two sons, Blake and Scott, and now live in Connecticut.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Brent Musburger.

Brent Musburger: Thank you, President Frank. It was very brief, I might add, as an official. I want to start out on behalf of all of us at CBS Sports; and I certainly think that I speak for the entire division in thanking the NCAA, the member schools, the athletes, the coaches and the athletic directors. I can't remember dealing with a group in the first year of a contract from which we had as much cooperation as we had this year.

I was looking at the film clip and remembering those days in New Orleans and watching some of the most thrilling basketball that I had ever seen; and there is a moment from that game that I think speaks well of college basketball and what all of us are about, in fact, athletics in general. It was after Dean Smith and John Thompson had embraced or congratulated one another and we had seen Dean rise to the top and win the championship that he so deserved with the Tar Heels.

Our director, Bob Fisher, cut back to John Thompson, who was talking to a young man by the name of Fred Brown. It was Brown who had thrown the ball away in the heat of battle, and Thompson embraced him and said, "Don't worry about it, Fred. You have won a

lot of games for me." I think that speaks for what we are all about. It is not just cutting down the nets, but it also is these great moments that show the personalities in sports.

It was Joe Paterno who was marvelous on the sideline as the drama of the Nebraska-Penn State game unfolded. ABC had the Sugar Bowl, and I recall the great coverage they did on that game down there. It was a truly remarkable year. I just enjoyed every moment of it. It was a pleasure for me to be a part of the NCAA coverage, and I would hope that the NCAA and the member schools continue their relationships with the networks.

I, of course, have a lot of business to attend to. I did get one complaint, and I am so glad that something happened about it. I got a lot of letters from mothers and fathers of children who are in the bands, and they asked me to please cut down on the number of scores I was giving at half time so they could watch the band. I was so pleased that the Stanford band gave me an excuse, the kind of exposure that bands truly need. (Laughter)

Running into Andy Geiger in the other room, he told me emphatically he is putting that Stanford band on a weight program prior to next season. I think that is marvelous. (Laughter)

Before I begin introducing our honorees to you, I wish to call your attention to that fine program you have and ask you to review the impressive list of 90 student-athletes who have combined academic and athletic excellence to earn \$2,000 NCAA postgraduate scholarships to continue their education. This program began in 1964, and the Association has invested more than \$1,834,000 in assisting 1,379 students pursue graduate credit.

The chair of the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee is seated to my left. He is Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

The College Athletics Top Ten permits the Association to salute five outstanding student-athletes from the preceding calendar year and five former letter winners who have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions on their silver anniversary as college graduates. The responsibility of choosing these honorees rests with the Top Ten Selection Committee, whose members are listed in your program. It is a very difficult assignment, for as outstanding as these individuals are, this is not a unique group of student-athletes. Many other worthy individuals were nominated, and the criteria for each of these categories also are listed on the centerfold of your program. I am going to begin now by introducing the Today's Top Five to you.

A film clip to my right on each honoree will be seen on the screen as the biographical information is presented to you. I will ask the honorees to please rise and remain standing at your places when I call your name. Following the resume of your collegiate career, please accept your award from Secretary-Treasurer Toner at the dais on the lower tier.

Bruce R. Baumgartner, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, wrestling. His institutional representative is Fran McCann, wrestling coach.

International reputations for quality are not easily established in amateur athletics, especially in sports that do not receive concentrated media coverage. But Bruce Baumgartner is establishing himself as one of the premier heavyweight wrestlers in the world.

Although he lost only once in 43 matches as a junior, placing second in the NCAA championships, and has duplicated that finish as a sophomore with a 28-3 record, his name did not become synonymous with "world class" until he defeated the four-time world and twice Olympic champion Soslan Adiev in the United States-Russia dual meet in 1981.

His ranking became established firmly with two pins when he captured the gold medal in the 1981 World University Games. Bruce entered his final season of intercollegiate competition ranked the No. 1 American heavyweight, and he completed the year with 44 consecutive wins and won the National Collegiate Championship. He also was an all-American in the classroom, earning a 3.77 grade-point average in industrial arts education.

An alternate to the 1980 Olympic team who currently is preparing for the 1984 games as an assistant wrestling coach at Oklahoma State University, Bruce received an NCAA postgraduate scholarship, held membership in Epsilon Pi Tau and Kappa Delta Pi honoraries and was included in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Ladies and gentlemen, Bruce Baumgartner, Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

John A. Elway, Stanford University, football. His institutional representative is Ferdinand A. Geiger, director of athletics.

Stanford University long has enjoyed an international reputation for academic expertise. And in the realm of intercollegiate athletics, specifically college football, it is known for producing outstanding quarterbacks.

This tradition possibly began with Frankie Albert in 1940, but it certainly has been nurtured in the past four decades by names like Bob Garrett, John Brodie, Jim Plunkett, Mike Boryla and Guy Benjamin. None of these former Cardinal greats is considered better than John Elway, who earned consensus all-America honors this fall.

A three-time all-Pacific-10 Conference selection, John was the first sophomore selected as the conference's player of the year. He holds several NCAA and Pac-10 records and ranks in the top five nationally for career yards passing, pass completions, touchdown passes and total offense.

John also earned two varsity baseball letters at Stanford and established a .361 career batting average. He signed a professional contract last winter and played in a Class A professional league last summer. He led his team in runs batted in and had a .318 batting average.

The end of John's Stanford football career also ends one of America's unique sports rivalries, for his father Jack is head coach of neighboring San Jose State University.

A solid B student majoring in economics despite playing two sports, he participated in the Fiesta Bowl-NCAA Drug Education Program and the NCAA-ABC Football Promotion Tour. He is a volunteer for the Palo Alto Community Association of the Retarded. I think the most important part of this is that he spent this morning, before he got on an airplane, visiting children's hospitals in the Bay area as a member of the East-West Shrine Game team. He is to play that game on Saturday.

Ladies and gentlemen, John Elway from Stanford University.

Richard J. Giusto, University of Virginia, Lacrosse. His institutional representative is Richard D. Schultz, director of athletics.

Each year only one athlete can receive the distinction of being the very best in a sport. Although it may be a dream for the majority of the participants on all levels of competition, it only becomes a reality for one.

Richard Giusto shared this dream as he entered his senior season at the University of Virginia, and it became a reality when the nation's leading midfield scorer was selected to receive the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association's McLoughlin Trophy, recognizing the outstanding midfielder in collegiate lacrosse, and the Baltimore Lacrosse Foundation's Heroes Award.

An all-America who also was a unanimous all-Atlantic Coast Conference selection, Richard set a Virginia career-scoring record for a midfielder with 69 goals and 17 assists, including a national pace-setting 30 goals as a senior.

A Big Brother and Student Athletic Council member, the team captain also was a leader in the classroom, establishing a 3.51 grade-point average majoring in economics.

Richard also participated in the Madison House student volunteer services program and was admitted to the Raven Society, the university's top honor, which recognizes 30 individuals from the graduating class, the faculty and alumni each year.

Ladies and gentlemen, Richard Giusto, University of Virginia.

Charles F. Kiraly, University of California, Los Angeles, volleyball. His institutional representative is Robert A. Fischer, director of athletics.

In the 13-year history of the National Collegiate Volleyball Championship, UCLA has won nine titles, including the past two years. In each of these nine tournaments, the most outstanding award has been presented to a Bruin.

But no athlete has dominated play in NCAA competition on the same level as Karch Kiraly, the only person ever to receive consecutive awards as the tournament's most outstanding player.

In addition to leading the Bruins to consecutive championships and a second-place national finish as a sophomore, the setter-hitter helped UCLA compile a 124-5 record during his career.

A member of the 1981 United States national team, he participated in the U.S.-Japan Exchange Tournament and was selected to the all-

Norceca Tournament team in Mexico City. He was the most valuable player in the U.S. National Open Championship in 1982.

An NCAA postgraduate scholarship honoree, Karch established a 3.4 grade-point average in a premedical curriculum majoring in biochemistry.

Karch twice was a Bruin captain; and he was a volunteer for the Special Olympics, the Vikings of Scandia charity organization and the UCLA tutorial program.

Ladies and gentlemen, Karch Kiraly, UCLA.

David D. Rimington, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, football. His institutional representative is Robert S. Devaney, director of athletics.

Offensive linemen never expect their names to appear in a record book. We all know, of course, they all harbor fantasies that have them scoring touchdowns, especially on long plays that decide the outcome of the game. Then they return to the reality of the anonymous war in the trenches.

But Dave Rimington is an exception and should be accustomed to his name being logged in record books. As a junior at the University of Nebraska, he became the first lineman ever selected the Big Eight Conference Player of the Year. To the best of my knowledge, no other lineman has received a similar honor at a Division I-A conference in the past.

Recently, he became the first lineman in the history of intercollegiate football to be selected twice as the recipient of the Outland Trophy, signifying the nation's outstanding offensive or defensive lineman, by the Football Writers Association of America. He also received the 1982 Lombardi Award.

A two-time consensus all-America center, he has led the Cornhuskers to two consecutive Big Eight Conference championships.

If you think he looks big from where you are seated, you should see him from here. He is 6 feet 3, and he weighs 303 pounds; he runs the 40-yard dash in 5.05 seconds, consistently bench-presses 435 pounds, squat-lifts 650 pounds and his vertical jump is 29.5 inches.

But, more importantly, he also is big in the classroom. The two-time academic all-America established a 3.20 grade-point average majoring in business administration.

Active in numerous youth group, civic and charity fund-raising projects, he participated in the Fiesta Bowl-NCAA Drug Education Program and the NCAA-ABC Football Promotion Tour.

The team captain also was recently recognized as a National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Scholar-Athlete.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dave Rimington, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

What a marvelous group. Karch Kiraly now will respond on behalf of the Today's Top Five honorees.

Charles F. Kiraly (University of California, Los Angeles): It seems like when you read the papers a lot and see a lot of headlines about college athletes whenever they do well in school, which doesn't seem

like it is that often, they really like to play it up. Now, that is good in one respect because we need all the recognition we can get; but on the other hand, it gives a lot of people the impression that there are very few athletes that can do well both in school and athletics.

I think this is a big misconception. There are so many good athletes and good scholars that I know who have helped me along the road to where I am today and have helped my fellow honorees, too. I think we should keep them in mind when accepting this award. I think we should also be pleased to have the NCAA behind us all the way.

We are very proud to be a member of this organization, and I think the NCAA should be quite proud in the efforts they have made to make everybody believe that it isn't impossible to do both athletics and academics well. They do go hand in hand, and it can be quite an achievement in furthering an individual by participating in both. I think, in fact, not only can they go hand in hand, but it is necessary for everybody to try and do both because it can only be that much more fulfilling.

Participating in athletics can give you a really good preparation for life in general. It can put you in some great stressful situations, it can teach everybody leadership no matter what role they play on a team. It can play quite a role in learning team unity and just how to get along with your fellow man both on and off the field.

I think the NCAA should be proud to be sponsoring that kind of action. My fellow honorees and I are also proud that we have been able to represent our families, our schools, the NCA and even our country in such a manner that we have been able to garner this award. On behalf of my fellow honorees, we would like to thank you very much.

Mr. Musburger: Thank you, Karch. Now, we are going to salute the Silver Anniversary Honorees.

Michael H. Armacost: Carleton College, baseball, basketball, football, swimming, tennis and track. His institutional representative is William Huyck, director of athletics.

Mike Armacost's expertise in Asian and Pacific affairs became recognized internationally two years ago when President Reagan appointed him the United States Ambassador to the Philippines.

His public-service career has brought important domestic and international appointments the past 25 years, including an assignment in the Department of Defense for International Security Affairs for East Asia and the Pacific under a Democratic administration until he was appointed ambassador.

He also served as the Asian affairs advisor for the National Security Council in 1977 and was the State Department's policy planning staff specialist in East Asian affairs for three additional years under a Republican administration.

A magna cum laude graduate of Carleton College who majored in government and international relations, Ambassador Armacost began preparation for his distinguished career immediately by accepting a Fulbright scholarship to study these subjects in Germany.

He then spent five years at the Columbia University Institute of War

and Peace before being named a distinguished professor at Pomona College. He then was a visiting associate professor at the International Christian University before joining the National Security Council's policy planning staff.

He moved to the State Department's policy planning and coordination staff as a White House Fellow and then became a special assistant to the United States Ambassador to Japan in 1975 before returning to the State Department.

A six-sport letter winner in football, baseball, basketball, swimming, tennis and track at Carleton, he twice earned all-Midwest Conference honors in baseball and basketball, leading his team to a conference title in each sport. That is not all.

He was the student body president and team captain and still is the sixth-leading basketball scorer in the school's history with 1,045 points in three seasons.

Ambassador Armacost has served on the Council on Religion in Higher Education, the Council on Foreign Relations, cooperative programs facilitating relations between the United States and Japan, and other Pacific Basin countries, and is chairman of the Philippines' Fulbright Commission board. He also has remained active in Carleton alumni affairs and is the permanent president for the class of 1958. Sometimes he sleeps. (Laughter)

Ladies and gentlemen, Michael Armacost, Carleton College.

Richard J. Cenitis: University of Pennsylvania, basketball. His institutional representative is Charles Harris, director of athletics.

Often the general public does not relate to the financial problems the state of the nation's economy creates for large corporations. Each of us, of course, understands the effect inflation and a tight money market can have for our personal budgets; but we are oblivious to the fact that many of the corporations responsible for the goods we readily expect to find at any type of store can incur cash flow problems that quickly could put them out of business.

Campbell Soup, for example, is one of those corporations providing a product that can be purchased in the most sophisticated grocery store or in a coin-operated dispenser. Seven years ago, it was confronted with current and future economic problems that required an expert in financial planning. It hired a 38-year-old former University of Pennsylvania basketball star as vice-president and chief financial officer. Dick Cenitis' job performance has placed Campbell Soup in a strong economic position and established it as a corporate leader in financial planning. He was the principal motivator and planner for Campbell Soup's \$100 million, 10-year public-debt issue that has provided his company with the increased investment opportunities it required to maintain progressive fiscal management.

He joined Campbell Soup Company from I.U. International Corporation, where he was vice-president and controller. He also has been a company officer at Hamilton Watch Company and fulfills assignments at Air Products and Chemicals, Incorporated, and Arthur Anderson & Company.

A three-time all-Big Five and an all-Ivy League selection, he averaged 15.5 points per game and remains fourth in career rebounding attempts against Harvard. He set a school record hitting 17 of 20 free-throw attempts against Harvard. He also was the team captain.

He currently is active in numerous professional and civic organizations, and I will only recite a few for you. He is a member of the World Affairs Council, the National Food Processors Association's economics committee and the Financial Executive Institute board of directors.

He is also chair of the University of Pennsylvania Class Annual Giving Committee and the 25th Year General Class Reunion, vice-chair of the Athletic Advisory Board and serves on the Alumni Committee on Athletics and has been inducted into the Big Five Basketball Hall of Fame.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dick Censis, University of Pennsylvania.

Ronald M. Delany, Villanova University, track and field. His institutional representative is Ted Aceto, director of athletics.

Had the NCAA honored the five outstanding current student-athletes at its 1958 Convention, there is no doubt Villanova University's Ron Delany would have been included in the group.

He won four National Collegiate individual track championships: the 1,500-meter run as a sophomore, the one-mile run as a junior, and the one-mile and the 880-yard run as a senior. He also won the Olympic gold medal in the 1,500-meter event in 1956.

He was the first athlete to win both the 880-yard and one-mile runs in NCAA championship competition; and only Don Paige, a former Villanova great who received the NCAA Top Five Award two years ago, has duplicated the "Delany Double" in the past 25 years.

This man also won the indoor one-mile event in 34 consecutive meets, and he broke the world record for that distance three times. He was the seventh runner to break the outdoor four-minute-mile barrier.

He also had a positive impact on campus life. He was selected to Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges; and he was a class officer, a member of the Opera Classical Society and currently is assistant chief executive of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, an Irish-owned shipping company employing almost 2,000 people, with annual carryings of more than one million passengers, 200,000 automobiles and about two million tons of freight.

He began his career in the transport and tourism business back in 1960 and has progressed through the sales department to student travel development to charter sales promotion to group travel before becoming marketing manager and now finally assistant general manager in 1977.

He also is the chair of the Irish National Sports Council and serves on the Health Education Bureau, Regional Tourism Investment Trust and Royal National Lifeboat Institution boards of directors and the Irish Wheelchair Association executive committee, among numerous other professional and civic activities.

Ladies and gentlemen, Ronald M. Delany, Villanova University.

Aubrey C. Lewis, University of Notre Dame, track and football. His institutional representative is the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, faculty athletic representative.

F. W. Woolworth's personnel records list Aubrey Lewis as the vice-president for security and administration services for the United States Woolworth-Woolco Division. But a glance at his resume indicates the commitment Aubrey Lewis has made to civic activities leaves him little time in his New York City office.

He is a trustee of the Montclair Savings Bank, the U.S. Naval Academy Foundation, the Glen Ridge/Montclair Mountaintop Capital, Black Retail Action Group, Group Health Insurance of New Jersey and New York, Fairleigh Dickinson University and the University of Notre Dame Monogram Club.

He also is president of the Edges Group and the United Cerebral Palsy Association of New Jersey. He is chair of the Boy Scouts of America national communications committee, he appears at colleges and universities throughout the country encouraging students to pursue careers in business on behalf of the National Urban League's black executive exchange program, and was a commissioner of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority that raised the funds for the New Jersey Meadowlands sports complex.

Possibly his most satisfying contribution to our society had an international impact. He traveled to U.S. military installations in Europe to assist the armed services in seeking solutions to the human relations problems which led to hostilities between black and white servicemen and threatened to erode America's military effectiveness overseas.

As you might expect, his recommendations to the Pentagon were accepted unanimously and incorporated into a military program which substantially eliminated racial unrest and improved conditions for military men and their families.

Aubrey was one of the most outstanding two-sport performers in Notre Dame history. He was the NCAA champion in the 440-yard dash and a three-year starter at halfback in football. He set world records in the 60-yard dash with a 6.1 and the 440-yard hurdles with 49.5. Notre Dame standards in four events and ran on the U.S. team which toured Europe in 1957.

The 9.5 sprinter twice was an all-Midwest football selection and played in the East-West Shrine game. He was the first black player ever to captain an Irish athletic team.

Following his graduation, he taught and coached on the high school level for four years. He joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1962 and was assigned to the criminal and intelligence division. He was a police science and firearms and defense tactics instructor before joining F. W. Woolworth Company in 1967.

Ladies and gentlemen, Aubrey C. Lewis, University of Notre Dame.

Jack R. Lousma, University of Michigan, football. His institutional representative is Donald B. Canham, director of athletics.

Jack Lousma was one of the original 19 astronauts selected by the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1966.

A former quarterback and halfback letterman at the University of Michigan who missed his senior season after sustaining an injury, Col. Lousma was the commander of the third orbital test flight of the space shuttle Columbia in March 1982.

He also was the pilot for Skylab 3 in 1973, completing 858 revolutions of the earth and traveling 24,400,000 miles of earth orbit. On that mission he spent 11 hours and two minutes in two separate space walks outside the Skylab space station. He has logged more than 1,619 hours in the two combined space flights.

Col. Lousma was on the support crew for the Apollo 9, 10 and 13 missions and he was the backup-module pilot for the Apollo-Soyuz test project in 1975.

He began his flying career in the United States Marine Corps and logged a considerable number of flying hours in jet aircraft and helicopters.

He spent four years as an attack pilot and was a reconnaissance pilot before being assigned to the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center.

A fellow of the American Astronautical Society, he has received the Johnson Space Center Certificate of Commendation, the NASA Distinguished Service Medal and Special Achievement Award, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal and Astronaut Wings, the Defense Distinguished Service Medal and the City of Chicago Gold Medal.

After receiving an aeronautical engineering degree, he received an honorary doctorate of aeronautical science from Michigan.

Religion long has been an important part of Col. Lousma's life. He is a member of the Officer's Christian Fellowship, has served as a Sunday school teacher since being a student at Michigan and is a prominent speaker to secular and religious groups locally and nationally.

A member of the International Space Hall of Fame, he received special recognition at this luncheon in 1967 when the NCAA saluted former intercollegiate lettermen who were participating in the astronaut program.

Ladies and gentlemen, Jack R. Lousma, University of Michigan.

Aubrey Lewis, we will ask you to respond in their behalf.

Aubrey C. Lewis: I don't know how many of you attended that game that was shown on the screen; but as I took that ball and went around the right side and it stopped at about the 30-yardline, I think we ran out of tape. (Laughter) Let me finish the story. I then cut to the outside and moved back and screened over. (Applause)

I have to put on my Woolworth glasses. I went to dinner last night, Ron Delany and I, and he wanted to pay the bill. It was rather dark inside and Ron was moving it back and forth, so I reached in and I gave him my glasses. He said, "wow." As you folks realize, this happens to us every once in a while. Now many of us have children who have graduated from these great universities here today. I have three in and one just graduated from the University of North Carolina, so you know how much we feel and how indebted we are to the work you are doing.

Let us not forget that we are a team and let us not forget that you can call on us at any moment and we will call on you.

Let me thank the various universities, and I am referring to Carleton College, to the University of Pennsylvania, to Villanova University, to the University of Michigan and, of course, to the University of Notre Dame for doing what we think was right, to expose us to that which we should have been exposed to get us ready for that which is to come.

Recognize your responsibility as educators. Oh, yes, this is the NCAA. But you are uppermost in your mind educators. Don't ever forget it. Also recognize there are those whom we have to work with, those folks we have to give an opportunity to come to our schools to do the job that we know they can do, and some of us fall in that category. Thank you, Father Joyce for always having an open door, be it 3 o'clock in the morning or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Thank you, Father Joyce, for not only advising me but for listening. Thank you for helping us with that plan, and we all had one. Thank you for insisting that honor is a part of it, that integrity is uppermost, that dedication, commitment and having the courage to speak to your commitment, having courage to say yes and having the courage to say no; also having the courage to keep your big mouth shut at times.

Let me thank a dear lady, and there are many of our wives here, but let me thank a dear lady because in essence in thanking her I am also thanking those parents of you folks who are sitting here, who we fail to thank many times. Some of them are not with us; but you kiss them every day of your life, for there is no greater group of folks.

They are with us, they are dedicated to the silly little activities that we are involved in, whether it be running around the track as Ron Delany. What good is there to just running around the track many, many times at the University of Michigan? (Laughter) That is ridiculous. They said to Jack, "Be a good astronaut over there and reach for the stars." (Laughter)

Let me just end by saying thank you, thank you for thinking that we are role models. Call us, use us. Every student on your campus, work with them, teach them to communicate, teach them to write, teach them to speak. Do not put up with anything less. Thank you very much from all of us.

Mr. Musburger: Now, it is time to turn our attention to the focal point of this program, the presentation of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. That is the highest honor the Association bestows on an individual.

In your program you will see pictures of past winners of this award, which recognizes a distinguished citizen of national reputation and outstanding accomplishment who, having earned a varsity athletic award in college, has by a continuing interest and concern for physical fitness and competitive sport and by personal example exemplified most clearly and forcefully the ideals and purposes to which college athletic programs and amateur sports competition are dedicated.

This group includes, as you will note, former Presidents of the United

States, heads of states, a Supreme Court justice, a United States ambassador, military leaders, pioneers in space and medicine, corporate leaders and entertainers. All truly have been worthy of this recognition.

Today's honoree also fits the mold that has been cast by his predecessors. In fact, his friendship with the first Theodore Roosevelt Award winner, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, set the foundation for the growth of not only one of America's most popular recreational activities, but also one of its fastest growing professional sports.

To sports enthusiasts throughout the world, Arnold Palmer, quite simply, is indeed a legend in his own time. His contributions to golf as a player are well documented. I believe it is safe to say no athlete in the history of any sport ever has had such a positive impact upon his sport. Now, his influence constantly is reaffirmed by participants and fans throughout the world who display their affection for him personally and for his contributions to golf by banding together wherever he competes to form what now is known as "Arnie's Army."

Even today, no matter where Arnie is placed on the leader board of a tournament or what time he begins play, the gallery urging him to make another of his famous come-from-behind charges usually is the largest on the golf course.

Voted the athlete of the decade for the 1960s, Arnie has won 84 championships in professional competition of national and international stature. His first victory was the 1955 Canadian Open; and he won two last year, the Marlboro Classic and the Denver Post Championships.

He has had 61 victories on the United States tour, including the 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1964 Masters Championships and the 1960 U.S. Open, which may have been the most famous change since he came from seven strokes off the pace to win it. He twice has won the British Open. The only major championship that has eluded him has been the Professional Golf Association Championship, and he has finished second in the PGA three times.

During a four-year stretch from 1960 to 1963, he won 29 titles and was the leading money winner three times. It was during this time also that he began diversifying his talents into a varied business career. He is president of Arnold Palmer Enterprises, a multidivision structure encompassing many of his commercial activities, with domestic and foreign offices; president and major owner of a Cadillac dealership in North Carolina, and a four-franchise agency in Pennsylvania, and he is president and principal owner of Bay Hill Club and Lodge in Orlando and his home town's Latrobe Country Club.

He also is a major stockholder of ProGroup, Incorporated, a sporting goods manufacturer that markets leisure-industry products, including golf equipment bearing his name and design. He is an innovator in golf course design, and president of Arnold Palmer Buckley Developments, an allied business in that field. He also owns a charter airline service, and the skilled aviator flew here today from Palm Springs.

He began swinging a golf club when he was four years old, utilizing a set of clubs his father, the Latrobe Country Club golf professional and course superintendent from 1921 until his death in 1976, had cut just for

him. He began caddying, and he was beating the older caddies with regularity when he was 11 years old. He won his first of five West Pennsylvania Amateur championships when he was 17.

He enrolled at Wake Forest University following his high school graduation and became one of the nation's top collegiate golfers. He twice was the medalist in the National Collegiate Championships and won the Southern Conference, Southern Intercollegiate and the first Atlantic Coast Conference titles. Arnie then won the 1954 United States Amateur title before joining the professional tour.

No golfer has been more honored than Arnie. He is a charter member of the World Golf Hall of Fame and has been inducted into the American and PGA halls of fame, among others. He twice has been the PGA player of the year; has been a four-time Vardon Trophy recipient, and played on six Ryder Cup teams, serving as captain in 1963 and 1975. He also has received the Hickok Athlete of the Year and Sports Illustrated's Sportsman of the Year.

Arnie has served as the honorary national chairman of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation since 1970. He has received that organization's Partner in Science award. He also has received the Lowman humanitarian award and the Arthur J. Rooney Award presented by the Pittsburgh Catholic Youth Association. In 1980, he was named the distinguished citizen of that state.

He has also received honorary doctoral degrees from Florida Southern College, the National College of Education, Thiel College and Wake Forest University. He established the Buddy Worsham Scholarship at Wake Forest in honor of a roommate and teammate who was killed in an automobile accident while they were students and whose family was instrumental in Arnie receiving financial assistance to attend college. The top athletic award presented at Wake Forest each year is named in Palmer's honor. Long active in alumni affairs at Wake Forest, he is a member of the board of trustees and numerous fund-raising activities. Ladies and gentlemen, it really is my distinct privilege to present one of the greatest athletes this country has ever known, Arnold Palmer.

President Frank: Arnie, in recognizing your superb career as a student and athlete and your continuing commitment to the highest personal standards, I am pleased to present you the 1983 Theodore Roosevelt Award for symbolizing the best qualities of competitive excellence and good sportsmanship and for your contributions to improved human relations through sports.

Arnold Palmer: This is truly a great pleasure. I am honored to just be in the room with so many fantastic people. My opening is, you know, that throughout my golf career I have had something of a reputation as a long driver, a man who often waved a big stick. I wonder if that had anything to do with my being chosen as a Theodore Roosevelt Award winner.

Seriously, this brings back so many memories and makes me think of Wake Forest College—and it was College in those days—and all the things that happened prior to that, the people and the things that went before Wake Forest. Of course, I suppose that that takes me to my

father and my mother and what they gave me to start with. I suppose that as the years went on the greatest influence in my life other than them was my college or university, the people I met there, the things that happened to me there, the things that still influence my life to a great degree.

I think about the importance of the NCAA to me as a youngster leaving Pennsylvania and going down the road in a bus to North Carolina, a place that was only something that I read about in a book, and Wake Forest College, really having never heard of it until the summer of 1946 and not knowing what was going to happen when I got there. Walking across the campus with a set of golf clubs and a bag in each hand, not really fully loaded, and having two young ladies walk by me and say "hi," and being from Pennsylvania, I dropped everything. (Laughter) I turned around to see what the young ladies wanted, and they kept right on walking. My education began right there. (Laughter) As I went on through Wake Forest and I was helped by people who have had a great deal to do with this organization through the years, like Jim Weaver, who was the athletic director and was instrumental in my attending Wake Forest.

Another person who I would be very remiss if I didn't mention here is Bud Worsham. As you have heard, Wake Forest University now has a scholarship program in his name, and it is a successful scholarship program. I think that most of you know what has happened with that program through the years. I wonder if you know about the man who that scholarship was named for.

He was a delightful person of never-ending energy, and a very conscientious, self-conscious person. He was a man who in Los Angeles in 1947 asked me where I was going to go to school, and at the time I was talking about numerous schools. He said, "Why don't you go with me?" I said, "Where are you going?" You have heard that story. I ended up at Wake Forest.

You know, I have heard a great deal talked about academics and education. I wasn't the greatest student that ever went to Wake Forest, but I may have gotten the greatest education of anyone that went there. Wake Forest through the years to me was something that I could rely on. People say, "Why are you still so active?" I don't think I could ever repay the debt that I owe that university.

It has been a great deal of fun and something that has caused me a great amount of enjoyment through the years. I suppose it all boils down to America, the colleges and universities that make up this country, you people in this room. We have heard talk of education, we have heard talk of athletics. That is what we are all about. I want this country to continue to strive to make all of those opportunities that I have been given.

I want the people coming after me and after you and after all of us leave this room to have those same opportunities. I would like to congratulate the athletes, the scholars in this room, the honorees who have won the various awards for their colleges and universities. I want to tell them that their obligations are only beginning.

The things they do from now on are going to reflect on their life thus far. They are important.

I think that most of you in education and athletics know what is happening in this country today. I will not say it cannot improve and I will not say it will not improve, but I think the young people in education today are responsible for what happens. The NCAA, I feel, deserves a great deal of congratulations for the work it has done; and as President Frank has said, the continuing obligations to monitor and to make the rules and regulations that are going to keep athletics what it has been and what it will be in the future are only going to get greater. I am deeply honored to have received the Theodore Roosevelt Award, and I cannot tell you what an honor it is. I never thought I would have the privilege of being here saying a few words to you. Probably some of the greatest thrills in my life have been meeting some of the people that you have honored before me and spending some time with them and knowing how they live their life with the integrity that they had and the interest they had in the United States of America.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for this honor; and I only hope that the future will continue to bring you here and to make this country as great as it has been in the past. Thank you very much.

President Frank: Thank you very much, Arnie. I am pleased to present the institutional plaque to James Ralph Scales, president of Wake Forest University, commemorating the selection of one of its distinguished alumni as the recipient of the 1983 Theodore Roosevelt Award.

Mr. Musburger: When we break up and leave this afternoon you will see a golf course out across the street, and I want you to all know Arnold Palmer won a couple of tournaments that he neglected to tell you about. Who knows, Arnold, maybe you will be able to come back and win a couple there.

It truly has been a pleasure to be with you; congratulations to all of the honorees this afternoon, because all of you men share one common ideal, you have all strived for excellence and you have all achieved it. Congratulations.

President Frank: Thank you, Brent. We have certainly enjoyed having you with us today. Your presence has made this day even more memorable for our honored guests.

As always, this luncheon has been a great occasion, it has been a great day, and I congratulate each of the honorees. Now, if you will please rise, Mike Lude will offer the benediction.

Mr. Lude: Father, we pray that every human being here today may discover the priceless secret of courage and self-confidence possible through intercollegiate athletics that our lives may be rich and full, honest and whole. We thank you for these honorees and for Jesus Christ who can make any human being bigger than he or she is.

Help us by your grace to become bigger than we are and thereby live a bigger and better life. Amen.

77th ANNUAL CONVENTION OPENING GENERAL SESSION

Monday Afternoon, January 10, 1983

The 77th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was called to order at 3 p.m. by NCAA President James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri), in the Atlas Ballroom of the Town and Country Hotel in San Diego, California.

1. OPENING REMARKS

President Frank: As you know, our meetings are conducted under the procedures prescribed by Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised. One such procedure is the need to adopt the Convention Program prior to beginning our business. I now will ask for a motion to adopt the printed program of this Convention so that we may proceed with the work of the Convention. May I have a motion to adopt the program?

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): I move the program be approved.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Robert's Rules of Order provides that the procedures therein may be superseded or replaced by an organization's own traditional and customary procedures. This Association has a number of set procedures, and several of them are reviewed in the introductory section of your program. Those also appeared in the Official Notice of the Convention mailed to you more than seven weeks ago.

In addition, you will find in your program a reference listing of all of the Association's legislation dealing with our Conventions.

All of the NCAA's Convention procedures are designed to assure fairness and equitable treatment for all members, as well as to eliminate any questions of propriety and to expedite your work as delegates. I will not take the time today to explain all of the parliamentary procedures used to assure fairness. I will remind the delegates, however, that the chair fully intends to apply those procedures throughout.

We will, for example, be aware of the number of times that an individual speaks on a given issue, and the length of time taken by any one speaker, both matters controlled by Robert's. Also, Robert's Rules of Order states that any motion to table which is designed to prevent debate or to kill a motion is dilatory and thus will be ruled out of order. Only a two-thirds majority of this body can suppress debate on a circularized proposal.

Once again, the Council and the Executive Committee have scheduled the adjournment of the Convention for noon Wednesday. This is designed to eliminate the quorum problem that thwarted some of the

work of the Convention five years ago. We trust that the early adjournment will enable all delegates to remain in attendance throughout the business session.

There are certain other procedures we employ in attempting to use our time efficiently. The chair will attempt to eyeball as many votes as possible, calling for a count by the Voting Committee only when there is doubt as to the majority. I ask all delegates to refrain from calling for a vote count unless one seems necessary to determine the disposition of the issue.

If the delegates intend to debate an issue, we ask that they be at one of the microphone locations and prepared to speak when the motion has been made and seconded. If the chair sees no one at a microphone, the vote will be called as quickly as possible. Please note that the microphones are numbered. We will try to use those numbers in recognizing speakers.

On bylaws issues, the chair will call for the vote in the same division sequence each time: Division I first, then Division II and then Division III. The results of a division's vote will not be announced until all divisions have voted.

In the division round tables this morning, your attention was called to errors and corrections in your Convention Program. I will not repeat those at this time.

Each year, in this session, we review the voting and speaking privileges for NCAA Conventions. Each active member institution may have four accredited delegates, one voting and three alternates. They may exchange the voting privilege among them because all have been approved as voters by the chief executive officer of the institution. Active members also may have visiting delegates if they desire, but those visitors may not participate in the Convention in terms of speaking or voting.

Allied conferences that have voting privileges in accordance with the constitution have the same voting and speaking rights as active members.

An allied conference that does not have a vote, and any affiliated organization, may have one official delegate who is permitted to speak but not to vote. We ask that these individuals identify themselves and their affiliation clearly when they rise to speak. In fact, to assist the recorder of these proceedings, we ask all who speak to identify themselves and their affiliation. Those delegates wearing Convention badges with ribbons are permitted to speak. Those without ribbons are visitors and may not participate other than as observers. I would remind you that any delegate wishing to withdraw a proposal should notify the staff in advance of the business session.

Please be reminded that the business session will begin promptly at 8 a.m. tomorrow. We will begin with the two consent packages in the program. Those are designed to include only noncontroversial or housekeeping proposals and will be voted on as packages of amendments unless a delegate requests that a proposal be moved for a separate vote.

It is now my privilege to identify for you the several Convention Committees and the chair of each. The Nominating Committee is chaired by Charles H. Samson of Texas A&M University. The Men's Committee on Committees by Ferdinand A. Geiger of Stanford University. The Women's Committee on Committees by Patricia A. Thompson, Elmira College.

The Voting Committee is chaired by Edward L. Hanson of Montana State University. The Committee on Memorial Resolutions is chaired by the Rev. Joseph Eagan, University of San Francisco, and the Committee on Credentials by Judith Hirsch of California State University, Hayward.

These committees, as appointed appropriately by the Council and Executive Committee, are listed in your program. In accordance with our procedures, the reports of the sports committees and general committees are not presented orally but are included in the printed Annual Reports, a copy of which you received when you registered. The report of the secretary-treasurer and that of the Executive Committee also appear in the Annual Reports.

At the beginning of the business session tomorrow morning, we will entertain motions to receive all those reports. This gives you time to review those items in the Annual Reports before you are asked to approve them.

At this point in the agenda, we move to the report of the NCAA Council. To present that report is Charles H. Samson of Texas A&M University, the District 6 vice-president.

2. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Charles H. Samson (Texas A&M University): Mr. President and members of the Association, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present to you the annual report of the NCAA Council. Under the provisions of the NCAA constitution, the Council is charged with establishing and directing the Association's general policies between Conventions and to report its actions to you at each annual Convention.

For the most part, that report consists of the minutes of all Council meetings and telephone conferences as they appear in the published Annual Reports of the Association. The abridged Council minutes, along with those of the Executive Committee, appear in that publication; and they summarize the Council's actions and deliberations of the past year.

My oral report is intended to supplement those minutes, and so I will touch briefly on a few specific topics that deserve special mention in this report.

The first of these is the referrals from the 1982 Convention. Under the heading of tying up loose ends, let me report on two proposals from last year's Convention that the delegates referred to Council-appointed committees.

One was a proposal to permit tryouts of prospective student-athletes, and you referred that to the Recruiting Committee. That committee surveyed all NCAA sports committees, both men's and women's, and

the majority did not favor the tryout proposal. Therefore, the Recruiting Committee did not recommend that the Council sponsor it again. The other referral was Proposal No. 116 which, in effect, would have granted automatic qualification to any conference participating in NCAA women's championships. This was referred to the Special Committee on Legislative Review, which did not favor the proposal and suggested that members seeking such a provision seek an amendment to Executive Regulation 1-6.

Next I would like to make brief mention of two of the more serious concerns of the Council. I will not go into detail on these, because both will arise later in this Convention. One of those concerns deals with gambling on college athletic events, which apparently is taking place at an alarming rate. The Council will sponsor a resolution during the business session to redouble the Association's efforts to combat this cancer, one that is eating at the integrity of college athletics. The matter will be discussed further when that resolution is presented.

The second concern, a much greater one in terms of the future implications for college football at least, deals with television. Again, there will be a Council resolution in this regard. In behalf of the entire membership, the Council is deeply concerned with the ruling of the Federal district court in Oklahoma City regarding the Association's involvement in television, and also with the possibility of that ruling being upheld by the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals where it now rests. Again, I will reserve additional comments on this issue because it will be discussed in detail in the general round table beginning in just a few minutes.

The Council each year spends an appreciable amount of time on membership and classification matters—applications, waivers and exceptions, and interpretations of the membership legislation. This year we saw the membership of the NCAA reach an all-time high of 957 members, including 788 active member institutions as of this date.

The Council oversaw implementation of the refinement of the Divisions I-A and I-AA football classifications, as directed by the delegates to the special Convention in December 1981. We believe that was a reasonable and progressive step toward assuring legislative equity in Division I football.

I would note, at this point, that two of the Council's interpretations regarding Division I football classification were challenged in court by a member institution in 1982. Although the institution subsequently dismissed the litigation, those two interpretations are before you for approval at this Convention. They are reflected in the Council minutes in the Annual Reports. If anyone wishes to challenge those interpretations, the time to do that is tomorrow morning when the chair requests a motion to approve the Council report. Otherwise, they will stand as approved.

Academic standards is another subject which the Council has given considerable attention. The Council has discussed at length the need for strengthened academic standards in college athletics, especially at Division I institutions. This is another topic that is being discussed

fully elsewhere in this Convention. So I will only say here that the Council is on record as strongly favoring such increased standards.

Academic abuses are an inexcusable blight on college athletics, and the delegates at this Convention have an outstanding opportunity to take meaningful steps to assure that college athletics at all levels will continue to deserve its role as an integral and, we hope, respected part of higher education.

Much of the Council's attention this year has been directed to the need to respect the equities in college athletics management on the national level, and specifically to treat those problems in Division I. In this regard, your elected Council has taken several steps.

We have developed and sponsored Proposal Nos. 20 and 22 to expand and restructure the NCA A Council and Executive Committee. These proposals assure certain representations for the various segments of Division I in the policy-making structure of the Association and specifically recognize the fact that the major football and basketball institutions are directly responsible for virtually all of the direct financial benefits all institutions realize from their NCA A membership. We have developed and sponsored Proposal No. 71, which we believe is a reasonable, if not modest, approach to treating the problems of the Division I membership structure itself. John Toner will address this specific issue in the general round table this afternoon, so I will just say that the Council—and, we believe, the majority of Division I members—realizes the need for a deliberative and legislative forum in which those institutions with major athletic programs can attempt to resolve the increasingly pressing issues and problems of high-level intercollegiate athletic competition.

In that same vein, the Council is planning a special summer meeting of Division I athletic directors, faculty athletic representatives, primary women administrators of athletic programs, conference commissioners and coaches. We are looking at a late June meeting, with representation from each Division I conference and for independent institutions. This meeting will create a midyear opportunity for these individuals, many of whom do not now have this type of access to NCA A policy and legislative development, to review and provide advice on evolving athletic issues.

The positions taken in that meeting then would be considered by the Council in August and by the annual meeting of chief executive officers in September. The Council believes this is a constructive step. It also may dramatize, in our opinion, the differing equities in Division I that John Toner will discuss later this afternoon.

Mr. President, this concludes the report of the 1982 NCA A Council. As I stated initially, this oral presentation is only a summary. I recommend that delegates peruse the minutes of the Council in the Annual Reports in preparation to vote on a motion tomorrow to accept and approve the full report of the Council.

President Frank: Thank you very much, Chuck. At this time I would like to introduce the Rev. Joseph Eagan from the University of San Francisco to present the report of the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

3. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Rev. Joseph Eagan (University of San Francisco): Before reading this somewhat long list, I would like to say that this is both a sad and a happy task—sad in that we have lost good friends and colleagues, yet happy in our appreciation for the considerable contributions these persons have made to intercollegiate athletics and to our student-athletes. May their dedication and commitment be an inspiration to each of us in the work ahead.

Joseph N. Abraham, Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Ralph Allan, Millikin University
Rich Bartos, Towson State University
Charles Bidwell, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Carey Brewbaker, North Carolina State University
Frank F. Carver, University of Pittsburgh
Richard Colman, Middlebury College
H. O. "Fritz" Crister, University of Michigan
Jack Curtice, University of California, Santa Barbara
Chris Dal Sasso, Indiana University, Bloomington
Tom Deckard, Drake University
Alfred "Dusty" DeStefano, St. John's University (New York)
Thomas G. Dowling, University of Dayton
Schubert R. Dyche, Montana State University
John Egli, Pennsylvania State University
William Ferguson, St. Joseph's University (Pennsylvania)
Raymond L. Fisher, University of Michigan
Benjamin Friedman, Brandeis University
Lee Fulmer, University of Redlands
Billy "Dynamite" Goodloe, Georgia Institute of Technology
Chester Grant, North Carolina State University
A. C. "Whitey" Gwynne, West Virginia University
John Hagerly, Georgetown University (D.C.)
Victor A. Hanson, Syracuse University
Tom Harris, Virginia Union University
Charles D. Henry II, Big Ten Conference
Hubert Jack, Lock Haven State College
Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, Grambling State University
Harold "Buddy" Jungmichel, University of Texas, Austin
Donald Karnes, Illinois Wesleyan University
Leo H. Kelly, Washington University (Missouri)
Permilla A. Lee, University of Florida
Roy Leenig, Holy Cross College
Katherine Ley, Capital University
James Lookabaugh, Oklahoma State University
John "Doc" Marie, University of Nevada, Reno
Christie McCormick, Drake University
Louis E. Menze, Iowa State University
Leo Robert "Dutch" Meyer, Texas Christian University
John Michelosen, University of Pittsburgh
Ray Morrison, Temple University
Earl "Bud" Myers, Mankato State University
Angus J. Nicoson, Indiana Central University
O. M. "Hon" Nordy, University of Northern Iowa
Arthur O'Connor, Fordham University

Frank F. Oitting Jr., Holy Cross College
Lloyd W. Olds, Eastern Michigan University
Don Palm, Valparaiso University
Curtis Parker, Centenary College
Ted Payeur, Northwestern University
Willard "Pete" Pederson, Western State College (Colorado)
Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond, Bates College
Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
Elmer Ripley, U.S. Military Academy
Warren Schmaekel, Illinois State University
Robert Sertis, Potsdam State University College
Stan Sieja, Princeton University
Larry N. Snyder, Ohio State University
Raymond H. "Hap" Spuhler, George Mason University
Willard G. Stephens, Oregon State University
Edward Tryon, Hobart and William Smith Colleges
E. George Van Bibber, Central Michigan University
Thad "Pie" Vann, University of Southern Mississippi
Henderson E. "Harry" Van Sordam, Marietta College
Tom Westhoff, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Alfred G. Wheeler, Amherst College

May I suggest a few moments of prayerful remembrance and respect
as we commend these people to our God and loving father.
[The assembly observed a moment of silence in memory of their
departed colleagues.]

President Frank: Thank you, Rev. Eagan. This concludes the
opening session, and I will now turn the session over to John Toner who
will chair the general round table.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday Afternoon, January 10, 1983

The general round table convened at 3:30 p.m. in the Atlas Ballroom, with Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner of the University of Connecticut presiding.

Secretary-Treasurer Toner: This is the general round table; and today we intend to provide you with reports of what occurred at this morning's division round tables, review the status of the television program and discuss the proposed amendments to Division I criteria. Each of the speakers and others assembled on the dais will be here to take questions from the floor.

Again we remind you we are scheduled to meet this afternoon until 5 p.m., although I am willing to continue until all questions have been answered or until we begin to intrude on other meetings, a number of which are set for 5:30 p.m.

Division I Round Table Report

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): The Division I round table convened shortly after 8 a.m. this morning. We discussed at some length Proposal No. 20, the amendment to restructure the Council and the Executive Committee. We then had an opportunity to discuss some detail of the topical groupings on academic matters.

The membership of Division I then went through the book from beginning to end with opportunities to discuss all of the amendments and to identify some of the amendments-to-amendments and those that were withdrawn. I do not have anything to report of major impact, except that the group did have an opportunity to discuss all of the amendments and were attentive and cooperative during the entire session.

Division II Round Table Report

Edwin W. Lawrence (Cheyney State College): The Division II round table completed its agenda as listed in the Convention Program. The only straw voting in our round table was on Proposal Nos. 77, 89 and 90. If these votes are the same in the business session, No. 77 will fail, No. 89 will be adopted and No. 90 will be withdrawn.

We granted two waivers of the Division II membership criteria per Bylaw 10-1-(f). They were for Concordia College of New York and Texas Lutheran College. We did not vote on the waiver request by Western New Mexico University because the institution was not represented as specified in Bylaw 10-(1)-(f)-(2).

Secretary-Treasurer Toner: Just prior to this meeting, many people advised that if we could get this meeting over with before the sun went down there was some desire to be out there for a while. The way these division leaders are going, it looks like we might make it.

Division III Round Table Report

Donald M. Russell (Wesleyan University): That is a real threat on brevity there. (Laughter) The Division III round table had reports from the members of Division III who are on the Executive Committee relating to championships and budgets. We spent about an hour dealing with the Division III philosophy statement which we are going to request be included in the Manual in the future.

We did take a few straw votes, but I think in general all the information that really will come out of the round table will be presented tomorrow in the regular business session.

Football Television

Secretary-Treasurer Toner: I will assure you the next two reports will not be as brief. The next topic is one which I am certain has been the subject of much talk in the rooms and hallways of the Convention football television. Faced with the uncertainty of a pending appeal of a terribly adverse Federal court decision against the NCAA Television Plan, the institutions justifiably are fearful about their future television income and exposure and how their attendance might be affected by uncontrolled television.

Under the circumstances, the Council believed it would be beneficial to the membership if representatives of the Football Television Committee discussed the status of the lawsuit and what they foresee should it be lost. Also, Michael Scott, the Washington, D.C., legal counsel for the NCAA, will speak briefly on how the Association might seek an antitrust exemption from the Congress. Wiles Hallock, executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference and chair of the Football Television Committee, will lead off.

Wiles Hallock (Pacific-10 Conference): John Swofford of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, a fellow member of the Football Television Committee, was to have participated with me but unfortunately is too ill this afternoon to participate. I am going to try to cover the remarks that he would have made also.

You probably are going to hear me a little bit longer than you might wish to. I am pleased, John, that you have taken time on the agenda of this important session to discuss the current status of the Association's football television program, for it has never faced such peril since its inception in 1952. I intend to comment upon television of the 1982 season, which was outstanding in many respects, as well as addressing the problems the program faces.

I was to serve a similar role a year ago on this program; but, you may remember, we were prevented from discussing television then by a court order. This was unfortunate, because it perhaps resulted in a failure to communicate the potential for disaster which the Federal court legal challenge represents. Today, essentially we can only react to how things are at the present time.

To be sure, the 1982 Convention did act on the television program and adopted three important measures which redefined the program and how it is structured and adopted by the membership. The Football Television Committee was expanded to provide greater

representation. Voting on the adoption of principles will be restricted to football-playing members in the future, and the plan will be structured on a division basis.

Passage of Proposal No. 33 at this Convention will mean, in addition, that Division I-A would have to approve adoption of principles governing all of Division I football as well as the combined membership of I-A and I-A.A.

Unfortunately, these changes were not sufficient to persuade two institutions from proceeding with a legal challenge in Federal district court to the program of controls which has benefited the membership since 1952. It is no accident, in my opinion, that during that period college football attendance has grown from 17 million to 36.5 million this year, a season which saw attendance rise across all levels of NCAA college football.

Neither did an overwhelming vote of the delegates in 1982 to add a principle to the constitution specifically stating that the Association shall control all forms of live football television convince the plaintiffs that most members believed the Association was pursuing an appropriate course.

The district court's September 15 decision invalidating the NCAA Football Television Plan places the football programs of many members in a different position. Fortunately, a stay was granted of that order while it was appealed to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals where a decision to the appeal is pending. There has been no indication how long it may be before the court rules. It could act shortly, or it could be a month or several months. Thus, contingency plans must be made by the Association and many of its members.

In contemplating what action could be taken during the period of indecision, the officers and the Council have concluded that a resolution seemed appropriate which will be before you and on which you will vote tomorrow. It is designed to deal with whatever contingencies may result from the 10th Circuit Court's decision. It is not intended to predict or second guess the decision of the court, but rather to help the membership prepare for the aftermath of the decision should the 10th circuit not completely reverse the district court.

I believe it will help us through the difficult times which may lie ahead, and I urge you to grant the authority to the Football Television Committee and Council to act as it provides.

I want to leave the legal arena and the attendant problems for the moment, however, to accent the many positive aspects of the 1982 season. From the three very successful series of college football telecasts which aired in 1982, NCAA members received \$66.4 million. Now, 145 members shared these rights payments. Local telecasts brought additional revenue. A total of 165 colleges appeared on some form of live television, of which 76 were on the football series of ABC or CBS.

An additional 14 colleges not on the afternoon network series participated in the prime-time supplementary series of the Turner Broadcasting System.

The total of 165 colleges on television compares with 122 last year. The 75 institutions which participated in 131 exception telecasts compared with just 46 and 120 in 1981.

The network ratings were down slightly, but they pretty much were where the committee had projected they would be with two networks and the 21.7 percent increase in exposures from 23 to 28. By totaling the viewership of the 28 exposures, the committee has projected that some 631 million persons watched college football on ABC and CBS in 1982, which would be up 12.2 percent from the 1981 audience that watched ABC.

Similar figures are not available for the supplementary series, but some 17 million are estimated to have viewed these telecasts. Thus, these audience figures and rights payments plus the increase of over 731,000 stadium spectators provide the basis for asserting that 1982 was a very good year indeed.

The committee also was pleased with the quality of production of all three companies. We had come to expect a very high standard from ABC, which it certainly maintained in 1982. CBS did an outstanding job on college football. Turner Broadcasting indicated that it will not concede production quality to any competitor. Also, some very talented new announcers were exhibited by the three networks this season.

The desire for additional income from all sources is great today, but keep in mind that the networks will pay an additional \$5 million in rights fees in 1983; and Turner's rights will increase by nearly \$3 million. That increase approaches what the annual total rights were not long ago. Thus, if the current program can be continued in some form approximating what we have now, many members will continue to benefit handsomely. We stand the best chance through the traditional program of controls of being able to protect our vital income from attendance.

I would like to call to your attention the information on the season just passed that appears in the report of the 1982 committee. You will find a great deal more information on the 1982 season in those booklets.

The resolution I mentioned earlier resulted in large part from a meeting of representatives of the NCAA, Football and Governmental Affairs Committees. The Council believes it is appropriate that this forum review the implications of the current legal struggle over football television controls and that the Convention delegates provide the Council and the Football Television Committee with direction and authority to act should an adverse decision be rendered.

Let me first touch upon what may occur in Denver, where a hearing on the NCAA's appeal of the district court decision was heard November 18. I will rely on counselor Scott to help me if I am not legally precise. We have no way to forecast how soon a decision may be announced. The options available to the court include a reversal of the district court and finding for the NCAA—that would be best of both worlds, in my opinion—overturning a portion of the district court decision and remanding the case for further hearing by the district court, or sustaining all or a major portion of the decision.

If the decision were sustained, the NCAA then could seek and

probably would seek review by the U.S. Supreme Court. Mathematically, the chances of review by the court are not great. The likelihood of the Supreme Court accepting the case would depend in large part upon the nature of the decision of the circuit court. Meanwhile, a stay of application of the district court's ruling could be sought from, first, the circuit court and then the Supreme Court.

Obviously, a wide range of circumstances lies among these possibilities. Also, only complete reversal or total endorsement of the district court, coupled in the latter case with fast rejection by the Supreme Court, would terminate the legal proceedings quickly. Otherwise, and most probably, things may remain quite entangled through most of the 1983 football season.

Another avenue available to the membership, of course, would be to appeal to Congress for an antitrust exemption for the television plan. Mike Scott will describe what that will entail when I conclude.

To me and to the members of the Football Television Committee, it is a shame that the marvelous new NCAA plan which worked so well in 1982 is jeopardized by the legal action we have discussed. We are gambling with some \$234 million in rights fees at stake over the next three years. College football and higher education can ill afford to lose that money, and the NCAA Football Television Committee members and others believe destruction of the NCAA plan will mean just that.

The College Football Association's Television Committee agrees. It recently concluded that a national package would command more dollars than combining conference and/or regional packages for the purpose of gaining national exposure and independent television entrepreneurs cannot match the networks' financial commitment to college football.

Why is that so? Let me present briefly how the committee—or many of its members—feels college football television would evolve should the plan be destroyed.

Initially, there would be a glut of programming on the air as the national cable companies rushed to present live coverage and many colleges signed local agreements to televise away games back to home markets.

Hopefully, the networks would attempt some coverage. But, and this cannot be emphasized enough, there is at least some likelihood the networks could not televise college games because their affiliate stations would not carry the programs. There is no law or contract which requires a station to carry each program of the network with which it is affiliated. It may carry what it chooses in most instances. Thus, every time a college signs a local agreement, one more station would leave a network lineup.

If, for example, San Diego State University is on the CBS station here, will the ABC station want to carry a game featuring two Eastern or Southern teams in direct competition? I think probably not. Soon the networks might unravel. National telecasts might be few and far between with that. If this occurs, we believe college football will have lost contact with the New York advertising community where the networks' sales forces sell national programs to national advertisers for

large sums. Such advertisers want to be able to obtain national coverage with one buy and to obtain coverage which is relatively safe to forecast because of the past ratings records of a series. They are most reluctant about spending significant money for scattered buys with no ratings history.

Further, given the decision of Judge Burciaga, it is questionable whether even conferences legally could organize and package regional or national programs. If they try, can they attract enough advertising to support the rights fees at an attractive level? Although such discussions are being held, will the most advantageously situated colleges share 101 other regional television opportunities of college conferences and potential sellers and income with other members of their conferences? Certainly that is an unanswered question. Much of this, we suspect, reflects wishful thinking and envisioning a judiciary conclusion that frankly we cannot forecast.

Due to all of these interworking factors and many more, it is a very complex thing. It is likely that other than on a low-price, local basis, college football will cease to be a prime television affair. The ratings of programs on the air certainly will suffer because the initial telecasts would occur at the same time of day each Saturday in competition for viewers. There is a critical difference between college football television and college basketball television.

The football games essentially are played at the same time during six hours on a Saturday afternoon. The splintering effects on the ratings could very well be devastating and so will the impact upon attendance, since most all of the games played will be subjected to heavy television competition. With the ratings falling, the initial television agreements probably will not be renewed; thus, television income and exposure, both critical today, could be lost to college football.

In this time of institutional budget restrictions, the loss of football and even entire athletic programs might follow. I have heard some say here that we had more television exposure than ever in 1982 and still attendance went up, thereby proving that uncontrolled telecasting would be good for college football. The committee does not agree with that. Concurrent telecasts cannot be good for other telecasts or for attendance. In 1949, 1950 and 1951 before controls were adopted, attendance was dropping precipitously where television was available, while still climbing strongly where it was not. Since then there has been no way to prove what might happen, but every indication is that high local interest telecasts cause severe damage.

Every professional league of which we are aware spends inordinate effort and lobbying money pursuing Federal authorization for television controls; and, interestingly, Congress seems to believe that the controls are necessary because it has granted television antitrust exemptions to pro football, basketball, baseball and ice hockey. In fact, a bill providing for major restrictions in the communications laws failed to pass during the last Congress because it did not contain protection for professional games from cable television.

Also, we do know that gate income dwarfs television income. If Divisions I-A and I-AA average ticket price of \$8 in 1982, they will

realize more than \$243 million in gate income, compared to \$66.4 million from television.

For these reasons, we believe the Association must try to salvage as much of the football television program as possible; and we urge your support of the resolution which you will see. It authorizes the Football Television Committee under the circuit court's decision to hold hearings on legal ramifications of decision of the court and, thereafter, to the extent practical and legally permissible only, to formulate the 1983 Football Television Plan which would be submitted to the football-playing membership of each division for approval as pertinent for that division.

Any division could hold a special Convention to consider the plan if wished rather than vote by a mail referendum. At the hearings held by the television committee, members would be provided an opportunity to propose changes in the television plan in accordance with the court's decision.

Finally, the resolution will raise the possibility that in reaction to court decisions the membership may consider seeking an antitrust exemption from the U.S. Congress. Such an exemption also would embrace the television activities of conferences or other organizations of schools or colleges. In itself, any action would be a major undertaking not easily achieved. We should consider expending the resources of the membership to that end only under dire circumstances. It would be wonderful if none of these contingency plans were ever needed, but we must be prepared.

Michael Scott: Wiles Hallock has asked me to discuss with you briefly the possibility of obtaining an exemption from the Federal antitrust laws for joint television arrangements involving NCAA member colleges and universities.

I am pleased to do that, but at the outset I wish to make very clear that I am not going to discuss, either in these prepared remarks or any questions which follow, the merits of the NCAA's pending appeal from the district court decision. My firm does not represent the NCAA in connection with that case; and although I have carefully read Judge Burciaga's opinion and some of the appellate briefs, my knowledge of the actual record made before the district court is limited. Moreover, the case has been fully briefed on appeal; and in that context, I simply think it would be unwise, if not unethical, for me to discuss the merits of the appeal in a public forum.

So for purpose of this discussion, and for that purpose only, I am going to assume that the law is as Judge Burciaga decided it; that is, that the current NCAA television plan, and the network contracts entered into pursuant to that plan, represent an unlawful restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and unlawful monopolization of the relevant market in violation of Section 2 of that act.

It is my personal view, and that of my partners who have reviewed the opinion, that under the method of analysis employed by Judge Burciaga in deciding the Section 1 issues—price-fixing and group boycott—the decision spells serious difficulty not only for the tradi-

tional NCAA football television plan, but also for any multiinstitutional television arrangement with a particular marketing outlet.

This is because the judge applies the so-called per se analysis to both the price-fixing and group boycott issues, thereby under traditional doctrine rendering irrelevant any claim that the arrangement in fact improved competition. I have considerable difficulty myself visualizing in practical terms a multiinstitutional arrangement with a particular network which does not interfere with pricing for individual contests or which does not involve the exclusion of television outlets other than the successful bidder.

Similar problems appear to exist even when Judge Burciaga analyzes the case under the less harsh "rule of reason" approach, whereby the challenged restraint of trade can be sustained only if it is designed to increase economic efficiency and thereby render the markets more competitive. In his application of that standard, Judge Burciaga appears to contemplate that an appropriately competitive market is one in which each institution, as he puts it, "would be an independent seller of the right to televise its football games, and each seller would be free to sell that right to any entity it chose for whatever price it could get."

The judge seems to have been particularly bothered by the fact that under the NCAA plan, the price being paid for televising a contest was the same nationally and regionally, no matter what the actual appeal of each individual contest. As a practical matter, I am not sure how one can avoid this problem, except by individual negotiation of the rights for each contest, thereby making the marketing of a television series involving several institutions a difficult proposition indeed.

I am aware that some commentators on Judge Burciaga's opinion believe that it can be read as condemning only the NCAA's present arrangement, and certainly they are correct that the decision literally applies only to NCAA. My partners and I believe, however, that such a view places too great an emphasis on the Section 2 monopolization holdings—which might or might not be applicable to other situations—and that the important thing, at least for present purposes, is to focus on the Section 1 considerations of price-fixing and group boycott which we think must inhere in most multiinstitutional television arrangements.

All of which is to say that we have advised Wiles Hallock that if his committee is going to consider development of an antitrust exemption, it probably would be best advised to advance one covering all multiinstitutional television arrangements and not one which merely describes the NCAA football plan. I note from recent minutes of the College Football Association that its governing board concurs in the wisdom of this approach if, in fact, an exemption is to be sought.

It almost goes without saying that persuading Congress to grant an exemption from the Sherman Act is no mean feat. For almost a century, that act has represented the principal expression of deeply rooted national policy that competition between business units is the most effective way of controlling prices, stimulating innovation and achieving quality and diversity of product responsive to consumer demand.

We thus can assume that in addition to the normal difficulties inherent in obtaining a particular legislative result from the Congress, proponents of a Sherman Act exemption for any particular commercial or commercial-like activity can expect to encounter base reluctance on the part of most legislators to embrace the change.

To me this means that any proposed exemption must be as clearly and narrowly drawn as possible, consistent with the specific result sought to be achieved. It also must be premised upon strong considerations of public policy, as to which there can be only a minimum of dispute and which, when placed alongside the well-established Sherman Act policy favoring competition, persuade a legislator that that application of Sherman Act principles is unnecessary or undesirable in theory and in actual practice.

My personal view is that if the NCAA, through its membership and Council, determines to generate legislative effort for such an exemption, the task will be difficult but by no means impossible. As we have heard, the professional leagues have, of course, obtained a basic exemption for many of their activities; and as many of you are aware, the National Football League, in the last Congress, mounted a strong legislative effort in effect to overturn the Federal court decision, based on Sherman Act principles, voiding the NFL's contractual restraints on franchise shifts.

Although the matter was not brought to the floor of either body, there is no question but that the proposal enjoyed very strong support in the Senate and impressive support in the House of Representatives. There is indeed considerable speculation that the only real impediment to the NFL's success last fall was the bitter and protracted players strike resulting in opposition to the bill by organized labor.

In any event, we have at Wiles' request prepared a draft bill which we believe would accomplish the purpose I have described: that is, to exempt multiinstitutional television arrangements with particular marketing outlets from the prohibitions of the Federal antitrust laws. In light of the fact that I understand you will tomorrow or Wednesday be considering a resolution which includes the possibility of your subsequently voting to seek such an exemption, I think I should briefly describe to you the principal features of the proposal as presently drafted.

Under the proposal, the antitrust laws are declared not to apply to the adoption, performance or enforcement of any joint agreement among members of an organization of educational institutions, by which the organization controls such members' rights to televise their athletic events, nor to the negotiation, performance or enforcement of any contract entered into by the organization pursuant to such joint agreement.

In concrete terms, the exemption thus would cover, for example, the traditional NCAA football television plan and the traditional NCAANetwork contract based upon that plan. It would also cover any other such arrangement, such as the Atlantic Coast Conference or Big Eight Conference basketball contracts, and, at least as I understand their terms, the various conference television revenue-sharing arrangements.

The exemption specifically is declared to apply not only to legal actions commenced after its effective date but also to legal actions commenced before that date but which still are pending on the date of enactment. If, therefore, the current action between the NCAA and two of its members were still on appeal to the Supreme Court on the date of enactment, or for that matter any other case which might then be pending, the Sherman Act exemptions of the bill would apply to that case as if they were in effect when the action was commenced. Bluntly stated, this would have the effect of eliminating any Sherman Act questions with reference to the NCAA's current television plan or the contracts entered into pursuant thereto.

There is one provision of the bill to which I would like to draw your attention. There is included a proviso that to the extent any education organization's joint plan or agreement prohibits the performance, prior to the July 1 next following the date of enactment of the bill, of any television marketing arrangement entered into by a member of the organization, then to that extent the plan or agreement shall not be enforceable. What this provision is intended to accomplish is to say, as a practical matter, that if the proposed exemption is not adopted by the Congress by July 1, 1983, then individual NCAA members shall be free to make alternate arrangements for the televising of their games up to July 1, 1984—even if the bill passes in the interim.

Stated otherwise, if the bill did pass in the interim—say on September 1, 1983, any organizational plan validated thereby, such as the current NCAA plan, would not affect the performance of alternative television arrangements until July 1, 1984. Wiles felt this was appropriate, so as not to leave NCAA members totally in limbo while the bill was pending in the Congress.

I may say, incidentally, that in drafting the bill, we have carefully considered the issue whether, in validating the existing NCAA television plan and contracts condemned under Judge Burciaga's decision and order, the bill is subject to attack as representing constitutionally impermissible "retroactive" legislation. We feel strongly that the answer to this question is "no," essentially but not exclusively because all interested parties—NCAA members and television outlets and marketers alike—would be on notice of the pendency of the exemption legislation and could not, to adopt the classic expression often used in the retroactivity cases, claim that the legislation when passed had upset some "settled expectation" on their part in violation of their substantive due process rights.

It is certainly true that the present form of proposed exemption is not set in concrete, and I am sure that Wiles' committee and the NCAA Council will welcome your comments or suggestions. It is my understanding that this approach is only one of several options under the proposed resolution that the NCAA Council may consider in the event that the 10th Circuit upholds Judge Burciaga's decision and order.

I reiterate that if you decide to pursue this course, the task of persuading the Congress to adopt an exemption—whatever its precise terms—will be difficult, time-consuming and expensive. I personally believe, moreover, that any legislative effort to this end must not only

enjoy the support of the vast majority of NCAA members, including the Division I-A institutions, but also must actively involve the participation of institutional chief executives as well as athletic administrators.

Amendments to Division I Membership Criteria

Secretary-Treasurer Toner: I would ask the members of the Council who will be assisting in clarification or answering questions as they involve developing criteria for Division I membership as expressed in Proposal No. 71 in the business session agenda to come to the dais. They are John W. Sawyer of Wake Forest University; Charles H. Samson of Texas A&M University; Andrew T. Mooradian from the University of New Hampshire; and Gwendolyn Norrell from Michigan State University. They will be serving the membership at the question-and-answer period.

It is my intention in these opening comments to present to the NCAA membership the Council's view of the present membership structure of the Association and its conclusion that additional steps need to be taken to refine that structure if the NCAA is to continue to be of maximum service to all of its members. In this process, I will not analyze specific details of Proposal No. 71; but my colleagues on the study committee here will be prepared to answer questions if you wish to pose them after this preliminary commentary.

During its 77 years, the NCAA has proved to be a needed and effective organization for higher education, principally because it has been able to adapt to the needs of various constituencies so as to provide member colleges and the universities with important services and to resolve the difficult problems of intercollegiate athletics if they reach national proportions and need national legislative and administrative treatment.

The evolving needs of the membership are expressed through the three division steering committees to the Council, which as the policy-directing agency of the NCAA between Conventions attempts to meet the problems and needs of the membership and deal with their issues before the issues reach proportions which tend to disrupt the normal workings of this Association.

I think it is important for this body to understand the evolution of the NCAA division structure and the various options which the 1981 and 1982 NCAA Councils considered in proposing ways and means of addressing current Division I structural problems. In my view, virtually all Division I institutions recognize that the present disparate groupings of members within Division I needs attention and that the problem which is addressed by Proposal No. 71 will not disappear through inattention or rejection of Proposal No. 71.

The NCAA Council of 10 years ago proposed a three-division structure. It had become increasingly obvious in the early 1970s that there existed a need for a mechanism that would permit groupings of institutions with similar athletic programs and similar commitments to those programs to resolve pressing problems among themselves on the floor of the annual NCAA Conventions.

So, the Council developed and sponsored legislation designed to create the framework for three homogenous divisions. An important feature of that legislation established the right of each division to adopt criteria for membership by division. In the 9½ years since the three divisions were established, Divisions II and III have adopted additional criteria and refined the membership requirements of their respective divisions.

Division I is a more complicated story. Beginning at the 1976 Convention seven years ago, both the Council and groups of members began submitting proposals each year that would refine the Division I structure. The goal was to obtain a division made up of institutions with major athletic programs and with reasonably comparable commitments to that level of athletic involvement. Not counting this Convention, there have been 18 proposals submitted from 1976 through 1982 to strengthen the various Division I membership criteria.

A degree of success in regard to Divisions I-A and I-AA football was realized at the special Convention in December 1981. But through the years, proposals to raise the criteria for membership in Division I as a whole have met with very limited success. The Council has suggested criteria dealing with sports sponsorship, financial aid and success in a range of NCAA championships, all of which were unsuccessful. In fact, it took three unsuccessful tries, one in 1977 and again in 1979 and 1980, before the Division I membership agreed at the 1981 special Convention on the fourth attempt that all members of Division I should sponsor at least eight varsity sports for men, something that the Division I-A and I-AA football institutions had been doing for five years.

The Council has changed membership dramatically during these years, but each Council has recognized the underlying problems caused by the disparate membership within Division I. This Council believes that the restlessness within Division I will be heightened as the NCAA legislative process affects more and more women's programs. That is to say that we believe that the women's leadership of major programs will not be content to have rules applied to their operations which have been determined by institutions with virtually no meaningful women's sports.

This has been the history of the problem in the men's arena, and we believe it will be the same as more women's programs are placed under NCAA legislation. There are 277 members in Division I, but there are not 277 institutions in this nation that conduct broad-based major athletic programs in Division I.

Permit me to cite three examples. There are institutions that for all practical purposes are in Division I only because of men's basketball. The Council heard an appeal recently from an institution that awarded athletic aid only in the sport of men's basketball. It wanted permission to place its women's programs in another division, and conceded that its men's programs except for basketball belonged in another division.

Other Division I institutions may try to conduct two or three sports at a Division I level and organize their other sports virtually on a club basis. One reported that to meet the eight-sport requirement, three coed teams were needed.

These institutions vigorously opposed the adoption of the eight-sport requirement. In fact, there is a proposal, No. 72, to this Convention to cut back the division sports sponsorship requirement to six sports, just one year after eight sports were required of all Division I members. That same dichotomy of commitment in equity exists on all legislative issues that have direct and indirect financial and other management implications. The average men's sponsorship in Division I-A is 10.5 sports and 340 participants. The average numbers for women are 8.1 sports and 132 participants.

An institution with a \$4 million athletic budget and some 400 students in competition has substantially different program problems and objectives than an institution with a \$750,000 budget and 80 to 90 student athletes in competition in a minimum number of sports. This disparity is heightened when the women's athletic inequities are considered as I suggested earlier.

The simple fact is that Division I is not a grouping of institutions with reasonably comparable interests or programs or commitments—not when some institutions give a total of 15 to 25 grants and others give 150, 200 or more; not when institutions with budgets for athletics of \$4 million, \$5 million and up continue to be controlled legislatively by those permitting one-fifth or one-tenth of these amounts, and certainly not when institutions with a commitment to a total of 15 or 20 or more Division I sports of both men and women regularly are faced with a chance to reduce the number of sports required of Division I membership and possibly voting control as well.

There is an ongoing problem in developing and in sponsoring Proposal No. 71 at this Convention. The Council has attempted to suggest the moderate and workable solution. It was not developed in a vacuum. All of the approaches attempted in the past have been reviewed and so have a number of alternatives. Permit me to review some of the other approaches that have been considered by this Council.

We looked at permitting an institution to be a member of Division II, but to place its men's basketball program in Division I. A separate Division I-AA competitive and legislative classification for additional sports other than football had been suggested. A Division I member then would be unable to meet I-A or I-AA requirements in football or basketball and possibly later on other sports.

The institution would be required to meet the rules of the division in which it placed its sport. There probably would be common Division I rules in championships for some sports. Some chief executive officers have talked of a voluntary division within the NCAA with higher academic standards and probably athletic requirements as well. The members then could schedule only institutions that meet these requirements.

The Council also reviewed the Division IV approach that was first proposed more than a year ago and was turned down by the 1981 special Convention. In its consideration through the years, the Council proposals have included provisions for merging institutions to qualify for different division status; at the same time, if upward mobility is to

be provided then downward adjustment for relative program objectives must be accepted.

The Council has taken a moderate approach in addressing the Division I problem through Proposal No. 71. The Council has been asked to withdraw the proposal. It does not intend to do so.

In closing, let me say that I do not believe this problem is going away. It must be, and I believe it will be, resolved—if not this year then probably next. If the approach embodied in Proposal No. 71 is rejected, I am sure the 1983 NCAA Council will offer an alternative plan at the next Convention.

That concludes the remarks. I would make one announcement. The Council in its pre-Convention meeting did move that if Proposal No. 71 was voted that it would introduce an amendment to be distributed tomorrow morning at the business session.

The amendment will allow an institution that has made a commitment to meeting the Division I criteria as it involves paid attendance in I-AA football or in basketball to start counting from this point forward using 1982-83 and 83-84 paid attendance figures and only use the previous two years, 1980-81 and 1981-82, if it is to the advantage of the institution. This amendment is in reply to an institution that suggested that a commitment made just two years ago to build a new arena could represent the kind of commitment this criteria speaks to and should be allowed and be given a chance to work. The whole intent is to provide an effective date in 1984 by which the membership might get a chance to meet those standards.

I see no one to the microphones, so let me take this opportunity to adjourn this general round table.

[The session adjourned at 4:30 p.m.]

BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Morning, January 11, 1983

The business session of the 77th NCAA Convention was called to order in the Atlas Ballroom at 8 a.m. by NCAA President James Frank.

4. ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS.

[Motions were made, seconded and approved to accept the reports of the sports and general committees, treasurer, Council and Executive Committee.]

5. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Consent Package—Constitution

President Frank: The first set of amendments are in the consent package. Proposal Nos. 1 through 4 are offered as a consent package of constitutional amendments considered to be noncontroversial or housekeeping in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove the item from the package.

Cecil N. Coleman (Midwestern City Conference): I would like to ask that Proposal No. 3 be removed.

John P. Mahlstede (Iowa State University): I would object to Proposal No. 1 and ask that it be pulled out and voted upon.

Judith M. Brame (California State University, Northridge): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 1.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal involves the rule that this Association adopts legislation only in a joint session of all three divisions meeting at a Convention. The point in this is that it ought to be in the constitution where we have other basic provisions regarding Conventions.

Mr. Mahlstede: I rise to encourage the Convention to vote against this proposal, which forces what you see before you: an ever-growing assembling of dedicated men and women who perhaps might wish to speak to each of the 132 issues before the Convention.

With 1,000 members, three representatives from the institution speaking one minute on each issue on the 132 amendments, it will require 396,000 minutes or 6,600 hours to complete the agenda. For that reason, I will be brief.

The argument is that this proposal supports the concept of giving Division I autonomy, and secondly, the basic democratic process which should be based on legislative authority developed and voted on by those institutions with similar programs, similar problems and similar educational goals. While Council reorganization is one important part of this development process, we also need to address the critical

question of governance in terms of criteria which will promote the federation concept, leading to division autonomy and self-determination of the basic principles of governance.

In order to cause this to happen and to defer any premature action that would nullify or complicate what progress has been made, a resolution was prepared that would urge the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education or appropriate NCA committees to address the question of governance in Division I membership criteria questions in composite rather than separate issues. The resolution further urged deferring action on Proposal Nos. 1 and 71 until the select committee has made a final report to the Council and to the membership.

Since we have been advised that our original resolution to defer and refer actions on Proposal Nos. 1 and 71 would be ruled out of order and that the governance issue is not within the purview of the select committee, the only recourse we have is to urge defeat of Proposal No. 1, which, in our opinion, is premature and works against the federation concept in which divisions would meet separately not only to discuss but also to act separately on governance matters pertaining to specific divisions.

[Proposal No. 1 (pages A-1-2) was approved.]

Ms. Brame: On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal Nos. 2 and 4 of the constitution consent package.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal Nos. 2 and 4 (pages A-2-3) were approved.]

Ms. Brame: I move adoption of Proposal No. 3.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent is to specify that a resolution cannot be inconsistent with any of the Association legislation, rather than only with the constitution and bylaws. The point is that all legislation adopted by the membership is subject to its approval. If someone wants to change anything in any part of the Association's legislation, it should be done by amending that legislation itself, not by a resolution—especially when a resolution can be submitted just hours before the business session begins.

Cecil N. Coleman (Midwestern City Conference): I think that clarification helps somewhat, because one of the questions I had was why is the Council concerned about resolutions insofar as rules and regulations are concerned, when heretofore the only concern has been about the constitution and bylaws, which seem to be the heart of what we are all about.

I think one of the things that I was concerned about, too, dealt with what happens after any action after November and prior to the Convention—what recourse do the delegates have on the floor of the Convention? I think Alan Chapman indicated that what we would do is bring that up on the floor at that time based on their committee reports. Is that correct, Alan?

Parliamentarian Alan J. Chapman (Rice University): Yes.

Mr. Coleman: The other thing I had asked is what recourse would

there be on, say, an item like Proposal No. 117 or No. 118 that was presented last year at the Convention; would that be ruled out of order?

President Frank: Cecil, I am not sure. Are you asking what action could be taken on a matter such as that between November 1 and — **Mr. Coleman:** No, that is a separate issue now. The thing that came up with each of those proposals last year was that they did not appear in the bylaws, the constitution, the rules or the regs; and so we came in with the resolution because there was nothing in writing in the book. We were trying to get the resolution adopted because it was a committee action that took place that was not in writing. Actually, what I am trying to clarify, Mr. President, is would that have been ruled out of order if Proposal No. 3 had been in effect last year?

President Frank: That is pretty hard to say. **Mr. Coleman:** If that is the case, I would urge the delegates to vote this down.

President Frank: It is a hypothetical question and it is rather iffy. I don't think I can give you a direct answer to that question right now, Cecil.

Barbara J. Palmer (Florida State University): I have the same concern that if this would pass and become effective immediately, what effect would that have on Proposal No. 24?

President Frank: It would have no effect. Of course, when we say "immediately," we are talking about at the adjournment of this Convention.

L. O. Morgan (University of Texas, Austin): As it is printed in the book, the words constitution and bylaws have been deleted and the words "rules and regulations" have been substituted. Now, that has been clarified by a statement, but how will it appear in the results of this legislation?

President Frank: On the basis of the clarification, the Constitution and Bylaws Committee could write those words in and that is how it would appear.

[Proposal No. 3 (pages A-2-3) was approved.]

Consent Package—Bylaws and Other Legislation

Ade L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): On behalf of the Council, I move approval of the bylaws and other legislation consent package, Proposal Nos. 5 through 19.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal Nos. 5-19 (pages A-3-11) were approved.]

Governance

John Davis (Oregon State University): On behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 20.

[The motion was seconded.]

James Jarrett (Old Dominion University): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 21.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this amendment is to provide equitable representation for Division I members who do not sponsor football in Division I. I call your attention to the fact that 88 of the 277 members of Division I, or 31 percent, do not sponsor football in Division I; yet they are represented in this Council proposal by only two of 22 positions, or nine percent of the Council's representation.

By passing this amendment, the percentage of representation will increase by two positions to 18 percent and will bring the representation more in line with the percentage of Division I members. At the round table yesterday, one of the counterarguments to this amendment seemed to be that there were only six at-large Council positions left after the football schools were taken care of in the representation. I submit that basketball schools should not have to compete for adequate representation when there are positions allocated for women's representation. Old Dominion University certainly strongly supports women's representation and women's programs, and I feel very strongly that when you consider this legislation you should consider that we could take two Division I-A football positions and still meet the percentage representation of I-A football schools and the number of the people on the Council and not affect the women's representation at all.

The other counterargument to this amendment seems to be that 93 percent of the representation in sports championships in other sports was coming from football schools. I submit that this is an attempt to divert and change the issue of representation from number of schools to number of representatives, and I feel very strongly that we need to remember that the basketball schools are not basketball-only schools—they are schools with very strong, well-rounded programs that also are contributing very well to the other championships in the NCAA.

Mr. Davis: On behalf of the Council, I wish to oppose No. 21, the amendment to the amendment, on the basis as the gentleman that just spoke mentioned. The intent of Proposal No. 20 is to provide for representation not solely on the basis of numbers but on the quality of the programs. Indeed, those 88 institutions that are not playing football in Division I do provide about 10 percent of the individual and team championships participants in Division I. They do have that representation.

As the previous speaker did mention, at-large positions are available to that division or any other division; and there will be, if No. 20 passes, an opportunity for that division to nominate from the floor any representatives from that division or any other division for positions. I think there is proper representation not only by the numbers but also by the quality and participation in the program, and then further an opportunity for nominations to the slate in the at-large positions. I think that is fair and it is equitable.

Robert M. Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Yesterday at the round table, Jack Davis mentioned the NCAA Council's attempt to fill the resolution provisions offered during last year's Convention on restructuring the NCAA Council at the Division I level.

That draft brought consideration of plans allotting eight representatives from I-A football-playing member institutions, two from I-A independent institutions, four representatives from I-AA institutions, and six at-large Council openings and the two remaining positions of the proposed 22 Division I Council from the other major interest group.

The other major interest group represents 87 Division I members and has been allocated again only two positions on the proposed Council. This is an extremely inadequate representation from a group representing over 30 percent of the Division I membership. The spirit and intent of the amendment proposed in No. 21 presented by Mr. Jarrett is not to deprive I-A or I-AA football and basketball members of their designated positions on the proposed Council structure. It is a small measure that will decrease the at-large Council positions from six to four, which I offer as a reasonable solution to our concerns. Jack Davis also mentioned that part of the Council's rationale for restructuring was the financial contribution of I-A football and basketball members. If finances are to be considered as one of the determining factors for representation on the Council, let us not only look at the past few years but stretch our memories back a few years and realize that for many years the proceeds derived from the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship played a very significant role in the financing of NCAA operations, and still does.

The success of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship from a competitive and financial point of view since the early 1940s and 1950s has been by the outstanding and traditional Division I members that now are members of the present group of the 87 colleges not sponsoring football in Division I.

There are countless distinguished presidents, faculty athletic representatives, athletic directors and women athletic staff members from those institutions who are called upon and are outstanding Council members.

In the sense of fairness, may I submit for your serious consideration the support of Proposal No. 21, which I hope will provide greater sensitivity, understanding and balance in future Council meetings and decisions.

[Proposal No. 21 (page A-21) was approved.]

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): As amended, Proposal No. 20 is a direct response to the membership which passed a resolution in the 1982 Convention to achieve the following things: First of all, to establish a partially federated Council meeting concept; second, to provide each division an opportunity to elect its own members to the Council; third, to assure guaranteed representation for each Division I-A football conference, each of the four Division I-AA football regions and other major interests within Division I. Within that, to provide a retention of the existing 2-1-1 representation ratios among Divisions I, II and III; and then, lastly, to incorporate the existing steering committees within the Council.

The proposal further defines an Administrative Committee for the first time that accomplishes not only more effective inner-operations of the Association but also appropriate representation on that committee

from all three divisions. Although a result of the proposed legislation is a larger Council, we believe that the cost per meeting will be offset merely by combining Steering Committee and Council meetings.

The amendment has been widely publicized in The NCAA News and the media, and the Nominating Committee has worked long and hard to provide complete information to the membership to indicate as clearly as possible the specific and immediate impacts on Council membership. The membership in Division I especially had an opportunity yesterday to discuss the measure in the round table. Therefore, I don't intend to discuss the details of this amendment.

I wish to correct a statement made in the Division I round table yesterday to avoid any misunderstanding. The division vice-president is to be elected by the division membership from among the members of the Council in accord with the provisions of the amendment. We shall, therefore, elect all Council members first in the round tables this afternoon, if the amendment passes, so that if anyone wishes to make nominations for the division vice-president from the floor, the membership of the Council will then be known and the nomination of the persons constituting the Council can be made.

It is the intention of the Nominating Committee to receive from the Division I-A conferences their nominee, if it is one nominee; and if for any reason there needs to be some adjustment because of geographic representation, representation by women or whatever in the Council, it is the intention of the Nominating Committee then to return to that conference to ask them for an alternative if they wish to provide one. So, it is not the intention at this stage of the game to ask for the Division I-A conferences to provide a slate of officers from which the nominee would be chosen.

Marvin D. Johnson (University of New Mexico): With the amendment that just passed plus some of the eligibility rulings yesterday, how many at-large members now are in Division I?

Mr. Davis: The Mid-American Athletic Conference has been accorded Division I-A status by the Classification Committee, so there will be nine I-A conferences, which means there will be five at-large positions. The amendment to the amendment which just passed accords two more positions to Division I nonfootball-playing schools, giving them four, which have to come from the at-large positions. There will be three at-large positions as the legislation now reads. The Nominating Committee, of course, will have to go to work at their luncheon this afternoon to revise the slate to be presented at the election this afternoon.

[Proposal No. 20 (pages A-11-16) was approved as amended by No. 21.]

NCAA Executive Committee

Donald M. Russell (Wesleyan University): On behalf of the Council, I wish to move Proposal No. 22 be adopted.

[The motion was seconded.]

Daniel O. Hogenauer (University of Texas, San Antonio): I think there is an inconsistency in section a, subparagraph No. 2. If there are

12 members and each is serving a term of five years, then it is inconsistent that only two can be replaced each year.

Mr. Russell: I believe you have a point there.

President Frank: The alternative is for the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to clarify that.

[Proposal No. 22 (pages A-17-18) was approved.]

[Proposal No. 23 (page A-18) was withdrawn.]

Resolution: Women's Enforcement

G. Jean Cerra (University of Missouri, Columbia): I move adoption of Proposal No 24.

[The motion was seconded.]

The present NCAA enforcement policy as it relates to conduct of member institutions' women's athletic programs stipulates that sanctions for violation of governance regulations would affect only the institution's eligibility for participation in the NCAA women's championships. In light of the growing numbers of women now involved in NCAA championships and with the unanticipated absence of full enforcement procedures for women in previously existing national athletic governing bodies, it urgently was felt that women's athletic programs should become subject to all degrees of enforcement and corresponding penalties ranging from minor to major, rather than the exclusive and extremely harsh penalty of possible disqualification from the national championships originally made as a part of the transition period package.

A broad national telephone survey of primary women athletic administrators to ascertain their opinions regarding this proposal revealed overwhelming support. There are, however, some issues which need clarification regarding this proposal; and if the membership will bear with me I will clarify those.

Number one, this resolution addresses the area of enforcement only. Number two, women's programs still would be permitted to choose from all of the original sets of rules guaranteed to them as part of the transition period package encompassing the period of August 1, 1981, through August 1, 1985. This modification of the enforcement policy would become effective August 1, 1983; and any infractions case involving an institution's women's athletic programs would be subject to the full enforcement program only if the case was processed subsequent to August 1, 1983.

Number three, only those alleged violations which reportedly occurred subsequent to the adoption of this new enforcement policy, that is January 1982, would be considered. Those alleged violations which reportedly occurred prior to the January 1983 Convention would be considered under the present enforcement policy administered by the Eligibility Committee and affecting possible disqualification from the national championships.

Number four, the enforcement process is not new to women's athletic programs, and those women's programs previously opting to attend national championships of other athletic governing bodies have been

subject all along to the full enforcement process of those bodies.

Fran Koenig (Central Michigan University): I speak in favor of providing full enforcement. I think it is absolutely necessary if we are going to penalize institutions for "minor infractions." At the present time, I am sure that the committee would hesitate to penalize an institution by keeping it from the national championship for something that is not of a major consequence. As a result, institutions that are building programs can run free rein and make all sorts of infractions because they know at this point in time they are not going to the national championship anyway. I think this is vital to women's athletics.

[Proposal No. 24 (pages A-18-19) was approved.]

Eligibility Committee

Olav B. Kolleyvoll (Lafayette College): On behalf of the Council and the Eligibility Committee, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 25.

[The motion was seconded.]

Adoption of this proposal will eliminate the current discussion of jurisdiction between the Eligibility Committee and the NCAA Council Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals. The proposal would make the Eligibility Committee the initial hearing body of all eligibility appeals for both regular-season and postseason eligibility. At the present time, there is no appeal of an Eligibility Committee decision. The decision is final. This proposal provides an opportunity to appeal the decision of the Eligibility Committee to the NCAA Council or a new subcommittee of the Council.

[Proposal No. 25 (pages A-19-20) was approved by all divisions.]
[Proposal Nos. 26 and 27 (pages A-20-22) were withdrawn.]

General Television Committee

Ken B. Jones (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 28.

[The motion was seconded.]

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): As chair of the General Television Committee and on behalf of the NCAA Executive Committee, I urge opposition to this amendment. It is totally inconsistent with the makeup of other NCAA committees; but more importantly, I think it is unrealistic. The present committee membership calls for seven representatives of Division I and three in Divisions II and III. This proposal would expand the committee by two and have but five representatives of the Division I and seven from II and III. The General Television Committee recently concluded successful negotiations with the television carriers for the rights to NCAA national championships. We can assure you that the interest of these carriers was primarily in Division I, the football and basketball Division I championships. While we were successful in persuading them to carry some Divisions II and III championships, I repeat that their major interest was Division I; and I would urge the defeat of this amendment in light of that fact.

[Proposal No. 28 (page A-22) was defeated by all divisions.]

Recruiting Committee

Richard W. Burns (University of Texas, El Paso): On behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 29.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 29 (pages A-22-23) was approved by all divisions.]

Amendments

Thomas M. Kinder (Bridgewater College (Virginia)): On behalf of the Council and the Division III Steering Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 30.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 30 required two actions: first, a constitutional amendment, and secondly, a bylaws amendment. The intent is to permit the division steering committee to sponsor legislation solely for one division without the time-consuming necessity of having the entire Council review the matter. There are protections available should one division steering committee pursue a matter not in the best interest of the entire membership. The Council could vote to oppose the proposal; and should such an amendment to the bylaws be approved by a division, the full membership could vote to have it reconsidered under the provisions of Bylaw 1.3-(1)-(h), by which it could be rescinded by a two-thirds vote. The constitutional amendment sponsored by a steering committee would have to receive a two-thirds majority of the full membership.

[Part A of Proposal No. 30 (page A-23) was approved; part B (pages A-23-24) was approved by all divisions.]

Voting on Executive Regulations or Resolutions

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): Mr. President, on behalf of the Council I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 31.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 31 (page A-24) was approved.]

Allied Conference Voting

Francis W. Bonner (Furman University): On behalf of the Council, Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 32.

[The motion was seconded.]

On the surface, this might appear to be an attempt to disenfranchise somebody; but, it really is not. It is a measure to correct an inequity which exists in our voting system at the present time. The way things work now, it would be possible for one institution to be represented by as many as four votes.

For example, it would have its institutional vote, it would have its men's conference vote, and then there would be the women's conference vote; and then let's say if it was in the Eastern College Athletic Conference, it could have another vote. But an independent might have

only one vote. It is a rather gross inequity, so it seems to the Council that it would be better if the allied conferences did not continue to have a vote.

[Proposal No. 32 (page A-25) was defeated, 320-259 (two-thirds majority required).]

Football Television

Wiles Hallock (Pacific-10 Conference): I move the approval, in behalf of the Football Television Committee and the NCAA Council, the approval of Proposal No. 33.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent, I think, is clear. The 1982 NCAA Convention adopted a resolution requesting the Council to bring legislation of this nature to the meeting. The importance of this Association's football television program to Division I-A football members dictates that they have a separate overriding role in the approval of the principles for Division I. This simply requires that the proposed Division I football television principles must be approved by a majority vote of Division I-A football members as well as a majority of both Division I-A and I-AA voting together.

[Proposal No. 33 (page A-25) was approved by Division I.]

Football Television

Mr. Hallock: Mr. President, in behalf of the NCAA Council and the Football Television Committee, I move the approval of Proposal No. 34.

[The motion was seconded.]

Henry T. Lowe (University of Missouri, Columbia): In behalf of the sponsors, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 34-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of the amendment is very simple. It would add in the third sentence the words "formulation and," and it would confer on the members of each division the authority of how the principles for negotiating television contracts are to be put together. What the amendment does not do is to say who should do that. It leaves it to each division to determine how those principles are to be formulated. It places the control of this important feature of the television plan in the members. We submit that it is an entirely reasonable provision and we urge the support of the members.

Mr. Hallock: I think the amendment is entirely consistent with the legislation which the Official Interpretation is meant to interpret.

[Proposal No. 34-1 (page A-26) was approved by all divisions.]

Mr. Hallock: This official interpretation was prepared by the Football Television Committee because the pertinent legislation adopted a year ago was divided among Constitution 3-11 and Bylaws 8 and 13. This official interpretation simply provides a convenient, precise overview of those procedures as adopted in the three different parts of the NCAA Manual.

[Proposal No. 34 (page A-26) was approved as amended by No. 34-1.]

[Proposal No. 35 (page A-27) was withdrawn.]

Financial Aid—Pell Grants

Charley Scott (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): Representing the members of the Recruiting Committee and on behalf of the members of the NCAA Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 36. [The motion was seconded.]

Many of us, and others who are not here, left the 1982 Convention with the thought that we had voted exactly what Proposal No. 36 states. However, the proposal, on which we voted last year included the words in the italics of No. 36.

At that time, tentative decisions within the U.S. Department of Education indicated probable concurrence of this policy with an increase in the \$400 allowance. Unfortunately, those tentative decisions did not reach a state of final decision; and, accordingly, we proceeded this year with the limit which many thought has been eliminated.

You now have the opportunity to accomplish what you intended last year.

As a further note, approval of this item will place the NCAA in full control rather than being subject to a decision of a Federal agency.

[Proposal No. 36 (page A-27) was defeated, 347-214 (two-thirds majority required).]

Financial Aid—Summer School

Harold Shechter (Ohio State University): On behalf of the Big Ten Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 37.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 37 allows financial aid to a qualified student-athlete during the summer prior to a freshman year. The main points of this proposal are that the summer student-athlete must meet the minimal time requirement academically of his or her university. The student-athlete is subject to the NCAA transfer rule. The summer student-athlete cannot be a part of any tryout system. Proposal No. 37 assumes continual enforcement of Bylaw 3-1 prohibiting out-of-season practice under the direction of a coach.

The purposes of Proposal No. 37 are to enhance academic opportunity to student-athletes. Also, it helps alleviate problems of many of our fall sports involving men and women. We now have students on our campus with three to six weeks before going to school. Students on our campus are participating in contests before they understand the rigors of academic responsibilities.

A third point is that there are many students who are predicted to have difficulties in their first semester or first year of academic work. We believe that allowing such students an opportunity to begin earlier will increase academic performance and enhance the graduation rate. Finally, we find that students like to take programs with greater

demands involving laboratory work, specialized programs that they could accommodate in their summers rather than the fall semesters.

Fred Jacoby (Southwest Athletic Conference): I think the plan is admirable, but for two reasons I think we should oppose it. One is the added cost and the second is the possibility of working those players out ahead of time. I think the cost is a real factor; because if you are doing it, everyone will have to do it to compete.

[Parts A & B of Proposal No. 37 (pages A-27-28) were defeated; parts C and D became moot by that action.]

Bylaw 6—Financial Aid

Donna Lopiano (University of Texas, Austin): In behalf of the sponsoring institutions, I move adoption of Proposal No. 38.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think it is important to understand that this legislation refers to an academic financial aid award which cannot be abused in the recruiting process nor tampered with in regard to selection of recipients. It is an academic scholarship which is a standing award published in the institution's catalog.

The basis of the award is the candidate's academic record, the grade earned at the collegiate institution. The recipient is determinable by competition among students of a particular class or college of that institution. In most cases, it is a prestigious academic award. Under the current NCAA constitution, this particular type of institutional aid already is exempt from being included in the computation of maximum permissible aid.

In other words, a full-scholarship recipient in football, basketball or any other sport can receive such aid over and above the maximum athletic grant of tuition, required fees, room, board and books. An exempt player, a nonscholarship athlete, also can receive sufficient aid without having it counted. However, the partial-scholarship athlete who seeks such academic recognition and receives such an award must have his or her award counted because there is no exception under O.I. 600.

As a practical matter, a partial-athletic-scholarship athlete must refuse the award or give up athletic aid in order to accept it, because it would affect the equivalencies in that sport. Once athletic aid is awarded, this is no choice. The athletic award must be requested. It appears patently unfair that the full scholarship athletes and the nonscholarship athletes can receive such awards without penalty and not have them count, while the partial-scholarship athlete is forced to count such aid.

It should be the position of the NCAA that we encourage our athletes to go after these academic awards and academic honors.

[Proposal No. 38 (pages A-28-29) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Maximum Awards—Equivalencies

Robert Sankey (University of Arizona): I move adoption of Proposal No. 39.

[The motion was seconded.]

As the membership knows, current legislation allows the student-athlete who in no way receives financial aid based on academic ability to be exempted from the accountable players for equivalency awards. As the previous speaker has indicated in the motion just passed, if a similar student-athlete who receives any amount of athletic-based aid, it must be countable toward the maximum limitations.

Proposal No. 39 would extend the principle which was utilized for the previous legislation to all nonathletically based financial aid. At my own institution during this past year, a student-athlete in the sport of baseball was unable to receive financial aid because he had received a presidential scholarship for the state of Arizona entirely apart from and in no way related to financial aid; but because it put him over the limit for our institution, he had to choose between rejection of the scholarship and the acceptance of a small amount of financial aid based on athletic ability.

It seems to me that we want to encourage the student-athletes who are excellent students and receive financial aid based on their scholarship also to be able to receive athletic financial aid.

Charles H. Samson (Texas A&M University): On behalf of the Council, I would like to speak in opposition to this proposal. It is the Council's belief that adoption of this proposal would allow limited financial aid in all equivalency sports as long as such aid is not based on athletic ability. It would be possible for an institution to provide institutional financial aid to any number of student-athletes in a given equivalency sport and simply claim that the aid is not athletically related.

It is the Council's belief that adoption of this proposal virtually would eliminate the existing financial aid limitations in equivalency sports and eliminate the effectiveness of the existing rule. I urge defeat of this proposal.

Mr. Sankey: Mr. President, I just wish to remind the delegates that that option already is available for the student-athlete who is in no way receiving financial aid. It seems to me if we are going to argue that this amendment could be violated, that the same argument could be levied against current legislation. It seems to me that there is less likelihood of it being violated under the proposed legislation than under legislation that already exists.

[Proposal No. 39 (page A-29) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Maximum Awards—Equivalencies

Douglas S. Hobbs (University of California, Los Angeles): I move adoption of Proposal No. 40.

[The motion was seconded.]

As I suggested to the Division I round table yesterday, the purpose of this is to ensure some sort of equality between the public and private schools in the equivalency sports. I personally have seen the erosion of the city championship in Los Angeles in track and field between UCLA and the University of Southern California.

The erosion means they simply cannot compete any more. (Laughter) My own view is the only good Trojan is a dead one. (Laughter) However, until they expire, let us treat them with dignity and equity. (Laughter)

President Frank: No response, Dick?

Richard H. Perry (University of Southern California): Not particularly on the inequity. (Laughter) [Proposal No. 40 (pages A-30-31) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Maximum Awards—Division I-A Football

Jack Friedenthal (Stanford University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 41.

[The motion was seconded.]

We have a chance for a change to save some money without any diminution of quality. The Pacific-10 Conference voluntarily and unilaterally has structured the number of football grants that we use to 90, five below the standard. We believe, and certainly our chief executive officers believe, that we can do well with 80 and that all of us could do so. I would think UCLA could probably hang in there in the Rose Bowl with a few less, and we would hope and urge that this logical step be taken at this time.

Robert S. Devaney (University of Nebraska, Lincoln): This 30-95 scholarship rule was put in approximately eight years ago, and it practically eliminated freshman football programs. You now propose to cut 15 more scholarships, and also there is talk of eliminating freshmen to be eligible to play.

Now, this might be fine in areas such as a Los Angeles area, or some other area of very dense population; but I don't think it is taking into consideration the fact that there are a lot of us that live in less-densely populated areas, and it is more difficult for us to recruit in our own back yard.

I think this would be very harmful to the game of football and, as far as I am concerned, at least to a lot of schools in the Big Eight and other areas where they do not have all of the people.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): Speaking on behalf of most of the head football coaches in Division I-A football and having had a lot to do with the College Football Association Football Coaches Committee, the football coaches are primarily responsible for the product that we have, are primarily responsible for the increase in attendance and the more desirability of our television and what have you and feel that we would not be able to operate the same kinds of programs with less than what we have now.

In fact, there is great pressure from many of our coaches that 95 is not enough. Now, I can appreciate the problem of the Pacific Coast, but we have had extensive dialogue with many, many Division I-A schools; and I think that at this stage, the way we are playing intercollegiate football and the equity that we seem to be achieving, we have people who can compete successfully in all levels contrary to being old pokies. Even Vanderbilt is moving up. I think that we would make a great

mistake if we all of a sudden decided to go another course. I think we have a fine program right now. The coaches would be strongly against this, and I hope that we would certainly defeat this motion. [Proposal No. 41 (page A-31) was defeated by Division I-A football.]

Maximum Awards—Division I-A Football

Edwin B. Crowder (University of Colorado): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 42, Mr. President.

[The motion was seconded.]

If you are a football coach in Division I-A and you conscientiously approve the 30 athletes that you may teach each year, and when I say "conscientiously", I mean you recruit young people who are well qualified students, and then you continue to give them strong support during their time at your institution, there is a very high probability that even with some attrition at the end of a given year or as you enter a recruiting period you will not be able to take your new 30 because—this additional 30—because you will exceed the 95 limits available to you. If you were to have, let's say, three over 95, if you took 30, rather than take 27, the probability is that you would encourage some of those who otherwise return to drop out of school or to transfer out. In order to give the coaches the latitude to encourage those youngsters to stay in school, finish their education but go ahead and take the 30 for the upcoming year, I encourage the adoption of this rule.

Glen C. Tuckett (Brigham Young University): I speak in support of Proposal No. 42. I preface my remarks by stating that Proposal No. 42 is permissible and certainly not mandatory. The parity and equity which has resulted from the adoption of limitations on grants-in-aid for sports cannot be questioned. The legislation has achieved its objectives. The approval of Proposal No. 42 would help to remove an inequity in the current system of allowable grants-in-aid in football.

Football coaches throughout the country are asking for help. They need our help in passing legislation that will allow them to keep a senior on a grant-in-aid who has been loyal, dependable and willing but who has not reached his potential on the football field.

The vast majority of the occupants of this room have coached at the college level. To the sensitive coach, the thought of forcing a young man to quit football because his talent is marginal so that this grant-in-aid can be awarded to an underclassman is repulsive. The pressure is to succeed, and it causes our coaches to think thoughts and perform acts that are not ideally compatible with the exemplary behavior that we desire of the coach.

The normal attrition that we predicted when we passed the 30-95 rule has not been realistic at institutions which endeavor to recruit wisely to encourage academics and who have enjoyed a high retention rate. The 100 percent retention rate over a four-year period would cause an institution to be 25 grants in excess of the limit of 95, and the adoption of Proposal No. 42 would make the arithmetic a little more reasonable. Namely, we are asking for five additional grants-in-aid. This will make it possible for a young man in his last year of eligibility to be awarded a

grant that will not be counted against the 95 that are permissible. The qualifications are:

1. The young man shall have completed three academic years.
2. He has discontinued participation.

3. Subsequently, he is not allowed to compete or practice. Keep in mind that at no time would there ever be more than 95 grants-in-aid awarded to competing athletes. Proposal Nos. 47 through 52 are primarily concerned with the admissions standards and eligibility of the entering freshmen. If it is noble and sensible to admit a young man, provide financial aid and yet deny eligibility to this freshman, I submit it is far more noble and far more sensible to provide the final year of a grant-in-aid to a youngster who has been loyal and maintains academic eligibility but who as a senior has withdrawn voluntarily from football competition.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): Last year I spoke in opposition to this amendment, and I speak in opposition to the amendment again this year. Simply and plainly, this is an increase in the number of initial total grants from 95 to 100. I disagree with some of the comments made earlier. The astounding number of persons redshirited under the 95 rule would indicate that 95 is indeed enough in a number of grants. I urge opposition to this proposal.

[Proposal No. 42 (pages A-31-32) was defeated by Division I-A football.]

Maximum Awards—Division I-A Football

Samuel L. Becker (University of Iowa): On behalf of my colleagues in the Big Ten Conference, I wish to move adoption of Proposal No. 43. [The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of Proposal No. 43 is to give all of us at Division I-A football institutions somewhat more flexibility in the award of financial aid. Now, I want to point out that this amendment applies only to awards which were held by students who graduated in midterm. This will encourage us to motivate more fifth-year students to graduate earlier and would make it easier for us to support them. This also would help institutions that need some attendance in midyear and at the same time would reduce pressure to run off fifth-year students, students who have completed eligibility but needed a semester to complete their degrees.

[Proposal No. 43 (page A-32) was approved by Division I-A football.]

Maximum Awards—Division I-AA Football

James E. Delany (Ohio Valley Conference): Mr. President, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 44. [The motion was seconded.]

Francis W. Bonner (Furman University): In case No. 44 were to pass, we feel that we would need an additional year to make the proper adjustments to come within the limits in I-AA football. What I am saying is even though you might be inclined to vote against Proposal

No. 44, it would be logical to vote for the amendment to No. 44. I move the adoption of Proposal No. 44-1.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 44-1 (page A-33) was approved by Division I-AA football.]

Mr. Delany: The intent of No. 44 is simply to reduce football grants in I-AA programs from 75 full grants to 65 full grants and yet maintain a head count at the 95 level. The Ohio Valley Conference introduced a similar amendment in 1982 and was requested to withdraw the amendment because it would affect several conferences which were reclassified from I-A to I-AA. The conference did not have the opportunity to vote at the 1982 Convention within the I-AA classification; it would have been impacted by the grants reduction during the 1982 year.

A strong majority of the I-AA conferences presently competing do not compete extensively against I-A members; and, therefore, adoption of this resolution would gain in the economy area yet not produce a competitive disadvantage. The Ohio Valley Conference has used 65 grants the last four years and has been quite competitive in the I-AA section, and we would urge your adoption of this proposal.

Evans Denney (University of Montana): On behalf of the eight member institutions in the Big Sky Conference, I urge the representatives from Division I-AA institutions to approve Proposal No. 44. In these days of increasing concern with the cost of intercollegiate athletic programs and when many institutions will be receiving their lowest budget increases in history, it is important to note that No. 44 is cost-effective.

The Big Sky Conference has operated with a maximum of 65 financial aid awards since the inception of Division I-AA some five years ago. The record will show that we have not been placed at a competitive disadvantage on a national level. The record will also show that even though the Big Sky Conference is located in one of the most isolated areas in our nation with relatively few major metropolitan areas from which to recruit, we have been able to step up and compete against I-A institutions with a degree of success. We are convinced firmly that the proposal would not adversely affect the quality of football in Division I-AA; and therefore, we recommend its adoption.

Dick Oliver (Southland Conference): Mr. President, I would like to call on Division I-AA members to oppose Proposal No. 44. Several conferences that traditionally were in I-A have been thrust into I-AA by actions of this Convention, and at the time we determined that we would be good citizens and go along with all the criteria.

In our case in the Southland Conference, we overnight had to go from 95 grants to 75; and now we are being asked to go an additional 10 below what we normally have had. It is particularly distressing to members of our conference because traditionally we have tried to play opposition at a level certainly above our competitive balance. Last year, for instance, we played 23 teams in Division I-A, seven of which went to major bowls. This year we played 20 games against Division I-A opponents, and they went to seven bowls.

While we agree that the presenters have been winning consistently

with less than 75, we feel that our fans and our constituents are accustomed to us playing with a different set of rules. We would like to continue to play as many I-A schools as possible. Our long-range schedule indicates this is not an overnight venture for us. For instance, in 1983 we play 22 games against I-A schools. We certainly do not want to contest those people with 65 grants. I would urge the defeat of the I-AA reduction of grants to 65.

Marino H. Casem (Alcorn State University): I rise in opposition to Proposal No. 44. It is unfair to me for one sport, particularly the sport of football, to bear the full weight of this economic crunch. If we want to be fair, it is really unfair, as I can see from my mind, for us to widen the gap between I-A and I-AA in the sport of football only.

It makes it impossible for those of us that want to compete against I-A schools. It is unfair; and I think if we truly want to save monies, we would propose to reduce all the scholarships in all the sports across the board. If we truly want to save money, I think some of us would look within our programs and our expenditures. We would simply try to join some of the bus leagues and saddle some of these Trailways and Greyhounds and get off some of these airplanes. I urge that I-AA vote against Proposal No. 44.

Arliss L. Roaden (Tennessee Technological University): I rise to support this proposal for three reasons. First, it provides a fiscally reasonable level for football operations to have I-AA football at a level of 65 scholarships. The second reason is that a level of 65 scholarships in Division I-AA provides a distinctive level for Division I-AA. Institutions have come to Division I-AA, the newest division, from different directions. Some were in Division I, some were in Division II, some were from conferences, some not affiliated with conferences; and I think this level would make Division I-AA distinctive in relation to I-A and also in relation to Division II. The third reason is that it is possible to provide an exciting level of competition with 65 scholarships. I believe that the national champion this year proved that.

[Proposal No. 44 (pages A-32-33) was defeated by Division I-AA football, 40-49, as amended by No. 44-1.]

Multiple-Sport Participants—Women

P. Laverne Sweat (Hampton Institute): On behalf of the Council, as recommended by the Special Committee on Legislative Review, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 45.

[The motion was seconded.]

Donna Lopiano (University of Texas, Austin): I move adoption of Proposal No. 45-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is a "grandmother" clause which is essential in order to treat fairly current multiple-participating-sports athletes. In a practical matter, if No. 45 is adopted without a "grandmother" clause, the coaches will be forced to preclude the participation of multiple-sport volleyball players in order to recruit in volleyball for the coming year. Secondly, institutions who have recruited currently participating

athletes with the promise of dual-sport participation should be able to maintain that representation until these athletes are phased out. **C. Jean Cerra** (University of Missouri, Columbia): I would like to speak against the proposed amendment. The reason I speak against the proposed amendment is because it would delay almost four years hence the provision for trying to achieve some kind of equity in the head-count status for women's volleyball.

We had a similar situation that existed when we proposed new financial aid limitations for women as part of the NCA package. We made institutions aware at that time that they had to meet those limitations at whatever point they decided to adopt NCAA rules without any provisions for new and entering students or any that already were on scholarships. I think the institutions need to make that adjustment and need to make it now, and I urge that we defeat the proposed amendment and support the original amendment.

Fran Koenig (Central Michigan University): I would urge support of this. The coach is going to recruit for next year, and that means that the young lady who was brought to campus with a grant in softball, who chose to play volleyball in the fall, will not be able to play volleyball any longer. I agree with the previous speaker that indicated that people were brought to campus with that promise. To some athletes it is extremely important that they be allowed to play two sports. I urge your support.

[Proposal No. 45-1 (page A-33) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

P. Laverne Sweat (Hampton Institute): This legislation would prevent an institution from recruiting women athletes in the sport of volleyball and granting athletic aid in another sport. Since women's volleyball is a head-count sport, this would prevent institutions from gaining an advantage by granting more than the 12 athletic grants presently allowed.

[Proposal No. 45 (page A-33) was approved by Divisions I and II as amended by No. 45-1.]

[Proposal No. 46 (page A-34) was withdrawn.]

Eligibility—Freshmen

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): Mr. President, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 47.

[The motion was seconded.]

First, I would like to add that the next six items that you will consider were recommended by the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. I don't want the members of this Association to think that the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements has been inactive on the subject of academic requirements. Even though it is not mentioned in the next six items, we do endorse all six of them.

Now, speaking specifically to this proposal, this is a change in Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(4), and the first argument for this particular amendment is its simplicity. It adds a second and third paragraph creating a two-tiered arrangement, specifying the requirements for competition in intercollegiate athletics.

I might add here that the question of what is specified by varsity intercollegiate competition has come up, and the current interpretation of varsity intercollegiate competition is that of the NCAA and it is specified in Executive Regulation 1-5-(d). If there is a question, varsity and subvarsity competition are inseparable.

Now, you have seen this piece of legislation before at the last two Conventions as the 2.750 suggestion. The 2.750 has the academic basis that that is at least a 50-50 chance of success if you have academic performance in high school of 2.750 or better. This year we have added the change moving it down to 2.500, which gives you a little less than a 50-50 chance of success, but still enough to ensure that we have strong odds for academic success at 2.500.

This does not change the definition of qualifier, the 2.000 qualifier. That is a very important point. The next five amendments do. This is the only one that does not change the definition of a 2.000 qualifier. Another argument is that this applies to both Divisions I and II—of course, if Divisions I and II pass it. The next five items apply only to Division I. There is no core program. There are no test-score requirements. It simply uses successful academic performance as the criterion for predicting academic performance.

I do not think this encourages high schools to cheat. An argument has been proposed here that, if 2.500 is required, you will get what you need. I do not think that is true. We ourselves are a bit responsible for such action, because we place such importance on achieving a 2.000 academic grade-point average. If you have above a 2.000 grade-point average, you have financial aid and you have the ability to compete. If you are below, you have neither. What this creates is a three-tiered arrangement where if you are below 2.000 you have no financial aid and no ability to compete. If you are above 2.500, you have financial aid and the ability to compete in the first year; and if you are in between 2.000 and 2.500, you have financial aid and there is no change in financial aid but you are not allowed to compete.

People, I think this three-tiered arrangement is something that we should have had several years ago. If you want to raise academic standards, this is the proposal that you should pass. I urge you to adopt this amendment.

E. J. McDonald (Duke University): A point of clarification, Mr. President. Do I understand from this proposal that a freshman athlete between the 2.000 qualifying grade-point average and the 2.500 average proposed would be ineligible for competition but would be eligible for practice requirements?

Mr. Steidel: Yes.

Mr. McDonald: Under those circumstances, while I can applaud the objectives of the proposal, I would urge its defeat; because if the thrust of the proposal is increased academic opportunity for academically suspect athletes, I fail to see how that is accomplished by a system that eliminates two hours of competition on Saturday but does not eliminate the 15 to 20 hours of practice requirements during the days preceding the Saturday competition.

Mr. Steidel: My only comment, Mr. President, is that it eliminates the pressure of competition and that occurs all week long.

Bob Moorman (Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I just want to thank Division I for including Division II, but we do not fall under the 2.000. I would like to remind the Division II members that we want no part of it.

[Proposal No. 47 (pages A-34-35) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Eligibility—2.000 Rule

Donald Shields (Southern Methodist University): Mr. President, I am a member of the American Council on Education's President's Ad Hoc Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics, and I wish to urge the Division I delegates this morning to approve Proposal No. 48. I wish to move adoption of this proposal at this time.

[The motion was seconded.]

It seems clear to many of us that in these days of increasing national concerns about inadequate academic standards in our secondary schools and colleges that this legislation is not only appropriate but indeed is necessary to preserve the organizational integrity of the NCAA as well as the institutional integrity of our member institutions. In Proposal No. 48, we have the opportunity to approve considered and reasonable minimal level academic qualifications for freshmen eligibility. We have the opportunity to say to our potential student-athletes, secondary school districts and their leadership that beginning in the fall of 1986, we expect our competing student-athletes to be able to demonstrate basic minimum academic competencies as evidenced first by satisfactory completion of a very modest and yet well-balanced high school core curriculum and, secondly, by reasonable minimum performance standards in essential verbal and mathematics skills on nationally administered examinations.

Our stewardship, our integrity as responsible leaders of institutions of higher education is at stake here this morning, ladies and gentlemen. With due consideration of qualifications, questions and concerns which have been identified, nevertheless, we have to recognize that Proposal No. 48 represents reasonable, minimum academic qualifications for freshmen eligibility even right now. However, it certainly provides adequate and fair notice of our minimal expectations with the implementation date of the fall of 1986. Further, with great respect, I wish to suggest to my fellow delegates that for us to leave this Convention without taking a significant action in the area of academic standards for student-athletes would be a travesty. I urge your support of Proposal No. 48.

Joseph B. Johnson (Grambling State University): Mr. President, I am representing the Southwestern Athletic Conference and the National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. We urge defeat of this proposal. We urge the NCAA voting delegates to use all of your personal skills and dedication and all the power of your vote to defeat Proposal No. 48.

With all due respect to the alleged academicians who formulated this

proposal which seeks to determine the fate of so many student-athletes, the Ad Hoc Committee of the American Council on Education eliminated a very important segment of Division I historically black institutions. Additionally, they are seeking to infringe upon the eminent domain of college and university presidents as well as the hallowed provinces of colleges' and universities' boards of trustees, regents and school systems. There is one kind of collegiate preparation for athletes and another kind of collegiate preparation for nonathletes, or should it be the same?

Some of the issues and concerns which are mentioned in the American Council on Education's proposal on the problems in major intercollegiate athletic programs also are concerns of the predominantly and historically black institutions of the National Association of Equal Opportunity. We approve and support the notion that participants in intercollegiate athletics are students first and athletes second, and the evidence of this support and commitment to academic excellence is reflected in the fact that the majority of the student-athletes who matriculate in our institutions, the historically black institutions, graduate.

We support the position of the ACE and the Ad Hoc Committee that more presidential leadership and participation are needed in the governance of the NCAA. Such participation, however, must involve equitable representation from the presidents of the NCAA Divisions I, II and III historically black colleges. I reiterate, as I did yesterday and the night before, on behalf of the 114 predominantly black institutions, that the question failed to include representation from the Division I historically black institutions. Thus, the committee dramatizes its lack of sensitivity to and the knowledge of the contributions of these institutions of intercollegiate athletics and to the potential impact of this proposal to those programs.

The committee failed to conduct an impact study to determine the potential effect of the proposed changes on Blacks and other minority athletes. The ACE proposal blames the victim. That is, this proposal shifts the total responsibility for academic success to the student-athletes. The proposal fails to discuss or show the need for a moral commitment on the part of the institution to higher-risk students; additionally, the proposal fails to talk about the responsibility of institutions to commit their resources to developing academic support systems for these student-athletes to ensure their academic survival.

The committee's proposal, ladies and gentlemen, discriminates against student-athletes from low-income and minority-group families by introducing arbitrary SAT and ACT cutoff scores as academic criteria for eligibility. The ACE committee's proposal is based upon academic conjecture rather than empirical data. I asked the question and no one answered: "Why are we not setting standards for all of the NCAA instead of just Division I?"

The question has not been answered. I leave this thought to you, those of you who did not answer: "They came after the Jews and I said nothing; they came after the Catholics and I said nothing; they came

after the Blacks and I said nothing. Then they came after me and there was no one there to say anything."

James H. Wharton (Louisiana State University): Mr. President, I also served on the American Council on Education's Presidents' Ad Hoc Committee. I would like to focus very specifically on the problem we addressed on that committee. We have about 8,000 coaches recruiting right now. They are offering potential student-athletes a scholarship. That provides a commitment for a sports program and a commitment for an academic program. We found when we looked at the educational credentials that there is an absence of the academic forces required to be successful in college.

There also is a pattern that suggests that the high schools, in the last semester of high school work, provide the grades in order to qualify under the 2.00 rule. Finally, those institutions that test the student-athletes find they computed at the sixth-grade level or they read at the fifth-grade level. The point is that there is a major gap between the developability of the students and the requirement for success in a college or university. Now, the alternatives are: forget about the academic program or try to do something about the credentials that the students bring to the university. We decided to go with the latter. The core curriculum simply is specified that nonacademic activities should not influence the high school program to the point of excluding the critical academic courses. The grade average in the core is based on those courses that are important to the success in college and not vocational courses that are not predictable of success in colleges.

Finally, the achievement test scores are there to validate the high school degree program. Just as our graduates have their educational experience validated when they go on to graduate school, we believe there should be some independent validation of the high school programs.

Now, it is not a proposal to eliminate a third of the student-athletes as has been said in this Convention. We knew as presidents that if you applied the criteria immediately, it would eliminate a third. Our proposal is one that says let's work hard to make sure that the students who present themselves for athletic competition and for university study have the credentials in 1986. With the media behind intercollegiate athletics, surely the 277 colleges and universities can influence the high schools by 1986. The high schools responded in the late 1950s to the Sputnik, and I believe they will respond to the problem we are dealing with here.

There is another arena in which those of us as chief executives must work where intercollegiate athletics is beginning to have an impact. I am talking about the arena of funding. Legislative bodies are beginning to question whether institutions have integrity; and when one scandal is reported, it transfers to all of us and we are believed not to have integrity.

We are coming to grips with the programs for approximately three million students, the leadership of the future of this country; and in a very real way, we are risking that by allowing this to continue. Proposal No. 48 is there in black and white. It has no loopholes. It would be very

easy for a chief executive to determine whether or not his institution has met the admissions requirements.

As a final point, this proposal is a commitment to correct the problem; to vote against it is to vote not to even try.

James A. Castaneda (Rice University): Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of Proposal No. 48. In doing so, I would like to emphasize the dimension which I think has not been emphasized so far. It seems to me that the protective stance adopted in the name of minorities could in the long run be prejudicial to those very minorities.

Parenthetically, it has been stated that the legislative establishment of academic standards is not the business of the NCAA. May I remind you that according to Article 2 of the NCAA constitution, by our voluntary membership we all have committed ourselves. I quote from our constitution: "To promote and develop educational leadership and to encourage our members to adopt eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship." No one can deny the important role played not only by the NCAA but by the entire athletic enterprise in American societies, and I think that we should feel collectively embarrassed to realize that our often-related affirmation of commitment to the student-athlete has rung increasingly hollow, as year after year this body has defeated legislation designed to provide a much-needed increase in academic eligibility standards.

We all know how great the influence of the athletic enterprise is on the prospective student athletes. We all know of the human tendency and capacity to rise to the level of expectation expressed by people and institutions that are respected. I would maintain that our coaches, our athletic administrators and our eligibility standards have a unique potential for improving the education of all of our student-athletes by showing that we care enough for them as total human beings to encourage and motivate them to be the best students they are capable of being, rather than continuing to give the impression that we are interested in guaranteeing athletic participation without regard for truly adequate academic standards.

I urge this body to show its commitment to its professed educational leadership as well as to a long-range concern for all of our student-athletes by approving Proposal No. 48.

James H. Zumberge (University of Southern California): I am a member of the ACE Ad Hoc Committee on the question of academic standards, and I rise to support Proposal No. 48.

The preeminence of academics over athletics has been emphasized by the NCAA through constant use of the term student-athlete. This name traditionally has been used to designate those students who are awarded grants-in-aid as a means of acquiring the college education while at the same time representing a member institution in intercollegiate athletic events. Over the years, the athletic grant-in-aid program administered by the NCAA has opened a door to a college education for thousands of individuals who otherwise would have been denied passage through that door because of economic or other circumstances. In recent years, however, the traditional role for the athletic grants-in-aid has lost its focus. The term "student-athlete" no longer applies in

all too many cases where grants-in-aid are awarded to those who are ill-prepared for academic success or have no intent of interest in academic achievement. To restore the original intent of the athletic grants-in-aid and to reemphasize the primary admission of colleges and universities, a number of Division I presidents and chancellors seek to redefine the qualification of student-athlete.

These qualifications are stated in Proposal No. 48. The adoption of this proposal not only will restore credibility to our academic admissions, but also could restore meaning and integrity to a high school diploma. The NCAA has been a positive force in allowing those with athletic ability to use it as a means to a college education. For those who wish to continue this time-honored means of linking the classroom with the playing field, I invite your support of Proposal No. 48.

Bruce R. Poulton (North Carolina State University): Mr. President, I rise in support of Proposal No. 48. I just would like to repeat two things I said yesterday. This proposition does not attempt to define what the requirements for a high school diploma should be; it does not attempt to define what the admissions standards to any of our institutions should be.

What it does attempt to do is establish the rules for initial eligibility so that they will be more compatible with the rigors of the freshman year in our institutions. It does, in fact, attempt to eliminate some of the exploitation of human beings that currently is going on. I hope that each of you will think seriously about your vote on this issue, and I urge you all to support this proposition.

Jesus N. Stone Jr. (Southern University, Baton Rouge): I rise in opposition to this proposition. First of all, I believe that it is fair to say that everyone in this assembly supports strongly and believes in excellence in education and excellence in academics. I believe also that it is fair to say that everyone here seeks to achieve the highest possible degree of excellence in competition.

So we are speaking both of excellence in education and excellence in competition. I suppose that if at Southern University we believed that we needed to raise our standards so that the athlete who came to Southern University would have more done for him, that we would do it, whether you did it at the other institutions or not. I want to emphasize with that statement the fact that institutions are, in fact, free, if I read the rules correctly, to raise their standards beyond that which is required for NCAA competition.

I stand here today out of a deep concern for those athletes who are not present and who are not participating in athletics today whose faces are clear to me and whose race is therefore known. I am speaking of that body of highly talented athletes who want the opportunities to display their talents as they seek the opportunity for higher education. They are asking, I think, not to be cut off. I want to thank this great Association for its forbearance in not denying the opportunities to countless young men and young women who have had their chances in institutions of higher learning, many of whom have not succeeded but many of whom have demonstrated their ability to perform athletically and to make a place for themselves in thus society in which you and I have lived and in this country that we love so much.

So I stand to speak to you, I think, on behalf of the few Olympians of this country, the world-class athletes, many of whom have not and will not have had the opportunities to achieve intellectually what they themselves would like to have had and would like to have, but who believe that with an opportunity they will be able to do both, that they will be able to achieve academically and they will be able to display these talents that they have in such abundance.

Yesterday I observed with great pride this organization award its highest honor to a great American, a world-class athlete, a fine gentleman, a great competitor; and I heard him say that he was not the best student at Wake Forest. And he went on to say that next to his parents Wake Forest University did more for him perhaps than any other thing or any other institution, or anything that he could come in contact with. He gave Wake Forest the major portion of the credit for his success. I, for one, do not know a lot about Arnold Palmer; but I am glad that Wake Forest didn't test him out before he had an opportunity to demonstrate the kind of professional that he could become. That is all I am asking you to do here today, not to test out and not to wash out and not to deny the opportunities to these young men and young women that our nation so long ago promised.

It did not promise success for anyone, but it promised opportunity for all of us. I urge you to defeat this proposition and preserve opportunity; and if there are those that believe that their standards are too low, let us say to them that you should raise them.

Edward B. Fort (North Carolina A&T State University): Mr. Chairman, I am rising for purposes of articulating my opposition to Proposal No. 48.

My opposition is with particularized reference to that section concerned with the SAT. The issue before the house is a moral issue, not one couched in the exclusivity of academic standards. The issue, the bottom line, is one of the extent to which this body under the aegis of academic standards is going to allow a resolution to pass on this floor which contains the dependency upon aptitude tests as the ultimate determiner of who gets the piece of the brass ring. The issue is not one of seeking to define a "core curriculum." We are all for academic standards. I certainly am as a chancellor. The issue is one of the extent to which the decision-making power structure of this body is going to allow elitism and the ethos of meritocracy to transcend all that is just in terms of ethnic bias, rural isolation bias, concern for a humanness and equity.

I have seen black youths and white youths during my career as an urban school superintendent and as a university chancellor desecrated by the revelation that a questionable SAT score prevented that youngster from finding his or her place in the sun. You see, in the final analysis, try as we might to avoid it, it has unfortunately become a black-and-white issue. The bottom line ultimately is apparently one of the color of a majority of the kids who take the floor as a "final four" or the omnipotency of the combatants in the Cotton Bowl. If this body continues along this path of potential self-destruction in this issue, it will have done so because it placed its dependence in this arena of the

application of academic standards on an aptitude testing mechanism whose very validity repeatedly has been challenged by empirical evidence of numerous studies, including the 545-page research volume accumulated in 1980 by the Ralph Nader report concerned with "the reign of ETS."

There is no doubt but that hundreds, if not thousands of youths, including black and rural isolated white youths have been excluded from an opportunity to participate in Division I sports and would be, if in fact, SATs become the yardstick for the determination of so-called academic standards.

Let me read just two paragraphs from the Nader study. The first quote is, "The evidence of those thousand students is that ETS and SAT aptitude tests on the average predict grades," that is grades relative to how these kids will do once they enter the prebaccalaureate arena, "only eight to 15 percent better than random prediction with a pair of dice."

Now, it goes on to say, "The pattern is consistent over time, geographic region and fine gradations of income. The SAT does not just discriminate between the rich and the poor, or as ETS-SAT representatives frequently describe the situation 'the affluent and the disadvantaged,' it is not simply a matter of penthouse versus tenement. The ETS and SAT scores discriminate not only against the rich and minority of America but also between the rich and the majority of Americans. That is, the members of the working and middle classes, black and white. The SAT discriminates among virtually all levels of the country's classic structure across both income and occupation."

Finally, it says, "The more money a person's family makes, the higher that person tends to score." I would suggest to you that the empirical evidence on the screen is such that it would be inappropriate, if not immoral, for this body to place its eggs in a basket of question as it relates to the issue of SAT.

In conclusion, why not take a long hard look at Proposal No. 52 as it relates to this issue of so-called academic standards. If that is, in fact, unacceptable, then take a look at Proposal No. 51. No. 48 is absolutely unacceptable because of the ethos associated with SAT.

Joab Thomas (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): Mr. President, I am also a member of the ACE Ad Hoc Committee. I would like to endorse strongly Proposal No. 48. I would like to endorse the statements already made in behalf of that proposition but point out one additional element.

May I emphasize first that we are talking about the initial eligibility and not admissions. We are talking about eligibility for the first year of entrance into the university. Many of our universities have admissions standards well above those prescribed by these basic minimum requirements. Many of our universities as well have special admissions categories into which we can admit a small percentage of our freshman class. These special admissions categories are designed for students who show some element that would promise academic performance but would promise this in a way that would not necessarily appear in the regular admissions procedures.

The unfortunate thing is that our athletic programs have tended to dominate these special admissions categories. Now, in many of our institutions, 90 percent and above of these special-talented people are special-talent people because they have the ability to run a 9.5 100, they are seven-foot centers or they are a 290-pound lineman. As a result, we have tended to diminish the credibility, the importance, of this very important special admissions category. I fear that we are eliminating many students who should be able to demonstrate through their special talents their ability to operate in our universities. Because of the very small percentage that is allowed to enter, these others are excluded in favor of athletes. I believe that this basic minimum admissions requirement for academic eligibility would, one, restore the credibility to this special admissions category; two, tend to minimize the exploitation of athletes, which certainly is occurring in our universities; and, three, and of the greatest importance, tend to restore the academic credibility of our institutions.

Luna I. Mishoe (Delaware State College): A good bit has been said here, and I don't intend to take up much time; but I just want to say more specifically what is wrong with a part of Proposal No. 48.

It does have to do with that SAT score, and we know that this penalizes a large number of our students, minorities and nonminorities alike, simply on the basis of socioeconomic background. Students of low socioeconomic background score 100 points less than other students, and this has nothing to do with intellectual retention to do college work. It is based on external factors. We feel that those students, minorities and nonminorities, should not be penalized for those external reasons. Those of us responsible for the education of many of these students, as has been said, were not invited to discuss these matters with the Ad Hoc Committee of the American Council. They said it was an oversight.

Half of the students about whom I talk, minorities and nonminorities, make less than 700 on the SAT score. I am a mathematician; and in 1981, I took all these variables which are mentioned in Proposal No. 48, and I took them to Drexan and I ran them through for an analysis myself. I put the information in my drawer. Here is what I found. I found that only English and mathematics were related significantly to academic progress at the college level. Now, the inverse of that, or the conclusion, is that a student who is well-grounded in the English language in this country and in mathematics can be depended upon to do college level work. I threw the SAT scores into the analysis, and I tell you that the SAT is a restraint which penalizes low-economic students and is an unnecessary restraint pertaining to whether or not a student can do college work.

Now, this view is concurred in by the NCAA Council because you provided for the business of our mathematics and English, in Proposal No. 52. Therefore, I urge you, then, not to penalize the student because of his physical background; but at the appropriate time let us defeat No. 48 and move on to No. 52 or No. 51.

Frederick S. Humphries (Tennessee State University): I would like to say that I urge defeat of Proposal No. 48 for several reasons. I have

been to several NCAA Conventions, and I do not ever recall at any of those legislation that has been presented before the body of a similar nature as represented by No. 48.

The American Council on Education suggests legislation for another body of institutions. I urge you to think about the precedent that we are setting with the consideration of No. 48 in regard to that matter.

The second point, it seems to me, is that with the adoption of No. 20 this morning and the approval of other legislation during this Convention, we have recognized the principle of inequity in the NCAA. This morning we have passed in our governance legislation representation on the Council for each I-A football-playing conference. It does not represent a parity of participation or a democratic principle of institutional affiliation with the NCAA. In this particular proposition that is before us, it seems to me that one now asks that each institution be equal in the full application of No. 48. I simply have to ask the question, if we are unequal in certain other kinds of circumstances, why should we all be equal in all other aspects of the NCAA?

As my colleague has asked earlier, what is the implication of No. 48 for the entirety of the NCAA member institutions? If the urgency to address the academic issue is one that is felt among Division I institutions and not among Divisions II and III institutions, as we seem to be indicating in this Convention today, then cannot that logic be further extrapolated to say only among some institutions of Division I? And if it is an urgency for some institutions in Division I, is it not then fair to say that that urgency be addressed by those institutions who are so involved rather than the application of inequality that we who work in higher education would never allow in any other aspect of our institutional life?

There is no substantive basis or substantive data to support the action of No. 48 as a criterion which will enhance the academic achievement or the academic assuredness or progress toward a degree by the activities that are so specified. Is there a differential in the academic requirements for success at different institutions in Division I?

It seems to me, given the point of time in which we are, given the kinds of institutions that we are, dedicated to objective, studied decisions in our lives, that we are committing a travesty against that principle in the rapid rush to judgment on the academic issue before us today.

I, therefore, would urge that if we must in this Convention deal with an issue of academic nature, that we support Proposal No. 52 and do what we do with all the other activities that impinge on our academic life. Make the study, look at the specific requirements of the various types of institutions that we have in the NCAA, admit that there may be a difference of requirement and try to respond within the Convention to that in a much more reasonable and intellectual position in regard to the question of the eligibility requirement for football.

My final comment to you is that as I have gone around the halls in this Convention, people have been whispering that a vote against

academic requirements in this particular Convention is like not being for apple pie and motherhood since we are institutions of higher education, and that the sponsors of this legislation are going to ask for a roll-call vote, which will put the pressure on an individual being a representative of higher education to say that if you are opposed to this, you are opposed to the business of what you are about. I would submit to you that we would do an injustice to the whole structure of higher education to "willy-nilly" force this; while in any other aspect of our institutional life, we would not dare to approach it "willy-nilly." Now, I suggest that is exactly what we are going to do if we vote on No. 48 today without looking at the full impact upon our student-athletes and upon the institutional life or the way we do business in higher education. I urge that you do not support Proposal No. 48 for those reasons.

David H. Bennett (Syracuse University): As we have listened to the debates thus far, it would appear there are many reasons to vote no on No. 48. We have been told that it is discriminatory, we have been told that it is elitism, we have been told that it requires an academic preparation arrived at without the use of prior empirical evidence, and worse arrived at without appropriate consultation with the chief executive officers of institutions with particular concerns.

We could note "no" on No. 48 in the name of equality of opportunity. In the American way, in the name of institutional equity and in the name of simple justice, it would be simple to vote no; but in my opinion it would be wrong. I will make two points. One of them has been made before, but I think it should be made again because of the shape of the debate thus far.

The NCAA is not being obtrusive in No. 48 in the sense that it is setting up entrance requirements for institutions of higher education. It simply is setting up eligibility requirements. The delegates, many of us in this room, have been university and college teachers. Certainly the faculty representatives and many of the obvious presidents and athletic administrators have stood before classes for many years, and we are not unknowledgeable about this issue.

Is it prudent, is it possible, no matter how much we might desire it, for us to turn our back upon that, that young men and women who have modest or marginal records as high school students are being put into a group nutcracker when they are asked to serve as students and also as athletes in high school competitive practice and competitive environments in a first year?

Whether the young man or woman has particular athletic skills or whether the young man or woman can hit an open jump shot does not mean that he or she could pass freshman English or social science, or laboratory science even with the most supportive and sympathetic instructor, if they are put into that kind of competitive environment. So it seems to me that we are discharging our obligation of protecting the student-athlete and our institutions of higher education if we vote for No. 48. A mind is a terrible thing to waste, we have been told, and certainly the historically black institutions and many of the other institutions represented in this room have done a remarkable job in addressing that problem. It will be easier to deal with the high-risk

candidates if we do not put them in greater risk as we perhaps have done in all of our institutions in not meeting the problems that No. 48 finally addresses here at this Convention.

There is a further point. President Wharton mentioned corruption and referred to it the first time at least in my hearing at the Convention, but the wave of scandals which have rocked intercollegiate athletics and the rumors of scandals are not mysterious on our own campuses, and certainly not to the national press. The silence at this Convention about it is troubling to me. No. 48 obviously addresses that problem as well. There are many reasons for scandals. And they have to do with the celebrity of athletic accomplishment, with revenue problems, with pressures from zealous alumni. But there is an additional reason that No. 48 addresses. If, indeed, it is a widespread feeling that student-athletes are being exploited, that universities and colleges are more concerned in dealing with the student-athlete in terms of what the athlete can do for the university or college immediately than what the university or college can do for the student over the four years, then we have created by ourselves a setting for corruption. We can take another small step in meeting the problem of curing this cancer which threatens our entire enterprises as well as discharging our obligation to its student-athletes by adopting No. 48.

Bob Moorman (Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I am representing Division II. Of course, I should not even be speaking on this, and I wasn't going to, but I have listened to so much stuff that I think something needs to be said on several points.

We do not say much about whites, trying to make this a black-and-white issue; but there are a whole lot of white kids who will be affected by this. I think all of you who have done any coaching know about those youngsters who just do not bother doing much in high school. The Arnold Palmer, or me. I have done pretty well, and I was not any outstanding student in high school. We have to think about those kids. You are saying you want to exclude them.

One important point, you would really do us a favor if you passed this thing. This would be great for Division II and for the black schools in Division II. We would get some of our athletes back. I have said this before on this floor. I was in a basketball tournament about three years ago; and the athletic director for a Southern institution said to me, "I have not seen this many whites playing basketball all year." So we are going to get some athletes back, maybe.

But it disturbs me when someone gets up and says they want to have something to stop exploitation. Do you need a rule to stop it? My friend who is going to speak after me, he does not do that. He does not exploit anybody. I assume you are going down there before you go over here. (Laughter) When you get down there, he does not exploit people. You do not have to exploit them. You do not need a rule to exploit them. I know for a fact that there are a lot of institutions in the NCAA that are not abiding by—and I am talking about Division I—the 2,000 now. They work every means of getting a joker in who does not know two and two. So now you are going to get a rule that someone is going to break again. Let us get something more realistic.

Now, I know more about black people, naturally; and we have had a

lot of leaders come out without all of these restrictions that you want to put in 48. Look at Jim Frank. He graduated from one of those schools that did not ask for all those requirements, and you saw fit to make him president of this organization. The vice-president of General Electric went through all of this stuff. Incidentally, he even worked while he was in school. You do not want them to do that any more. You do not need all of these things to deal with. But bear in mind that you will give us a big hand if you do.

John A. DiBiaggio (University of Connecticut): Yesterday, ladies and gentlemen, I arose at the Division I round table to speak in favor of this resolution; and I do so once again today for very specific reasons. What I think is addressed in Proposal No. 48 is assuring the society that we serve the integrity of our institutions to the establishment of what can only be considered by anyone rather reasonable standards for freshman eligibility to play intercollegiate athletics, not admissions standards as has been stated earlier.

But it is also an attempt to at least try to prevent the exploitation of student-athletes. As I stated yesterday, there still will be exploitation by those without integrity. But this is at least an effort to avoid that possibility. However, ladies and gentlemen, in deference to those very special institutions, and I believe that they are indeed very special institutions represented here today who have apparently rather unique problems, if you will, with a standardized test score requirement, I would respectfully suggest for the record that indeed if evidence is presented before next year's Convention that the standardized-test requirement will cause those institutions some undue hardship, that consideration can, and indeed I believe should, be given at that time to providing those institutions some flexibility in fulfilling the standardized-test requirement.

I understand, and this is my first NCAA meeting and it is for many of the university presidents here, that you have the capability of indeed doing that. That doesn't preclude, ladies and gentlemen, our supporting what is a very, very reasonable proposal and one which I think will go a great distance in assuring our integrity and avoiding exploitation of student-athletes.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): Mr. President, I rise to support Proposal No. 48. I hope you will bear with me a little bit in the sense that I have been a coach for 33 years and have worked with young people, black and white. Unfortunately, this has come to a point where we are talking black and white. Unfortunately also, there is not a black coach here today to be able to describe what has gone on with the black athlete in the predominantly white college.

I cannot in any way argue with these great black educators who lead our black schools, because I have no feelings and I have had no experiences on what goes on at your institutions. I do have 33 years of experience in institutions which are predominantly white, and I have had great black athletes who have made our program succeed.

I hope you will bear with me a little bit while I talk to you. My life has been committed to having quality football teams and to be involved in quality intercollegiate programs with young people who have some

leadership potential. I go back to the time when they asked Rockne which was the best team. He said, "I don't know which is my best team." He said, "I will find out who my best team is when I find out how many doctors, lawyers and good husbands and good citizens have come off every one of those teams." I am in that frame of mine when I talk to you today. I hope also I will not lose some friendships here because I tell the truth to you. Once in a while I have some difficulties with the kids on our squad; and I call them and say, "Now, look, let's start off right away; I am going to level with you, and I hope I don't lose your friendship because I am telling you the truth."

I am really surprised that so many black educators have gotten up here and kind of sold their young people down the river. You have sold them short. I think you have underestimated what great competitors the young black people are today in all areas, football, basketball, athletics and other areas. If it takes 700 in the SAT to compete, and we give them time to be prepared, they will be prepared. I think all of us know why a lot of kids have trouble as freshmen in the classrooms. My experience has been that some of the kids were not prepared. They get into a classroom; and because they have pride and they are competitors, they immediately know they are not prepared to compete with the other kids in that class. Because of their pride, they will not go to that class; and they start to cut the class and just cop out.

I do not think it is fair for us to take them in our institution and put them in a situation where they cannot compete. We have done that. They are proud kids. The minute they have some success, the minute they get that free spread, the minute they feel the equal of black and white, and I am talking about black and white and not necessarily talking about black in this particular case, they blossom out and they take pride in what they have done in the classroom. They look forward to the class and having tests; and they are coming back to you and saying I got a B in this and did well in that.

I think that is human nature. Motivation is just the question of having some success. People have to be motivated. Let them have success at some place down the line and you build from that. Unfortunately, we have not done that for so many of the kids that we have had in the last 15 years. This is not a race problem. For 15 years we have had a race problem. We have raped a generation-and-a-half of young black athletes. We have taken kids and sold them on bouncing a ball and running with the football and that being able to do certain things athletically was going to be an end in itself. We cannot afford to do that to another generation. We cannot afford to have kids come into our institutions and not be prepared to take advantage of what the great education institutions in this country can do for them.

We cannot afford to do it again. As I say, this is a situation where many of us do not want to eliminate black athletes. I have heard statements here that we want to eliminate them. We can talk and the Football Television Committee can get up and talk about how great they are because they have a program, and I like to get up and talk about what a great job I am doing as a football coach; but do you know why we have such good attendance? Do you know why basketball

players are great? It is because you have guys like Magic Johnson and Herschel Walker, and the great thrilling black athletes that have made our intercollegiate programs exciting. They have added a dimension to our intercollegiate athletics that we never had before, and that is why attendance is up. People are thrilled to watch these magnificent people go out there and compete and see how they handle themselves after the thing is over.

I was around Marcus Allen in the Fiesta Bowl. If he ran for the Senate in Pennsylvania in six months he would have a shot at it. He has a feel for people, a sensitivity to things. He is showing his athletic abilities, but he does have pride. That is what we are talking about. We do not want to ruin them. I, for one, do not want to do that. I do not want to exploit them, and I do not want to bring kids into our program and give them expectations that they can do certain things and then frustrate them in such a way that they become disillusioned.

Most of our wrestlers are energetic, forceful young people that I come across, and the majority are black people. The majority are because they are hungry, and they understand that they have to do something for themselves. I have been thrilled by my association with those kinds of kids. On the other hand, as you look out there, more of our black athletes are frustrated later in life because they are not prepared for a life away from athletics, because they never got what they should have from their college experience. They have never gotten the thrill of developing some intellectual curiosity. They never have been comfortable writing, they never have been comfortable computing, they never have had an opportunity to fulfill their potential because it started back when they were kids at 12, 13 and 14 when they showed that great athletic ability and nobody went in there and said, "Hey, fine, you are great athletes, but if you want to go to a quality school and you want to compete, you are going to have to start to read a book; you are going to have to write, you are going to have to do things that you are not comfortable with."

In the long run, we have to challenge them. I have never been in Wrightsville, Georgia, and I don't know what kind of school system they have in Wrightsville, Georgia; but I will tell you if this rule were in effect four years ago, and I know nothing of Herschel Walker's background, obviously, but he has to be a bright student the way he handles so many things, but if Herschel needed 700 on the college board and he needed a 2,000 and an 11-course core of subjects, and the town of Wrightsville was not able to prepare him for that I would be very much surprised.

I would be very much surprised in any community in this country that would not respond to this challenge. I, for one, feel that unless we start to create some challenges for our young people, to give them some idea of what can be available to them as human beings and what kind of contribution they could make to themselves and to their families and to their race in this country, they are going to be people that when the athletic activity is over are not going to be ready to make a contribution in another world.

We have not done that for the black athletes in the last 15 years.

What we have now is not good enough. Maybe Proposal No. 48 is not the answer, I am not an expert on test scores and what have you, but No. 48 is a challenge; and I would not sell anybody short, especially the kinds of competitors I have been around who happen to be black. They will take the challenge.

Joseph R. Gerard (University of Wyoming): I wish to address this proposal from a different point of view than has been articulated so far. I believe when you look at the amendment, you immediately recognize that it would change the definition of a 2,000 qualifier. In effect, what this would do would be to say that Division I institutions will not recruit student-athletes who do not meet the new proposed standard. The NCAA historically tried to stay out of the business of policing admissions, progress, etc. We finally went to a 1,600 rule which turned out to be a nightmare to attempt to administer. We fell back to a 2,000 score as a floor, and left it up to the institutions to otherwise devise their admissions criteria. But this proposal is directed towards eligibility only. You must recognize that what it is getting at is that all Division I schools will recruit only the same type of student-athletes. Looking at it from the recruiting standpoint, we are in a highly competitive business; and everybody seems to be looking for the edge. This is what we found with the 1,600, different tables and so on. So I do have some problems. They were articulated in part, yesterday at the steering committee meeting by the chair, when he said that the Council recognizes that any of these academic proposals have all sorts of questions and problems; and that the Council would have to fine-tune any one of them during this next year.

What are we talking about by fine tuning? The first question in my mind is who decides what is a math course. One institution defines it one way, so as to deny financial aid and eligibility for competition and practice; and you are going to have another institution that is going to include "Fun With Numbers" as an acceptable math course. Under the 1,600 we tried to do it with tables; with 2,000 we finally passed a rule where everybody gets the same certified score from the high school.

Now, these things may be fine tuned, but do we who must deal with sitting down and looking at these transcripts, if we get the transcripts from the high schools in an orderly fashion, see problems? I personally wonder why we are being urged to enact something today. I recognize the importance of increasing the eligibility standards; I am for them. I recognize that we need to get a message to high school students and high school athletes that we expect them to be prepared to work toward their degree. We have an NCAA Council-appointed Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education. I think you all have had an opportunity to send your concerns to that committee. I certainly did, and I certainly registered concern with respect to recruiting preparation of student-athletes at colleges.

If it is in order, Mr. Chairman, I would like to move to table Proposal No. 48 and refer it to the select committee.

President Frank: It is not in order to table. You can move to commit but not to table.

Mr. Geraud: I will move that it be referred to the select committee.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Frank: I have received a second and the chair will rule that we will come back and vote on this proposition immediately after lunch.

[The Convention recessed at noon.]

BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Afternoon, January 11, 1983

The session convened at 2:45 p.m., with President James Frank presiding.

7. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Eligibility—2,000 Rule

President Frank: Before the noon recess, there was a motion to refer No. 48 to the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education. I just would like to note that that is the motion before the house at this time, and it is debatable only to the appropriateness of referral.

Donald W. Zacharias (Western Kentucky University): If we take action on this, what effect does it have on the remainder of the alternatives? Would we then, in essence, discontinue discussion of any other alternatives?

President Frank: There is a little bit of vagueness about what would happen to the subsequent proposals, but the chair probably would rule or would ask the Convention to decide that Proposal Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52 be referred also, because of the interrelatedness of them to No. 48.

Mr. Zacharias: In that case, I think it would be unfortunate to refer this motion to committee, because I believe there are some other alternatives that we would be interested in considering and adopting. I think failure to take action would leave an unfortunate impression regarding the willingness of this Convention to make a decision on a very critical issue.

Lattice Coor (University of Vermont): Mr. President, I rise to speak in opposition to the motion to refer. This is the meeting, in my judgment, in which a basic commitment to minimal academic standards must be made. This is my first NCAA meeting in my seven years as a university president. There are close to 100 other Division I presidents and chancellors here today, something that I understand is unprecedented in recent NCAA history. Issues related to academic standards is the primary reason most of these presidents and chancellors are here. If we fail to act on these issues today, we will state more profoundly than ever before to the public and to all who have an interest in intercollegiate athletics that we cannot and will not take a step to insist that athletes must be students before they can be intercollegiate athletes.

Indeed, if we fail to act today, it will raise significant questions in my mind, and I suspect in the minds of many others, as to whether the NCAA is capable as an organization of responding to what can be

described only as a scandal in American higher education. I am not a member of the ACE committee, but I have reviewed their proposal with great care; and I am persuaded that the proposal does not need further study. It sets only a minimal standard, one that can be authenticated nationally; and it provides a window, four recruiting seasons, for all to respond. If, as we approach that date, our colleagues from the 17 historically black colleges in Division I, in examining this issue further, believe that some adjustment should be made to it either in requirements or in timetables, three more of these meetings are at their disposal.

Joe Paterno this morning spoke of rising to the challenge of sound minimal academic standards. I suggest that time is at hand now to get on with these standards today at this meeting. I urge you to vote for Proposal No. 48, but above all I urge you to act today.

Jesse N. Stone Jr. (Southern University, Baton Rouge): I rise for the purpose of getting clarification on the matter. While I am in favor of the referral of this proposition to the appropriate committee, I also am in favor of taking action today and believe that it would not be in our best interest to fail to take some action. I do think that the propositions before us allow for the possibility and indeed the prospect of other action. Hence, I do not understand the ruling of the chair to the effect, if I understood you correctly, that the mere referral of this matter would necessitate a failure to take action on Proposal Nos. 49, 51 and 52, each of which I believe could stand on its own and be an initial step at least in the direction that this Convention has indicated it wants to move.

President Frank: Well, first of all, let me clarify one point. The chair, of course, has not made a ruling. When I referred to or mentioned a ruling of the chair, I was talking about taking a vote of the Convention as to whether or not you would want the subsequent proposals referred if No. 48 were referred. Now, of course, we are just talking about a question that was just asked. For example, if No. 48 should pass, then Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52 would become moot, which is a clear indication that they are directly related to No. 48. So we are talking about a hypothetical situation.

Secondly, Robert's Rules of Order do not address specifically the question of what would happen to these specific proposals. We were conferring; and, in fact, we are fortunate to have the person who wrote 85 percent of the book; this was a suggestion that he made. So I just want to make the point that a ruling has not been made; if this should happen, then I believe I would take it to the Convention and let the delegates decide whether or not all the other proposals should be referred.

Mr. Stone: Would I be out of order if I offered a motion to amend the original motion by adding language that the Convention would consider in turn Proposals Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52?

President Frank: That would be out of order. You can amend the motion only by referring it specifically to the committee.

E. J. McDonald (Duke University): Mr. President, a point of clarification on a comment just made by the chair. We were assured

yesterday in a ruling from the chair that should No. 48 pass, No. 49 still would be available for action by this Convention, and only No. 48-A would become moot.

President Frank: You are correct. I mentioned all of them, but you are correct. We are talking about the motion to refer.

Charles E. Young (University of California, Los Angeles): I believe that it has been made perfectly clear by all of those who have spoken on the substance of Proposal No. 48 today that this is an extremely important matter. I think that point has been made by both those who have spoken for it and those who have spoken against it. I can think of nothing that would leave those of us who are here concerned about this matter or those around the country who are concerned about the question of academic standards in intercollegiate athletics more frustrated and more convinced that it is impossible to deal with this issue at this Convention, than to approve the motion to refer. I urge this Convention as quickly as possible to defeat that motion and get on to the question at hand, Proposal No. 48.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): Mr. Chairman, I wish to "call for the question."

[The motion to cease debate was seconded and approved; the motion to refer Proposal No. 48 (page A-35) to the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education then was defeated.]

President Frank: We will now return to the discussion on Proposal No. 48, since the past motion failed.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (University of Notre Dame): I have listened carefully and with considerable interest to the debate which has accompanied Proposal No. 48 this morning. Those of you who have been attending NCAA Conventions over a period of years know that there have been times when I have had to disagree vigorously with stands taken by university presidents on the Convention floor.

Today, therefore, I am delighted that I can stand foursquare behind the position taken by so many presidents on the issue now before us. It is an issue, by the way, which no conscientious president can ignore; and it is heartening to see how many presidents under the aegis of the American Council on Education have become involved with it. As educators, it is inconceivable that they, and we along with them, should not vitally be interested in a meaningful education for the students who matriculate in our respective colleges. Yet in the eyes of the nation, we have been sadly delinquent in our educational concern for one class of students, namely, the talented athletes whom we assiduously recruit to represent our institutions on the gridiron or the basketball court.

For many years now, this has been an open scandal, well-publicized and well-documented by the press. How much longer are we going to temporize about this very real problem? We tend to be critical of the highly talented athlete who has an extended hand for under-the-table inducements, who rarely goes to class, who has someone else write his term papers, who shops around for "Mickey Mouse" courses; but far more criticism can be levied at the system which permits the exploita-

tion of a 17-year-old youngster by placing him in an environment for which he is woefully unprepared.

By condoning this system, we simply are asking for trouble and perpetuating it. Proposal No. 48, as I see it, is an attempt to eliminate this kind of insidious exploitation by insisting that an incoming athlete has met at least minimum requirements which in the eyes of experienced educators you will need to cope academically with college work. Surely this is not an unusual requirement. The chief beneficiary will be the athlete himself, who is being protected from educational mishandling or neglect by a careless or a callous institution. No one has spoken more eloquently to this point than coach Joe Paterno did this morning, and I can assure you that Joe is not a lonesome voice from the coaching ranks talking in that vein. Most of the coaches I know view themselves as educators who do have a responsibility toward their charges which extends beyond the playing fields. Many of them deplore the present exploitation forced upon them by competitive pressures. I long have been convinced that in our system of intercollegiate athletic grants-in-aid there should be an implicit quid pro quo in return for a highly coveted athletic talent utilized for the benefit of the university in many ways. It is only right and just that the athlete receive a good education, hopefully culminating in a baccalaureate degree.

There are a few final points I would make. Much has been said about the possible discriminatory effect of using minimum test scores. I don't feel all that expert in this area, but I find it hard to believe that the distinguished presidents who have sponsored Proposal No. 48 would do anything deliberately discriminatory. I think, ladies and gentlemen, that we must guard against using the test-score argument as an excuse to prevent a much-needed reform from being initiated. I think, too, that it is most distressing and unfortunate that the debate gives the impression that predominantly white colleges are interfering with the internal educational policies of some splendid black institutions. It is not within this latter group of institutions that rampant abuses have taken place or where the reform of the exploitative system is needed so badly. Indeed, from a personal point of view, I would like to see these schools exempted from legislation that violates their sense of fairness.

I also concur with the observation made by a previous speaker that Proposal No. 48, if passed today, is not set in concrete. If, indeed, substantial and empirical evidence can be brought forth within the next few years calling into serious question the propriety of a 700 SAT score, today's legislation can be modified. After all, it is not scheduled to go into effect until August 1986. But I do urge the membership to delay this reform no longer. Let us bite the bullet today and take the action which will make meaningful the term student-athlete.

Rev. J. Donald Monan (Boston College): I am a member of the ACE committee that formulated this proposal. During the course of this morning it was suggested that it was an oversight that no chief executive from an historically black college was a member of the ACE committee. I believe I am accurate to say that if it was an oversight, it was a regrettable oversight. But given the fact that athletics have been such a binding force between the races in American society, I find it

equally regrettable that our discussion this morning has divided almost exclusively along the lines of institutions that are historically black and those that are not.

Though it may not be possible to bridge that chasm completely at this meeting, I do believe it is important to our deliberations to know that before the legislation becomes effective the problem can be resolved. To my mind we face two clear tasks. The first is to establish unequivocally higher standards of academic eligibility for Division I athletes. In the judgment of the presidents of the ACE institutions, Proposal No. 52 and to a lesser degree Proposal No. 51 do not meet that objective.

In supporting adoption of No. 48, however, I believe that there is not one of us in this room who has not been sensitive to the need for accommodation this legislation may pose for historically black colleges. We must find a mechanism that will prevent this legislation from having disproportionate negative consequences for those colleges. Though we cannot accomplish everything in this meeting, such mechanisms are available. Yesterday, many of the presidents who have spoken today, from black institutions and from others, discussed the suggestion of passing No. 48 and allowing for petitions of exception from those standards for institutions that found such petitions necessary. These petitions would be published each year. Such a system clearly would establish higher standards of eligibility that 95 percent of the Division I institutions could and would meet. The exceptions would prevent this legislation from having disproportionately negative consequences on historically black schools or others that seek an exemption. It would meet any objections about invasions of autonomy. Lastly, it would hold up a target for 100 percent of the Division I institutions to meet. This suggestion did not become an amendment, but it indicated that mechanisms are available that would do the imperative job of raising academic standards without creating unbridgeable chasms between our historically black colleges and others.

With this said, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call for the question.

[The motion to cease debate was seconded.]

Albert M. Witte (University of Arkansas, Fayetteville): I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, but I think in the meetings I have attended on other occasions a person who was at the microphone waiting to be recognized was given an opportunity to speak.

President Frank: You were at the mike. I am sorry. There is a motion on the floor. In the interest of fairness, I will allow you to speak.

Mr. Witte: I oppose No. 48, and I will vote against No. 48 for these reasons. First, under our rules, it will preclude consideration of the latter amendments because it is more restrictive. That means that we will not consider, for example, the provisions in No. 49, specifically No. 49-B.

President Frank: We will consider No. 49-B. That will not become moot.

Mr. Witte: Will we consider No. 51 or No. 52?

President Frank: They will be moot if No. 49 passes.

Mr. Witte: Then we will be precluded from considering amendments that I find more realistic in terms of the debate today. It seems to me that what we have boiled this down to is that the issue is over the validity of the test scores. It is true, as Father Joyce says, that no one has a discriminatory intent; but it is unquestioned that there will be an enormous discriminatory effect. All of the statistics reveal that. It seems to me, then, that since we have in mind a formula which is of an extremely dubious validity and which no one has in fact spoken in favor of today or shown its validity or legitimacy as a method of depriving persons of these opportunities, we should vote down No. 48 and consider Nos. 49-B, 51 or 52 instead.

[The motion to cease debate was approved.]

E. J. McDonald (Duke University): Mr. President, I was standing at the microphone before the break, and the chair assured me an opportunity to speak to the issue that I had brought before the group. I would hope the chair would honor that commitment and give me the opportunity to make a very brief remark that I hope to make.

President Frank: Well, when we resumed debate, I looked around and I gave somebody else an opportunity; and I did not see you. Proceed.

Mr. McDonald: It does seem to me to be important as a footnote to the very, very important discussion on Proposal No. 48 to understand, and particularly for those who support the very important goals of No. 48, but worry especially about the difficulty of its standards and their effects upon the minority students to understand, that if No. 48 passes, No. 49-B is still available for action by this Convention. Proposal No. 49-B has a very significant cushioning and ameliorative effect on any adverse impact of No. 48. That is to say that No. 49-B would allow both admission and athletic financial aid to that student made ineligible during his freshman year because of the adverse impact of No. 48, that is, during that freshman year when it will be determined whether he is academically capable of college-level work. For that very reason, as well as for others, we are strongly supportive of Proposal No. 48.

[Proposal No. 48 (page A-35) was approved by Division I; Proposal No. 49-A (page A-36) then became moot.]

Eligibility—2,000 Rule

John W. Sawyer (Wake Forest University): For the Council and at the request of the proposers, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 49-B.

[The motion was seconded.]

E. J. McDonald (Duke University): I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 49-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

The proposed amendment to Proposal No. 49-B merely would strike from the text the words "and practice" in order to provide that 2,000 nonqualifier shall be eligible for financial aid but shall not be eligible either for competition or for practice. We offer this amendment to No. 49-B because it is difficult for us to understand the great scholastic benefit to the freshman student-athlete who is relieved from the time commitment of competition for two hours on the Saturday afternoon

unless he also is relieved from the 15-to-20 hours of practice during the week.

J. Frank Broyles (University of Arkansas, Fayetteville): I would like to speak in opposition, because in football there is a major difference between practice and playing. Let me give you a brief, quick analogy. A player who is eligible to participate on Saturday has meetings probably at noon. He comes down for meetings at 2 o'clock and practices for 2½ hours, and he goes to dinner and comes back and looks at films. A player who is not going to participate on Saturday would be out on the field from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock alone, so there is a savings of three to four hours a day multiplied by four, about 12 hours a week of a savings in that instance.

[Proposal No. 49-1 (pages A-36-37) was approved by Division I.]

[Part B of Proposal No. 49 (page A-36) was approved by Division I.]

[Proposals Nos. 50, 51 and 52 (pages A-37-38) were moot.]

[Proposal No. 53 (pages A-38-39) was withdrawn.]

Eligibility—2,000 Rule

James I. Robertson Jr. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute): On behalf of the sponsoring organizations, I would like to move the adoption of

Proposal No. 54.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, this proposal simply would enable a non-2,000 student from high school to be eligible to play after one year, as opposed to a high school graduate out of a primary school, if the student achieves a 2,000 at a preparatory school. Also, it forces a non-2,000 qualifier to spend two years minimum as an athlete to graduate from a junior college to the university and not receive specified athletic aid or practice or play for a period of one year. Two years of a junior college can be rather expensive to students, and many times a weak student will go to junior college and a vocational curriculum and still not be prepared for college. Most preparatory schools require basic courses. Only one year of required attendance could give many disadvantaged students a second chance and give them a better opportunity for graduation from four-year universities. A return to the old rule gives a gifted athlete four years of maximum visibility. We hope the Convention will adopt this proposal.

William J. Flynn (Boston College): As the previous speaker stated, there is only one way for a nonpredictor graduate from high school to become eligible, and that is to go to junior college. In the Northeast, we have very few junior colleges; and those that we have specialize athletically in basketball. Very few have football, hockey or many other sports. There are many outstanding educational preparatory schools in the Northeast. Generally, the schools are four-year institutions; and they provide a one- or two-year postgraduate course. Generally, they are liberal arts schools; and, generally, they are boarding schools and have two-hour study halls for five hours a week, four different days a week.

In general, they provide an excellent education, and most of them

have excellent athletic programs. I do not believe that the NCAA at the present time is allowing sufficient and adequate opportunities for young men and women to become predictors, especially in the Northeast; and, therefore, I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Roy Kramer (Vanderbilt University): Mr. President, a point for interpretation. With the adoption of Proposal 1 No. 48, as amended by No. 49-B, will No. 54 permit an individual to take the core curriculum at preparatory schools? What effect does No. 48 have on Proposal No. 54?

Mr. Flynn: I assume that you would have to comply with No. 48.

You would have to have all of those.

Mr. Kramer: Then he would be a qualifier, would he not?

President Frank: Yes. The indication here is there is really no relationship between the two, and there would be no effect.

Mr. Kramer: As Proposal No. 54 is written, it says simply a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 after at least one academic year of attendance. Does that engage the necessity to meet the core-curriculum requirements and the test-score requirement prior to that time? It is my understanding that is the way it is written. If so, I would strongly urge defeat of Proposal No. 54.

President Frank: The answer seems to be that No. 48 applies only to the first part of No. 54, and if a student goes to prep school then he would have to have the 2.000 grade-point average.

Mr. Kramer: Is that a 2.000 general overall average, or is that a 2.000 average in the core curriculum?

President Frank: A general 2.000 grade-point average in whatever the prep school requires in that period of time for that one year.

Mr. Kramer: Is this not out of order in view of what we have passed in regard to No. 48, since this is a less restrictive requirement?

President Frank: It is inconsistent but not out of order.

Mr. Kramer: Since it is inconsistent, with the vast majority of Division I indicating its opinion and desires with regard to the increasing of academic standards, I would strongly urge the defeat of Proposal No. 54.

Harry M. Cross (University of Washington): May I suggest an accommodation of the two. The one we are talking about now merely talks about the 2.000 aspect of the thing; therefore, it would not affect the core-curriculum thing. If they have not satisfied the core-curriculum thing under the ordinary graduation level, accommodating that as well as the 2.000 with this extra year would satisfy it. They would accommodate each other rather than to be inconsistent. It seems to me that is a more reasonable interpretation than what I just heard from the chair. My proposition would be that by the fifth year, the year of the prep school, they could accommodate not only No. 48, which calls for the core curriculum, but they could also accommodate the 2.000.

President Frank: That is an alternative proposal, and there would be no way to make that accommodation at this time.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): I would like to reiterate what Mr. Cross just said. I think that this would be

constructive legislation for young people who have not been able to get the 2.000 average in the core curriculum to go on for a fifth year and prepare themselves. I am concerned with the fact that when we do get these youngsters in college they are prepared.

I would think that if we could make some kind of accommodation that if the youngsters did not have a 2.000 in the core subjects and then went on to prep school and they took another year of math and English, and did get a 2.000 average in the courses such as that, they would satisfy the requirements of Proposal No. 48. In that sense, it would be a constructive step forward and I would be for it. If your decision as just rendered is what we will live with, I think we would have to oppose it because it would water down what was done in No. 48. No. 48 is a move ahead and an opportunity to make people understand they have to prepare themselves. I think we will just retreat and have a lot of people coming to us that are not in a good high school curriculum but go ahead to prep school and get a 2.000 in God knows what. I would be opposed to it. I would hope we could make some accommodation.

Edward Bozik (University of Pittsburgh): I would share coach Paterno's concern. I would like to point out I think a temporal difference between the time this resolution or amendment would take place and the intent of No. 48, which would be in 1986. If there is an interim proposal to allow the prep schools to use the 2.000 qualifier, which we have now, that is one thing. If, indeed, we are proposing that the prep school route used to obviate the intent of No. 48, I would be opposed to it.

David Thompson: Could I present a hypothetical situation to you and for my own clarification and get an answer? If a student fails to meet the core requirement and scores a 500 on his SAT score, so he does not meet the 700 requirement, he could then go to preparatory school and not take any math, not take any English and just make a 2.000 after one year and thereby be declared a qualifier; is that correct?

President Frank: That would be correct.

Mr. Thompson: If that is correct, then we are defeating the fact that we raised the academic standard.

D. J. DiJulia (East Coast Conference): Doesn't the fact that No. 54 is effective immediately mean "immediate" and up until 1986?

President Frank: That is true if it should pass.

James W. Lessig (Mid-American Athletic Conference): I think we have an inconsistency here. I rise in opposition to No. 54. Someone referred to a nonqualifier going to a junior college. Under NCAA current legislation a nonqualifier going to junior college must spend two years there and graduate before he can transfer and be eligible. They cannot after one year. If they go to the prep school under this proposal, they could come after one year and be eligible. I think you have a great inconsistency between the student going to the junior college and this proposal to send the student to the prep school.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): I support the views of Commissioner Lessig and the gentleman that spoke from Microphone No. 8. By adoption of Proposal No. 54, we will water down the original intent of

the 2.000 average in the core curriculum to go on for a fifth year and prepare themselves. I am concerned with the fact that when we do get these youngsters in college they are prepared.

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Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): I support the views of Commissioner Lessig and the gentleman that spoke from Microphone No. 8. By adoption of Proposal No. 54, we will water down the original intent of

Proposal No. 48. What it would mean is that the person under the provisions of No. 54 would go to a prep school, attain a 2,000 grade average without the benefit of core courses. What would happen, too, if he did not pass the test? Would he just have to have the 2,000? Absolutely. No. 54 waters down the original intent of the very fine legislation we adopted in No. 48. I urge opposition to Proposal No. 54.

E. M. Jones (Grambling State University): The woodpecker pecks out many specks of sawdust while building a hut. He works like the dickens to make his hole bigger. Yes, he is sure for his cutter will not cut. But he does not waste his time on cheap art. There is one thing that can rightly be said. The entire excavation has but one explanation. He does it by using his head. I am in opposition to this proposal, because now you have four years of exploitation rather than three. I don't believe that that is your intent, or so you say.

[Proposal No. 54 (page A-39) was defeated by Division I.]

Certification of 2,000 Eligibility

Douglas S. Hobbs (University of California, Los Angeles): Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 55.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of No. 55 simply is to allow the certifying institution in the case of students from foreign high schools to use the NCCA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletic Eligibility rather than having to write in a foreign tongue across the ocean to determine whether or not the would-be student-athlete has a 2,000 grade-point average. I strongly urge its adoption. We are going to have a lot of paper work with the core curriculum. Maybe we can save a little time on a couple of students every year.

[Proposal No. 55 (pages A-39-40) was approved by Division I.]

Satisfactory Progress

Gwendolyn Norrell (Michigan State University): Mr. President, on behalf of the NCCA Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 56.

[The motion was seconded.]

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 56-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

This simply is a delay in the effective date of No. 56 by one year. I spoke at the round table yesterday regarding my uncertainties about this particular piece of legislation, and I have had some of them resolved. I speak again as chair of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee, which had a great deal of consideration of this particular issue. This piece of legislation, that is No. 56, amends Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(iii). Actually, I would like to have the language in (ii) and (iii); and if this passes they are now going to be different. There is also the problem earlier, in Bylaw 5-(1)-(c) in which the language also would be the same. I mentioned yesterday that we would like to change this. The differences are not large. I suggest, Mr. President, that by delaying the effective date by one year, it will give a chance to change this by interpretation; and that is all it would take.

[Proposal No. 56-1 (pages A-40-41) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Gwendolyn Norrell (Michigan State University): Mr. President, adoption of this proposal by Divisions I and II would mean that the student-athlete seeking to remain eligible for intercollegiate athletics under the satisfactory-progress rule would be required to demonstrate compliance with the rule by earning degree credit in a specific baccalaureate degree program for each student. This proposal was suggested by the American Council on Education and others, including the College Football Association.

I would like to point out at this time, Mr. President, that this would be workable in the light that students often do not declare a major until after a period of attendance, or may change majors. In this regard, the Council is determined that if Proposal No. 56 is adopted the following interpretation would be effective: A student-athlete who has not yet declared a major may use credit acceptable toward any of the institution's undergraduate degree programs.

For example, those credits achieved in the basic study courses offered in the first two years of many institutions are used in meeting the satisfactory-progress requirements. Also, a student-athlete—for these purposes—must declare a major in accordance with institutional policy not later than the third year of enrollment—the fifth semester or seventh quarter. From that point, the credit used to meet the satisfactory-progress requirement must be credited toward the student's declared degree program. A student-athlete who changes his or her major can comply with the requirement if the change in that major is documented and accepted by the institution's appropriate academic authorities. The credits earned prior to the change must be acceptable toward the degree previously sought, and the credits earned from the time of change must be acceptable toward the newly designated degree. I think it is time that we do everything we can to get students graduated from our universities.

Edward T. Foote II (University of Miami (Florida)): I have had the pleasure of serving on the ACE committee. I support this proposal, and I speak very briefly to this effect. This proposal, it seems to me, is a modest but important aspect of adding substance to the rhetoric of what it means to be a student. We have talked a lot about students, and this defines what it means to be a student in part.

I believe the satisfactory-progress amendment of last year, defining at least minimal full-time student status, was an important step forward but only one of three major elements of being a student. One element is full-time status, at least minimally. Second is that a student be in a regular program leading toward a baccalaureate degree existing in the institution, to avoid the possibility of skating through the easiest courses. The third element is that the academic requirements be achieved in good academic standing. The proposal that emerged from the ACE committee was the one that you see before us, plus the requirement that the grade-point average be achieved in good academic standing as defined by that institution.

The interpretation by the Council, as I understand it, is that the

latter part of the 2,000 definition was implicit in the existing rules. But the regular program is the second part of that 2,000 definition, assuming that the third part is implicit. While a small step, I think it is an important step to maintain the emphasis on young men and women being students first and athletes second.

E. K. Fretwell Jr. (University of North Carolina, Charlotte): Mr. President, I was a member of the ACE committee; and I believe No. 56 is the right thing to do. This is an idea whose time has come. Approval of this proposal would indicate clearly to our own campuses and to the general public that higher education is willing and able to monitor itself in the interest of quality and fairness to student-athletes.

It sometimes is alleged that satisfactory progress at some institutions means nothing more than keeping athletes eligible during the appropriate season. I am not arguing whether this is or is not true or has been the case in the past. Rather, passing this proposal today will prevent any such possibility. The proposal before us has the virtue of simplicity, fairness and logic.

Our student-athletes deserve a clear track which leads to their collegiate degree. They should be consistently included in a specific baccalaureate degree program. The importance of the degree in their future life and to their careers is vital. I urge support of Proposal No. 56.

Edward J. Bloustein (Rutgers University, New Brunswick): First, I want to congratulate the Convention on a major step forward in reestablishing the intellectual integrity of our institutions. Secondly, I want to say that the issues here are no different than they were in No. 48; and, therefore, I think that to be consistent this Convention has to move forward this next step as well as it did on No. 48.

Unidentified Delegate: A point of clarification prior to my comments. Is it the Council's intention to retain the current official interpretation regarding noncredit courses? Is it permissible for the certifying institution to consider hours in noncredit work in which the student-athlete is fulfilling the minimal 12-hour requirement? The answer in that interpretation is yes, provided noncredit work is given the same academic load value and it is considered by the institution to be a requirement for the degree program pursued at the time by the student-athlete.

President Frank: Will you repeat your question for clarification?

Unidentified Delegate: Is it the Council's intent to retain that official interpretation?

President Frank: That deals with a completely different piece of legislation, and it is not pertinent to this legislation.

Unidentified Delegate: I suggest, Mr. President, it might be pertinent in the sense that the comments with respect to the current proposal all speak to credit hours earned.

President Frank: But that interpretation deals with the requirement of the minimum of semester hours that you must be enrolled in.

Unidentified Delegate: I again refer only to the distinction between credit and noncredit courses. Is it the practice that one can be enrolled

in a noncredit course, if that is required, and count as a part of the core minimum?

President Frank: Well, my answer again would be what I said of the interpretation as not being relevant.

Unidentified Delegate: With respect to the chair's comments, then, I would assume that when the question is asked for an official interpretation that you would rule in the same manner. Given that assumption, I would like to speak in favor of this proposed legislation under the current wording and interpretation as given.

In the legislation passed at the NCAA annual Convention in 1981, there is no guarantee that the student-athlete must be making "progress toward a degree." The intent of satisfactory progress has been circumvented. The proposed legislation attempts to ensure compliance with the intent of satisfactory progress, and if passed it would eliminate the embarrassing situation caused by our current essentially empty legislation. I urge its adoption.

Richard G. Landini (Indiana State University, Terre Haute): I am a member of the ACE ad hoc committee. I wish to speak in favor of this totally appropriate and timely amendment. It states, in my judgment, clearly and unequivocally that the Association will not tolerate the unconscionable exploitation of students to the manipulation of the academic curriculum. To those of my colleagues who are distressed, somewhat melancholy that such an amendment will be deemed necessary, I must say to you that I concur in that sentiment and feel it very strongly, but there is manifest evidence of the need for such an amendment. I urge my colleagues and my associates, therefore, to accept this important amendment.

Frank J. Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): A point of order. I understood one of the speakers to say that it would be assumed that the interpretation that noncredit courses counted toward progress was an assumption that would be made by the Convention for purposes of voting. It seems to me that is not an accurate assumption. The interpretation applies in terms of a full work load that semester but would not apply to progress. I hope the record of the Convention will not be misleading with respect to that.

Joseph R. Geraud (University of Wyoming): A point of order. There has been some confusion after the interpretation. I have the reference tool, I believe, the interpretation that various members have been trying to seek out. Those were the interpretations of the Council printed on September 20 in The NCAA News with respect to remedial courses. I don't know whether you wish me to pursue this at this time before you close the vote, but I would be quite happy to do it.

President Frank: You have given the reference and I believe that is sufficient.

[After a motion to cease debate was approved, Proposal No. 56 (page A-40) was approved by Divisions I and II as amended by No. 56-1.]

Satisfactory Progress

Harold Sheeher (Ohio State University): On behalf of the Big Ten Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 57.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 57 is one relating to satisfactory progress. It is based on an idea that in order to be eligible after the freshman year, the condition of a grade-point average of 1.850 must be met. In subsequent years of competition, the requirement for academic ability to compete is 2.000. The advantage of this legislation is that it clearly spells out to the student-athlete what the course-hour progress is. It makes clear to the athlete, to the coach, to the faculty, to the parents of the students, and particularly to those who you compete against, what the standards are for you at your university.

It is a proposal based in part on that which is practiced by our conference. It is very similar to what we have been using in our universities. It is easy to administer, it has been successful and we encourage adoption of this resolution.

Francis W. Bonner (Furman University): Mr. President, this appears to me to be an attempt to impose what one conference may do upon the rest of our membership. It is unrealistic. Some of the very best academic institutions in the country do not have this kind of scale for the college-credit ratio. So I would strongly urge that this be not adopted. It is not too realistic for too many of our institutions.

D. Alan Williams (University of Virginia): Mr. President, I would like to second what Mr. Bonner just said. Many of the schools, even within a university, do not use the grade-point average for satisfactory progress. They use courses attempted, they use a variety of other things and without any kind of alternatives this places an impossible standard on a great number of us, including many of who have had a very highly successful ratio of students graduating on time.

I would urge the defeat of this in view of the fact of what is essentially a singular and arbitrary scale for a great number of us.

Leo F. Miles (Howard University): Mr. President, I rise to support No. 57. I think we should be consistent. After we get the student into the institution, then I think we are required that he at least maintain the C average. We ought to be able to help him and give him all the guidance and direction and attention that he needs in order for him to maintain a 2.000 average. So I invite your support for No. 57.

Cedric W. Dempsey (University of Arizona): I raised this question with the Big Ten a couple of weeks ago, but the wording of the proposal leaves out the fourth year. By the statement there, there would be no requirement in the fourth year. Am I correct?

Mr. Shechter: That is not correct. It demands a C level until it is completed. It is a very workable system.

Mr. Dempsey: I don't believe it says that, however, sir. It makes no mention of the fourth year or freshman redshirt.

Mr. Shechter: Your point is well made. That is the intent.

Richard M. Bay (University of Oregon): Mr. President, I would urge the delegates to vote in favor of this proposal. I recognize that not every university has the same system for computing grade-point average; but it seems to me that between now and August 1, 1984, some system certainly could be worked out whereby every institution could be able

to comply. I think the principle of the proposal is especially important because, after all, most universities require some semblance of the C average in order to graduate and to allow student-athletes to flounder somewhat throughout their academic progress, particularly when they get to their third or fourth year, and then expect them to reach a "C" average, which is unrealistic. We need to have them on that course all along, and for that reason I would urge support of this proposal.

[Proposal No. 57 (page A-41) was defeated by Division I, 133-158, and by Division II, 56-78.]

Leo F. Miles (Howard University): I would like to move for a roll-call vote.

[The motion was seconded and defeated by Division I.]

Satisfactory Progress

Ken B. Jones (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association): Mr. President, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 58.

[The motion was seconded.]

No. 58 is intended to do what the hardship provisions provided to the conferences also do, and that is to provide equity for certain individual cases which can and do arise under the continuing eligibility requirements of this bylaw. It is permissive, and I think it provides for review by responsible conferences to allow circumstances which are legitimate and reasonable to review. We urge the adoption of this.

Gwendolyn Norrell (Michigan State University): Mr. President, I rise to speak in opposition to this. I asked two commissioners how many conferences we have, and I got a variety of answers. There are about 35 or 40 conferences, and what you would have is 35 or 40 conferences defining what beyond the student's control means. I think you really should think about that. I could say you come from my conference institution and you need to drop out, stay out a term, and we will do it one way and then we will do it the other. The Council opposes this, and I urge you to defeat this.

Robert F. Steidel Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): I would like to point out, Mr. President, that Bylaw 5-(1)-(i)-(6)-(v) says that the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee establishes appropriate criteria for additions and exceptions to this legislation. To handle this, I move that the proposal be referred to this committee. [The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 58 (page A-41) was referred by Divisions I and II to the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee.]

Establishment of Championships

Barbara J. Palmer (Florida State University): I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 59.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal provides a great opportunity for women. As the regulations exist now, thousands of young women have been or will be denied opportunities to participate in competition at the highest level, that being national championship involvement at the collegiate level. I

would also point out that some sports have not been considered for championship sponsorship due to the fact there was no like sport for men established prior to 1979-80. I do not believe it was the intention of this body to decrease opportunities for women when the issues of governance and championships for women were being considered. However, in effect, that is what has happened.

I would like to point out a few other things. Women's athletics is in its growth pattern. We are only 10 or 11 years old. Men's intercollegiate athletics is 77, at least, and I would be willing to wager 100 or more. We have not had the opportunities to allow our women's sports to truly grow and emerge. This could have a substantial impact on the sports regionally that high schools have emphasized. I urge you to please adopt this amendment.

I also would like to point out one other thing. I think it was very appropriate last year for the assembly to vote a 25-percent sponsorship requirement for men's sports. But in light of the things that I just mentioned, please do not deny these young women this opportunity to pursue their God-given talents and to be swept into the sport emphasis that has evolved for men over the last 100 years.

David B. Wagner (Georgia Southern College): I wish to speak in favor of Proposal No. 59. It is obvious that we all have experienced a tremendous change in the responsiveness to national championships for women in the past two years. This aspect of our women's program definitely is in less transition. The demise of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women and the sponsorship of the national championships by the NCAA has left some well-established sports on our campuses without sponsorship at the national-championship level. I urge that during this transition period and until August 1, 1985, you not encumber women's sports with more-stringent requirements than men's sports enjoyed during their developmental and transition years in the 1960s and 1970s. I urge your support of this important legislation.

Linda K. Estes (University of New Mexico): Speaking in behalf of the Executive Committee, I rise to oppose this proposal. What it would do is put the championships under a seven-percent rule instead of the 25 percent. That would mean if there were 20 schools in Division I out of 277 that played, say, badminton, then that would qualify for a national championship. The feeling of the Executive Committee was that for a variety of reasons, many economic, that was not a sufficient number to institute a national championship. Also, the feeling was that the proposal should be referred to the championships standards committee, which is a subcommittee of the Executive Committee. I move that that be referred to that committee.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mary M. Zimmerman (San Jose State University): As a past Executive Committee member and having worked initially on women's championships, let me say first of all, when we did look at championships we did not leave out thousands of young women. We have specified rules to go by as we do for all sports, and that is how we looked at it. I would go along with Linda's recommendation to refer this to this

committee, because we do have both an economic factor here and an equity/actor. We do need to have some study on this. We would have a small regional national championship that all of our institutions within the NCAA would be paying for. So I would vote for the referral.

Robert F. Busbey (Cleveland State University): The intent of this piece of legislation is, I think, simply to extend time and to give opportunity for further adjustment and accommodation that has been going on. I would like to point out just one factor. The women do not have a single sport that provides the numerical units of opportunity that football provides the men. It is not unreasonable to suggest that a more broad base of option and opportunity should be attendant to the women's programs. I am not suggesting that women play football. I am suggesting that because of this difference this particular piece of legislation will provide an opportunity to be a little more sure when we finally say these are the sports for women. I would, therefore, oppose this motion to refer to committee and ask that Proposal No. 59 be approved.

Mary Roby (University of Arizona): I would like to ask you to vote in favor of what the gentleman who just spoke said, with one additional thought in mind. When we speak about a true national championship, I think that all of us in this room are talking about high school level. I don't think it matters much that there are 800 other teams that are nonskilled if in these sports we have youngsters that are of Olympic caliber, and we do.

[Proposal No. 59 (pages A-41-42) was referred to the Special Committee on Championships Standards.]

Men's and Women's Skiing Championships

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): Mr. President, on behalf of the NCAA Council, the Executive Committee, and I might add the Special Committee on Championships Standards, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 60.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think all that is necessary to perhaps emphasize the intent: First, to establish an NCAA Men's and Women's Skiing Championships as a combined championship; second, to provide representation for women on the Skiing Committee, and third, to permit the counting of separate men's and women's teams toward meeting the required minimum sponsorship percentage set forth in the executive regulations. I urge the approval of Proposal No. 60.

[Proposal No. 60 (pages A-42-43) was approved.]

Division III Ice Hockey Championship

Elizabeth A. Kruczak (Fitchburg State College): On behalf of the NCAA Council and the Division III Steering Committee, I move for the adoption of Proposal No. 61.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 61 (page A-43) was approved by Division III.]

Eligibility for Division I Wrestling Championships

Charles L. Crawford (Brockport State University College): I move adoption of Proposal No. 62.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, this legislation addresses a very limited situation but very important to the few athletes who find themselves in this indirect situation. There can be situations where the winner of the Division II or III weight class are unable to participate in Division I. This legislation asks for the replacement of those wrestlers. We point out that this legislation requires no extra places in the Division I championships. No Division I athletes would be displaced, and there is no extra cost to the NCAA since Divisions II and III athletes and coaches are not funded for their participation in Division I championships. It simply allows the filling of each place.

Joe L. Singleton (University of California, Davis): On behalf of the Executive Committee, I am here to speak against this proposal. The rationale is that last year we asked the Convention to continue to allow participants from Division II and Division III championships to go on to the Division I championships. You voted to continue this, and the wrestling people always say they like the wrestlers to have a chance to win this. Our whole goal in deciding the number of people that go to championships is that only champions advance. We would like to have the students to qualify on the mat. To allow the coaches and the committee to select a non-champion would go against the integrity of the championships that you have voted for last year.

Ade L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): I don't mean to argue with my distinguished colleague, Mr. Singleton; but it would be appropriate, it seems to me, since qualifiers from Division I and Division III are performance- and formula-generated, that we merely would ask that we can send a full contingent to the Division I national championships.

[Proposal No. 62 (page A-43) was defeated.]

Division II Championship Eligibility

Asa N. Green (Livingston University): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 63.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal was initiated by the Men's Lacrosse Committee and is sponsored by the Council. It deals only with an instance in which Divisions I and III have championships and Division II does not. Currently, that situation occurs only in men's lacrosse. Under those circumstances, the Division II member can opt for either the Division I or the Division III championship; and this amendment specifies that if it does elect to go to Division I, it must meet all of the institutional and individual eligibility rules of Division I. The Council has ruled that this legislation would apply only to those student-athletes entering an institution after this proposal is adopted, so that it would not affect the continuing student who is now enrolled.

[Proposal No. 63 (page A-44) was approved by all divisions.]

Division III Championship Eligibility

Kenneth J. Weller (Central College (Iowa)): In the interest of time and clarity we wish to provide information on three related proposals, Nos. 64, 65 and 66, before we move adoption of Proposal No. 64. Proposal Nos. 64, 65 and 66 are primarily Division III issues. They have been thoroughly discussed in our round table. Since all the divisions must vote, it may be helpful if the Steering Committee provides a deep and brief background explanation, less spectacular than the preceding pyrotechnics of Division I, but important nevertheless.

When Division III was established, our identity was established by what we did not do. We did not give athletic grants in excess of need. Essentially, a negative definition. For the past six years, we have worked continuously on a positive definition of what it is that we actually seek to do—a division philosophy. In that process, we have come to a deep appreciation of the need for a clear, pervasive and unequivocal philosophical position for each institution. Such a position provides integrity and identity for the athletic programs and for the institution itself. In so doing, we have come face-to-face with the potential conflict and confusion when an institution moves a sport to a division other than its own. We wish to reduce this problem by encouraging people who move a program up from III to compete in I to do so while retaining a Division III emphasis. This is the purpose of Proposal No. 64.

Similar problems arise when institutions dominated by a Division I or II classification and philosophy play football in Division III. This is the issue addressed in No. 65. With the added problem of a perceived potential competitive advantage for such institutions arising from the resources and general atmosphere of a big-time program spilling over to football, we are troubled by the impact of these proposals on institutions that currently have multidivision programs; and in recognition of these interests we have modified our philosophical approach to provide grandfathering—or grandmothering, as the case may be—provisions.

Let me call your particular attention to No. 64, which includes a waiver process. No. 64 meets our primary objective of having all programs on a campus conducted under similar rules. It would require that an institution which is a member of Division III meet the rules of both Division III and Division I in the conduct of the sport classified as Division I. It is a practice that is already followed by many of the affected institutions. Please note that the effective-date portion of the proposal ensures that no currently enrolled student-athlete who is receiving a grant-in-aid should be denied the opportunity to have the aid renewed during the period of his or her remaining eligibility.

While there are only a handful of institutions affected by this proposal, there are several with programs which have been among the most prominent in the nation in their sport. In recognition of these traditional programs, a provision was included which affords the Steering Committee the authority to approve exceptions to the Division III regulations if the institution had the sport classified in Division I for the current academic year. Of the 306 members of Division III, we expect to receive waiver requests from less than 20

institutions. Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 64 and invite the proposers of amendment to the amendment, No. 64-1, to present it.

[The motion was seconded.]

George N. Boyd (Trinity University (Texas)): I thank you for the mention of prominence. Our sport happens to be tennis. The intent of the motion I think is very simple and, as you heard, has the support of the Steering Committee of Division III. Essentially, they were "grandparenting" the situation, as it was indicated; but they were under the assumption, and, perhaps a correct one at this time, that the only important point was that Division III rules would be more restrictive than Division I rules would be in the case of athletic grants-in-aid. However, we are about to consider an amendment which sets up a later starting date for ice hockey in Divisions II and III; and there are all kinds of possibilities for other rules which might handicap these institutions in the sports that were intended to be grandfathered under this clause.

The amendment as written simply is to delete the specific wording referring to financial aid; and, therefore, it allows the Division III Steering Committee to give an exemption to any more restrictive Division III rules that might prevent the sport playing in Division I by abiding by Division I rules. I move the adoption of Proposal No. 64-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Weller: The presenters have identified additional areas in which we believe relief should be provided. The amendment to the amendment, if adopted, would make that possible. In making the waivers, the Steering Committee intends to use the following guidelines established in a meeting this week.

1. The waiver would be continuing and once granted would not be denied without regular legislation on the floor of the Convention.

2. It is our intention to permit the existing financial aid levels of 1982 and 1983 as continuing maximums but will entertain requests for increases if it can be clearly demonstrated that the plan and institutional commitment for such a change existed in December 1982.

3. The deadline for request for waivers would be April 1983, and due notice would be provided and waiver procedures explained in January.

In cases of women's programs currently using non-NCAA rules, the last date for waiver requests would be July 15, 1985. In support and in the implementation of this waiver process, we urge the favorable vote on the amendment to the amendment.

[Proposal No. 64-1 (page A-45) was approved by all divisions.]

[Proposal No. 64 (page A-44) was approved by all divisions.]

Division III Football Championship

Donald M. Russell (Wesleyan University): Mr. President, in No. 65 the intent is very clear. This is being sponsored by the Division III Steering Committee, and what it does is to specify that a member of Division I and Division II that is classified Division III in football should not be eligible for the Division III football championship. I so move.

[The motion was seconded.]

Jimmy C. Stokes (West Georgia College): I wish to urge the delegates to vote against Proposal No. 65. If it is the intention of this legislation to prevent realistic multidivision classification, then it should so state and it should be offered as an amendment to the constitution. Proposal No. 65, as it is written, is highly discriminatory in that it is inconsistent in the treatment of Division III institutions playing in Divisions I and II, and in comparison with Division I and Division II institutions playing Division III football. We further feel that this legislation infringes substantially on the philosophy of Division III and the entire field of amateur athletics, and most particularly on the particular institutions involved and their commitment to athletics. We do not feel that this legislation is in the best interest of nonscholarship football, and we are opposed to it.

Thomas J. Frericks (University of Dayton): I would like to move for adoption of Proposal No. 66, an amendment to the amendment.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to speak to the Convention delegates in behalf of the 15 colleges and universities that currently are members of Divisions I and II and play football in Division III, whose current eligibility for Division III football championships after August 1, 1985, will be eliminated if Proposal No. 65 were passed without Proposal No. 66.

No. 66 would grandfather the eligibility of those institutions currently affected who previously had followed the rules and regulations of the Association and who choose to compete in Division III football in its play-offs if selected. I would like to urge the membership to support No. 66 and sustain the eligibility of those schools currently involved.

John W. Kaiser (St. John's University (New York)): I would like to support No. 66. I represent my university and also I am president of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Football Conference. We are a group of five schools that all come under this category. The only reason that I have heard for not allowing these teams to continue to be eligible for championships is atmosphere. I do not think that is a valid criterion for preventing coaches and schools from having the opportunity of championship competition.

Delegate Dan Stover: I also would like to urge the delegates to support No. 66. We have had a varsity football team now for seven years in Division III, and we have had that team so that high school students can come to our institution for an education, and also many of them to play football. In no way whatsoever is aid given—not any conditions, any special card or a special need package. That no-financial-aid requirement seems to me to be one of the great equalizers, whether you call it Division I, II, III or V, or 5000. There is no substantial aid that is an equalizer. We think that offering Division III varsity football is in the best tradition of NCAA amateur sports.

We think that taking away as one goal the championship in Division III, because of some other reason, would be destroying the essential part of athletic competition. I would think that if the people are

worried about the resources of a given institution, there are ways to curb costs other than depriving them of their championship, such as they do already in Division I or II—namely, limiting the number of full-time coaches or part-time coaches, or things along those lines. So I would urge that the Convention support Proposal No. 66.

[Proposal No. 66 (pages A-45-46) was approved by all divisions.]

[Proposal No. 65 (page A-45) was defeated.]

[Proposal Nos. 67, 68 and 69 (pages A-46-47-48) were withdrawn.]

Resolution: Division III Wrestling

Stephen P. Erber (State University of New York, Binghamton): I move adoption of Proposal No. 70.

[The motion was seconded.]

While realizing that this resolution does not impact on large numbers of student-athletes, nevertheless it does have great importance for those athletes which it does affect. Specifically, many qualified athletes under the current reductions established by the Executive Committee will not have the opportunity to participate in the Division III Wrestling Championships. In the State University of New York Conference alone last year, we had two athletes who under the current qualifying numbers (175) probably would not have qualified for the championships. Both of those athletes reached the finals of the Division III Wrestling Championships, one of them won the 167-pound title. Clearly what this indicates is that those athletes who we are eliminating by this drastic number of reductions and qualifiers are not athletes who do not belong in a national championship but are, in fact, athletes who have the ability to win a national championship.

Secondly, I would like to point out that with this reduced number of qualifiers it may, in fact, result in some conferences losing their automatic qualification. There are a number of conferences right now that are at the minimum in qualifiers. That is, they qualify only the champion in each weight class. With these reductions, it may be necessary to have those conferences go to regional competition, which would involve increased costs to the institutions and increased costs to the NCAA for the expenses involved in putting on those regional competitions. While we are not opposed to the reductions per se, what we are opposed to are the drastic reductions that have been implemented.

J. William Grice (Case Western Reserve University): I would like to speak in opposition to Proposal No. 70. The championships standards committee and the Executive Committee certainly oppose this. For individual sports, the championships standards committee uses the ratio of regular-season student-athletes to the number of championships competitors when they are reviewing the numbers of participants in the NCAA championships. As a guideline, the committee has established a one-to-16 ratio, which means one out of every 16 regular-season athletes will have an opportunity to compete at the national level. We think this is fair. Also, each of the other sports committees in each division have been evaluated just like wrestling. We

think that the decision toward wrestling is consistent with the other action taken over the last few years.

If this resolution is passed, I think we will have many other sports committees challenging the work that has been done. In addition, I believe this would be a financial burden on the Association. I urge the defeat of this resolution.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): Bill Grice said it all, Jim; and I support Bill's point of view and the championships standards committee's point of view of which I am privileged to be a member. I urge the defeat of this proposition in a mood of fairness and equity to all the divisions and all the sports where we have worked to come up with a one-to-16 ratio.

[Proposal No. 70 (pages A-48-49) was defeated.]

Division I Criteria

John W. Sawyer (Wake Forest University): Mr. President, on behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 71.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of No. 71, as you know, is to set up criteria for Division I membership which would include a minimum financial aid requirement for all members and a requirement that football and/or basketball must be in the sports sponsored by a Division I member. It sets up minimum attendance requirements in football, or in basketball in case football is not one of the sponsored sports.

Also, I move the adoption of No. 71-1, an amendment to No. 71.

[The motion was seconded.]

No. 71-1 simply would give an optional time period over which we could calculate the attendance figure to make the criterion easier to achieve.

[Proposal No. 71-1 (pages A-51-52) was approved by Division I.]

Lattice Coor (University of Vermont): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose Proposal No. 71 and would like to urge this assembly to do likewise. At yesterday's Division I round table, John Toner described the proposal as an attempt by the NCAA Council to establish further homogeneity among the various divisions of the NCAA. I can both understand and support that concept. However, I submit to you that this proposal does not accomplish that purpose. In the case of my university, it accomplishes just the reverse. The University of Vermont in 1974 eliminated intercollegiate football as a varsity sport. We did so after careful study, not as an effort to reduce our commitment to intercollegiate athletics but rather to strengthen that commitment.

With that decision, we substantially increased both the level and quality of our intercollegiate athletic program. We increased our varsity program for men from nine to 13 sports and for women from six to 13 sports. Today with 26 intercollegiate sports we have 309 men and 287 women athletes.

In the past three years, we have won national championships in two sports—women's skiing and men's skiing—and played in the regional play-offs in four other men's sports: baseball, soccer, ice hockey and

basketball. We have an athletic budget in excess of \$2.1 million, of which \$625,000 is in grants-in-aid. We have just completed more than \$4 million in improvements and expansion to our athletic facilities.

In short, the University of Vermont has made a major commitment to intercollegiate athletics, consistent with our values placing heavy emphasis on sports that are indigenous to our area. Yet, because we are a relatively small university, 9,000 students in a sparsely settled area of the country, with no municipal arena, we cannot meet the attendance requirements for our basketball program. Indeed, the total annual attendance required for basketball under Proposal No. 71 would be equivalent to one-quarter of our entire state's population. That is counting women and children. Ironically, if we still played football, through our conference affiliation alone we would qualify.

This proposal does not accomplish what it says it plans to accomplish. It is much too broad a tool to create the homogeneity its sponsors envision. I urge its defeat.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): The Collegiate Commissioners' organization, consisting of 13 conferences, has been organized to serve education and athletes for 44 years, dating back to its inception in 1939. On October 7, 1982, 12 of the 13 commissioners adopted an action supporting the principles of restructuring set forth in Proposal No. 71. This was reported to the membership in a mid-October issue of The NCAA News. Relative to Proposal No. 71, I have been authorized to make this statement on behalf of the solid majority of member institutions in the following conferences. I also believe it reflects the position of the number of independent institutions with whom I have visited. The conferences involved are the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big Eight Conference, the Big Ten Conference, the Pacific-10 Conference, the Southeastern Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwest Athletic Conference, the Southwest Athletic Conference and the Western Athletic Conference.

We support No. 71 for the reasons the NCAA Council has stated. We think it is a modest approach in revising Division I criteria toward the end of greater commonality of purpose within Division I. It essentially maintains the present structure without any major rearrangement. We feel, and have felt, that this would be good for Division I-AA and other members of Division I. Frankly, we were surprised to find that there is indication of strong opposition in some of these sectors; thus, the conference I have represented is concerned about supporting a proposal which we thought would be helpful, too. Quite frankly, many of us would prefer a far more dramatic alteration of the NCAA division structure. We have been advised that some opponents of Division I restructuring believe John Toner's presentation yesterday contained a threat. This type of reaction to a fair appraisal of the circumstance of Division I in our judgment merely emphasizes the essential need for a rearrangement of the NCAA division structure. We think this is absolutely essential, and we urge your support of Proposal No. 71.

Rev. Charles L. Currie (Xavier University): I would like to speak against Proposal No. 71 as part of what I think we agree is a very proud moment in the history of intercollegiate athletics when we reasserted

the primacy of educational values. The NCAA bylaws speak to maintaining intercollegiate athletics as a part of our educational program. Aubrey Lewis reminded us yesterday that we are all here as educators. Yet, No. 71 addresses an alleged problem without any attention to educational values but only to the number of seats filled, the amount of scholarship money or the revenue produced. The quality of the program and the institution's commitment to it is being defined only in terms of size and whether or not it lends to a football program.

In our colleges and universities, we try to incorporate many things which are somewhat alien to the purely academic in a way that integrates them for the good of the academic enterprise. For example, we use good business practices without becoming corporations. We promote without limiting ourselves to Madison Avenue strategies. We work with government while striving mightily not to be devoured by it. In all of these and other interactions with the nonacademic world, we endeavor to maintain a distinctiveness that is proper to higher education, and the learning process. That same commitment motivates our rejection of an approach to athletics which neglects education considerations, as does Proposal No. 71.

If there is a concern for homogeneity, this can be achieved in a way that respects educational priorities, respects the historic diversity in independence of individual educational institutions, respects the budget problems and other priorities most of us face and respects the historic contribution to the schools mostly urban and private which really got college basketball started as we know it. They are the goose that laid the golden egg—and not the burden on the backs of other schools. There are already many forces at work to ensure a balanced, credible athletic program in our institutions: for example, scheduling priorities, realities, competition and a real internal insistence of pressure for a balanced program at each institution.

Proposal No. 71 is like telling a professor that he or she cannot be a first-rate scholar or cannot publish because he or she does not teach at Harvard, and we all know that is not true. I urge defeat of No. 71 as a way of saying that we do not subscribe to a pay-up or quit-playing attitude.

James M. Shuart (Hofstra University): Mr. President, I have a brief statement in opposition to Proposal No. 71. Ladies and gentlemen, I know we all take great pride in the ideals and objectives of the NCAA. As such, I refer your attention to the first two of our stated purposes: a) To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletic programs for student-athletes and to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence; and b) To uphold the principle of institutional control of and responsibility for all intercollegiate sports in conformity with the constitution and bylaws of the Association.

These principles have served us well over the years. I am sorry to say, though, that Proposal No. 71 flies in their face. Instead of encouraging and rewarding institutions which improve and upgrade their programs, the Council has chosen to stamp out what they considered to be the so-called uncontrolled growth in Division I. Unable to accomplish this

within the established order, they have opted to change the criteria of membership to guard those who, God forbid, have accepted the existing rules and succeed in their application. The proposed revision and criteria seem to have been developed after the fact to justify a line drawn solely to meet the quantitative commercial objectives and not goals of quality.

I do not believe that the principles of the NCAA are advanced by beginning to require minimum numbers of athletic scholarships, rather than the traditional setting of limits. Indeed, they are set back by this shift in basic philosophy. I do not believe these principles are advanced by instituting required minimum paid attendance at football and basketball events. Certainly, the concept of paid attendance does not seem to be an adequate index of quality without considering such factors as geographic location; population density, and competition with professional sports, other colleges and universities, high schools and other forms of available popular entertainment.

If such competition for attendance is relevant for the NCAA's pending lawsuit on television contracts, such concerns are certainly relevant as we consider Proposal No. 71. I do not believe these principles are advanced as well by ignoring women's athletics in Proposal No. 71. How unrealistic can we be?

I do not believe principle is served by stifling the upward mobility which is central to the American life and, more specifically, to American sports. I do not believe our principles are advanced by unfair imposition of the retroactive effective days which preclude any adjustment to qualify for the proposed new criteria membership. Even if an institution has adequate facilities to house the proposed required attendance, anything less than an additional three-to-five years needed to implement major institutional changes would be totally unrealistic. The Council knows this and, in my opinion, is counting on it to achieve its objectives.

Finally, the proposed mandatory allocation of scholarship monies not only fails to uphold the principle of individual institutional control espoused by the NCAA in the constitution but also I think would be detrimental to this principle, a tenet which is considered essential for our collective purposes. In contrast to the arrogant attitude which seemed to permeate yesterday's presentation of Proposal No. 71, I beseech you to consider our traditional and well-established principles as your first consideration and to vote to defeat this proposal.

Jerald C. Walker (Oklahoma City University): I speak against No. 71. I am confident that the great majority of you know Teddy White's notion of a law of unintended consequences. If No. 71 passes, collegiate athletics in this country, I am confident, will be subject to the law of unintended consequences. Approval of No. 71 invites harsh censure of intercollegiate athletics from both within and outside the academic community. This legislation is fiscally irresponsible, because it would make necessary an increase in scholarship dollars for both men and women; and to do so at a time when budget cuts are the order of the day for many colleges and universities, faculty and nonfaculty alike will find some fiscal irresponsibility difficult to digest.

The proposed legislation judges intercollegiate athletic programs on the basis of commercialism and professionalism as opposed to sound educational values. This curious basis of judgment is advocated at precisely the time when there is a great public outcry against the increased intrusion of commercialism and professionalism into the affairs of intercollegiate athletics. When institutions of higher learning are being told to specialize in those programs they can carry out in a superior manner, this proposed legislation would force lock-step uniformity in one area of collegiate activity. This intent is foreign to American higher education, and I urge you to allow it to remain an alien notion.

The proposed legislation clearly is discriminatory to the vast majority of the independent colleges and universities, both traditional and new members now holding Division I membership. Those interested in fundamental fairness will find this blatant discrimination abhorrent. Those who value logical action will find claims concerning the ill effects of the alleged uncontrolled growth of the Division I institutions to be shallow indeed.

The empirical proof undercutting this most dubious claim is the continued increase in dollars and spectators associated with the Division I men's basketball championship. Surely, we don't want to invite the censure and ridicule that will inevitably be the fate of this organization if it passes No. 71. I suggest that we avoid inviting the law of unintended consequences to operate to the detriment of the vitality and well-being of collegiate basketball.

Howard A. White (Pepperdine University): I wish to speak briefly against Proposal No. 71 on behalf of the West Coast Athletic Conference, as well as our own university. This proposed reorganization of Division I would eliminate the entire West Coast Athletic Conference. For more than 30 years, schools in this conference have enjoyed Division I standing and have been contributing to the great, rich basketball tradition of this nation. To drive out a Division I school, and even entire conferences that have for decades contributed to its development, is unsportsmanlike, unfair and not best controlled. Proposal 71, before this Convention, makes no pretense to maintain the fix of separate but equal. Now, it is charged that these schools are lacking in a serious and effective commitment to a wide range of sports programs.

The schools that play basketball but not football, including the schools in the West Coast Athletic Conference, each could present its own list of serious commitments to sports programs. But since I know my own institution best, I would like to list just a few facts that illustrate the injustice of Proposal No. 71. Last year, the 19 teams of Pepperdine University ended their seasons with six of them in the top 20 of Division I and four in the top 10. Repeatedly during the past 10 years, we have attained excellence in various sports. In 1978, we won the national volleyball championship; in 1979, we were third in the nation in baseball, and this year we played UCLA for the national tennis championship. We have graduates on three of the United States teams that are scheduled to play in the Olympics in 1984. In the last six years

we have played in the NCAA national basketball championship three times, have won the first round each time and have been defeated by such powers as UCLA and Oregon State. But if this reorganization plan is adopted, our school will be excluded from Division I while automatic inclusion will be given to schools that have not distinguished themselves in any particular sport. To exclude us because we do not have football makes as much sense as telling my daughter you cannot sell hamburgers because you also do not sell filet mignons.

The attendance requirement is arbitrary and unreasonable. We are located about 12 miles from the city of Los Angeles, and our enrollment is purposely limited in order to be more selective in admissions. With seven major Division I universities in the greater metropolitan area, two pro football teams, major league baseball teams, hockey teams, the Lakers basketball team, and it goes on and on, competition for the sports dollar is very keen. At the first three games this year, in the 15,000-seat Los Angeles Sports Arena, the average attendance at the University of Southern California basketball games was 2,135. This is no reflection against USC, it simply shows the variety of factors that affect the area. The other schools in the West Coast Athletic Conference have compiled justifiably proud records in their various sports. These include the University of San Diego, Loyola of Los Angeles, St. Mary's, the University of Portland and the University of San Francisco, which we hope will rejoin us in basketball.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I urge this distinguished body to honor its own commitment stated in Constitution 2-2, which says the basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. So on behalf of the West Coast Athletic Conference, I urge this Convention to vote down Proposal No. 71. If it would pass, it would support the accusations of those who say that the money is all that counts.

Jesse C. Fletcher (Hardin-Simmons University): As I have listened to different members speak here, I have been aware that we have a variety of feelings that are very evident, including many minds made up, and I mean strong feelings. I hope you will open your minds just a moment to the possibility that you have not yet thought of some things that could be important. I think it is obvious that I rise to ask you to vote against Proposal No. 71. I ask you to vote against it because it is neither healthy nor happy. It does not serve any real purpose that I can see other than to carve out a bit of competition and hope that those left will prosper. I believe somebody already has spoken to the fallacy of that concept. It not only reverses a classic concept of putting a lid on financial commitment to main competition, but it also puts an emphasis—and a dangerous emphasis—on promotion rather than competition.

Also, it is predicated on reasons that run counter to the spirit of this Association. Unless we come to grips with that, we are going to miss something extremely important in the nature of our being. I ask you to oppose No. 71 because it is punitive and discriminatory. In addition, I

think it can be demonstrated to be counterproductive to the stated goals of the Council which support it. Let me support these assertions very briefly. It is punitive. I was a part of the group of presidents invited to Kansas City in September to hear the unfortunate proposal before us now. At that time there was a document circulated over the signature of the officers of the Council indicating some of the reasons for setting up No. 71. Among other things, they cited recent actions by this body which they claim were unfortunate. There was a fear of the democratic process to the point where there seemed to be a need to change the nature of the majority that had acted in the past. The Council is saying that the majority opposed it then, so let us change the majority; and yet I do not think they really want to say that. It is discriminatory against nonfootball schools and against schools located in situations not conducive to the crowds required; and many of the football schools in this program know how hard it would be to meet these kinds of attendance requirements.

You can see how patently unfair this is. I think the key point is that it is counterproductive to the stated goals of the Council. For one thing, they say we want to match commitments. It was ironic to me, President Frank, as I pointed out to you in September in Kansas City, that the Chronicle of Higher Education had a front-page story on the very day we were meeting about matching the levels of financial commitment of various institutions. Only they did it in terms of net dollars. That is, the dollars that went out but did not come back in. They showed I-AA schools spending more net dollars than I-A, and they showed nonfootball schools spending more net dollars than either. If you weighted that to budgets, how would you measure commitment?

They say this proposal is to help basketball, yet we have said and heard over and over again that basketball never has been better and it never has been healthier. The competition has been exciting and this is one of exciting dimensions. You eliminate the long shots, you eliminate the kind of things that happened in Virginia and Hawaii, and you are going to eliminate a lot of what is exciting about basketball.

They say it is in the name of quality. Gentlemen, some of the programs that you are trying to eliminate and that people are trying to make such disparaging remarks about—and I believe hearing the disparagement that has come from our officers has been the most disturbing thing I have encountered—have been quality programs. Hardin-Simmons University still has its name in the record book playing football; we are trying to remain competitive because we are a limited enrollment school. We feel that we need a balanced program. We are one of the strong soccer programs in our area, an area where soccer is all but nonexistent, and we are trying to get started. We were in the baseball play-offs last year. We have a balanced program. We have spent more than \$3 million in our athletic facility improvement in the past five years. The concept of quality is not at stake unless it is to be a victim rightly construed.

In conclusion, I think that the most important thing for me here today, despite the fact that my school's program is in jeopardy with No. 71, was the earlier commitment to the academic process involved in the

athletic arena. I will come away feeling good about that, no matter what happens here. We put a lot of emphasis on core curriculum and academic requirements, and we are going to walk away with those in place. But I do not think it will serve anything if we take with us the dead body of the democratic process that has marked this body, this institution. Let us not surrender the power this body reserves to say an occasional no to its Council without fear of retribution at the next meeting. Let us stay with the winning process and vote against No. 71.

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): My talk will not be as long and probably not as eloquent. I speak in support of No. 71. The majority of the members I have heard from feel that some sort of restructuring has to take place. Also, the majority of the members feel that the NCAA has to remain strong. I have received many letters supporting this. However, most of the letters felt that the proposition was either too weak or too strong. The options that I have heard would not be in the best interest of all the members of the NCAA, whether they be I-A, I-AA, II or III. The NCAA always will continue to look at legislation that will meet the needs of our membership the same as we all continue to look at our own programs to see what is the best direction of our universities, whether it be to drop football or cut back in basketball for one reason or another. It could be location, finances, whatever it would be.

If we believe in restructuring and want the NCAA to remain strong, I believe in passing No. 71 so that the members are not faced with another proposal of a Division IV, so that members do not feel that defeat of No. 71 means nothing is going to happen in the future. I believe that No. 71 should be passed and has time to be looked at before 1984.

Hoke Smith (Towson State University): I rise to speak against No. 71. I agree with many of the things that have been said, and I will not repeat them. This is my first time at an NCAA meeting, and I came because of No. 71, as well as No. 48. It seems that No. 71 is strangely out of context at this time where higher education finds itself in a hard period in which many institutions are struggling to retain either the affections of their alumni, their donors or the legislature. Athletic policy at any institution is not taken out of a vacuum, but it is a part of the whole posture of the institution's whole educational program and its whole public relations program. For this body to adopt an action which injures the standing of about 25 percent or threatens to injure the standing of about 25 percent of the present Division I members seems to me to ignore the context in which higher education operates.

I feel this would be the effect on the institution which would be affected in my state, Maryland, and many others with whom I have talked. It would affect us with our alumni, with our donors, with our legislators, and then in the recruiting of students. I do not know what athletic directors think of presidents, but I know what faculty members think. Athletic directors may have the same view. I think we have always, many of us, counted on our athletic directors to represent our institutions in questions of athletic policy. Many of us are here now because we are not talking about athletic policies—we are talking about

the total policy of the institution and its position in higher education today. In effect, we have been hit by the two-by-four; and I think you have our attention, which is why so many are here.

Thus is my first meeting. I have been struck by several things. The NCAA is driven by forces it cannot control, namely, the impact of the media and what appeals to the media in attracting contracts and packages, or outside packages to sports, both the programs of major institutions and the NCAA itself. It is obvious from listening to the institutions and the NCAA itself. It is obvious from the debate that the big schools with big television dollars feel the need for restructuring, which gives them more control over the programs which attract those dollars. It also is apparent that the NCAA needs a governance structure which does bring homogeneity. It is also apparent there is a need for the historically basketball schools to have access to the NCAA championships. I do not believe that No. 71 as structured serves any of those needs well.

This is an issue which I agree must be resolved, because its causes are not going to go away. The causes are here, and the causes will stay. If will need further attention in the future. I think it has to be viewed within the total context of institutional policy in the role of intercollegiate athletics and higher education rather than specifically from the viewpoint of athletic policy within this organization. Therefore, I request that you defeat this proposition.

Donald H. Riddle (University of Illinois, Chicago): I, too, rise in opposition to Proposal No. 71; and because we have reached a point of redundancy I will not go over all the points except perhaps to add one new one. I agree with just about everything that has been said against it and with nothing that has been said in its support. The most troublesome thing, other than the impact on individual institutions that would vary somewhat and has been noted once or twice, is the shift in emphasis of the NCAA as recommended in this amendment from at least maintaining a stance, not always successful in execution, of controlled professionalism and commercialism in amateur athletics. It also represents a shift we are now answering publicly—that college athletics is a business. And we are saying that we are for it if we adopt No. 71. On the other hand, yesterday we sat through an hour of listening to a discussion of a legal case lost by the NCAA in the instance which was decided essentially on the question of whether athletics is a business or is athletics an ancillary enterprise growing out of the academic programs of our institutions. We always had maintained the latter.

Now, we are about to, if we pass No. 71, proclaim to the world that that is indeed a business and not an ancillary enterprise. It is a couple of weeks late, but it is a lovely Christmas present to the University of Oklahoma. With that, I move the previous question.

[The motion to cease debate was seconded and approved.]

[Proposal No. 71 (Pages A-49-50-51) was defeated as amended by No. 71-1. Part A was defeated by Division I, 90-207; Parts B and C were defeated by Division I, and Part C was defeated by Division I-AA football.]

[The Convention recessed at 6 p.m.]

Allied Member—Football

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 76.

[The motion was seconded.]

The constitutional part of this proposal, part A, is intended simply to clarify the existing interpretation of the constitution and bylaws regarding the vote of allied members in the meetings of the Association. The constitution states that an allied member must be both a competitive and a legislative body. It seems obvious, therefore, that before a conference commissioner should vote on the issues pertaining only to football that conference should conduct a bona fide football program with a conference championship.

Part B is a little different for the bylaws. This legislation allows the institution that fails to meet Division I-A home-attendance requirements to retain I-A classification if it is a member of an allied conference in which at least six of the conference member institutions sponsor football and more than half of the football-playing members meet the attendance criterion. The object is for those instances where the conference ought to be a football conference, that it conduct a championship in football. I recommend positive action on the amendment on the basis that the waiver provisions of membership criteria should involve a conference with common interests, mutual support and conference championships.

[Proposal No. 76 (page A-54) was approved (part B approved by Division I-A football).]

Division II Criteria

Asa N. Green (Livingston University): Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Proposal No. 77.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 77 is, of course, the proposal to reduce the required number of sports for membership in Division II from six to four. Its purpose is to give institutions which are having difficulty meeting the costs of their sports programs, and I need not remind you that in Division II we do not field revenue-producing sports, relief at a time when that cost has become a major problem.

It originated in 1981 when the Division II Steering Committee, after some discussion, initiated a survey which was addressed to the presidents of member institutions. An astonishing 74 percent of the membership responded to that survey; and of those who responded, slightly more than 67 percent clearly indicated they favored a reduction in the required number of sports. The Steering Committee developed this proposal, which does provide for reducing the sports from six to four but does include a requirement that two of those sports must be team sports. It was offered to this Convention last year and was defeated by a vote of 71 to 64. Because of the overwhelming response of the initial survey, because of the closeness of the vote and because in subsequent conversations, for example, at the September meeting of the chief executive officers of the Division II schools, the Steering Committee concluded it should be presented again.

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Morning, January 12, 1983

The session convened at 8 a.m., with President James Frank presiding.

8. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

[Proposal No. 72 (page A-52) was withdrawn.]

Division I Criteria

G. B. Wyness (West Coast Athletic Conference): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 73.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this legislative item is to recognize the commitment to broad-based athletic programs by those Division I institutions sponsoring intercollegiate football on the Division I level by allowing such sponsorship to count as one of the eight sports required for Division I membership. I would suggest that the level of university resources allocated to intercollegiate football, regardless of the level, and the great numbers of students involved campus-wide and the obvious popularity which college football enjoys with the general public demonstrates evidence of that commitment. We believe that this is reasonable and we urge its adoption.

[Proposal No. 73 (pages A-52-53) was defeated.]

Division I-A Football Criteria

John R. Davis (Oregon State University): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 74.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal has a three-fold intent. First of all, to clarify and affirm that the stadium utilized to meet the criterion for I-A must actually contain 30,000 seats during the football season. That includes the four years being evaluated. Second, that the games that were evaluated must have been played in the stadium while those seats were in place. This simply affirms the intentions of that legislation when it was adopted. Third, because the Council has had to interpret that legislation that all home games must be played in that stadium for the institution to qualify, we feel it is appropriate to provide a waiver procedure for those institutions that must use an alternative stadium, provided that it is for fewer than half of the home games.

[Proposal No. 74 (page A-53) was approved by Division I-A football.]

[Proposal No. 75 (pages A-53-54) was withdrawn.]

Now, this does not mean that the Steering Committee endorses it. I will make it clear that the Steering Committee is divided, and I would guess by about the same ratio as the total membership. The committee did feel that the matter was of such substance that it needed to be reconsidered, and those of us who supported it and who were members of the Steering Committee undertook to arrange for the necessary sponsorship.

The six-sport requirement was not adopted by this Association until 1978. So we are not dealing with a tradition or requirement of longstanding, but a relatively recent one. Those institutions which did not already offer six sports found themselves, therefore, moving to meet the requirement at a time when inflation was beginning to move into the double-digit range, at a time when we were faced in many instances with fulfilling our commitments to Title IX in women's sports. We are still feeling the effect of that inflation. Many of us feel the need to expand our commitment to women's sports, and now we have added the problems of tight budgets brought out by the recession and by declining enrollments. Ironically, some of the presidents I have talked with have found themselves in the position of having to cut academic programs but being unable to significantly reduce their commitment to athletics because they must meet this requirement.

Faced with these problems, many institutions are offering sports on what we have come to call a "token" basis, without scholarship support or with minimal scholarship support and a limited number of contests and so on. It is, I think, unfair to ask our student-athletes to represent us in competition if we are not prepared to support them in that sport on an equitable basis. I think that is the basic concern of many of us in supporting this proposal.

The opponents will argue that Proposal No. 77 runs contrary to the statement and purpose of our constitution; and it is true that that statement encourages us to initiate and promote educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation, recreational pursuits and athletic excellence. I would underline athletic excellence, because I think it is important to note that the constitution addresses not only the extent of our participation but also its quality. It seems to me that there is little quality in the token sports that we offer. I would point out also that the constitution itself requires only four sports. The opponents will also tell you that No. 77 is inconsistent with the Division II statement of philosophy which encourages a broad-based participation. It does so, but I would point out that that encouragement is qualified elsewhere in that statement of policy by encouraging institutions to expand their participation to as many students as possible. Another argument is that Proposal No. 77 would aid institutions, perhaps even encourage them, to concentrate their resources on a smaller number of sports and thereby seem to dominate the championships. I believe our institutions have a good deal more integrity than that, and I at least have not sensed that any of the presidents or other institutional representatives with whom I have talked have that purpose in mind. I again state, however, that our limitations on financial aid, grants-in-aid and other requirements would prevent that domination, as would peer pressure within our conferences.

In summary, I would ask you to keep in mind that Proposal No. 77 is permissible. It requires no institution to cut any support, but it will allow thousands of us who are having problems to deal with those problems with a somewhat greater flexibility than we have now. Whether or not we have the votes to prevail we will see shortly, but it is quite clear that a very substantial number of Division II institutions do have a problem with the six-sport requirement. I would, therefore, urge that all of the Division II members support it to help those of us who do have the problem.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): Mr. President, I am speaking for the Northeast Eight Conference. Mr. President, I rise as I did last year to speak in opposition to Proposal No. 77. Proposal No. 77 is indeed in direct conflict and in opposition to both our very own constitution and commitments embodied in the Division II philosophy statement.

If you will bear with me, I will read from our own document. "The purposes of this Association are: (a) To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletic programs for student-athletes and to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence." Then we drop down to Item (i) which reads: "To study in general all phases of competitive intercollegiate athletics and establish standards whereby the colleges and universities of the United States can maintain their athletic activities on a high level."

Turning to the philosophy statement which was passed unanimously by Division II, we read in No. 1 that a member of Division II believes in offering a maximum amount of intercollegiate athletic participation to as many students as it possibly can, whether or not they are recruited or financially assisted. Now, Point No. 2 states that a member of Division II believes in subscribing to broad-based participation and competitive excellence, encouraging sportsmanship and developing positive attitudes in all of its athletic endeavors. I submit, Mr. President, that the purpose has included the key words promote, develop, maximum, and to increase; and not a reduction in standards. Now, are the opponents concerned primarily with winning a football or basketball game? By this proposal, they are saying they are not interested in increasing the number of sports in their women's programs. One must ask these questions.

I respectfully urge the defeat of this amendment and that we turn our attention to raising standards and not lowering them.

Charles A. Eberle (Lock Haven State College): I am representing the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference, the nation's largest Division II conference. I will not be redundant. We have discussed this at great length among our conference members. We, too, find it inconsistent to the Division II philosophy. We certainly urge our friends in Division II to vote against this proposal.

Unidentified Delegate: This was discussed at the round table, and the vote was 59 to 42 to defeat this legislation. Mr. Green has gotten up again to speak to the members that might not have been at the round table, and I would like to make my plea again. I do not think we have to

have taken sports. Our athletes do not think the scholarships are taken. They do not compete like they are taken. I mentioned that we once had a token biology department, but it has developed now into a pretty high quality program; and I do not think we go into locker rooms at half times and tell our kids that because things are bad we should quit. We tell them never to quit until the woodpecker has pecked or something like that. So I stand to speak to urge my fellow colleagues in Division II to defeat this legislation and move on to a stronger Division II.

Bob Moorman (Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association): Representing what we feel are 14 quality institutions, I would like to add that one of our institutions also is listed as one of the sponsors, but this was done purely to get it on the floor, and they will vote against it. We are strongly for a broad-based program, both academically and athletically, and I would like to emphasize that, both academically and athletically. We urge you to keep our program broad-based and not reduce it to four sports where people tend to emphasize the larger so-called spectator sports and disregard what we sometimes refer to as minor sports. Please vote against No. 77.

John A. Hogan (Colorado School of Mines): In the spirit of Proposal No. 48, which was passed yesterday and which was very encouraging because the welfare of students was considered, I heard the word "students" and I heard the word "education" used more often yesterday than I have in seven or eight years. I was very proud to be a part of this organization, especially yesterday. I would like in the spirit of No. 48 to consider the students on our campuses, and I would like for us not to be hypocritical. We like to talk about programs. That is one of the words that has been bandied about for 20 years now in athletics. We talk about our programs. If you extend this proposal logically, we are going to cut it to four, then to two, and then to one; and I wonder if the presidents and the athletic directors will be talking about their programs when they have one sport. So I suggest that that would not be a program; I do not know what it would be. Maybe it would be a menu. Certainly, it would not be a program. I recommend that we defeat No. 77.

Edward P. Markey (St. Michael's College): It seems to me that we lose sight of the fact that athletics is an educational experience. If it is not an educational experience, it has no right to exist in our programs. It is obvious that President Green has not spoken to President Henry of St. Michael's College, because he feels a definite commitment in the sports and athletic activities in our program. Regardless of its wins and losses, success or lack of success, it does provide our students with a challenge that they want and deserve to have. It seems to me that if we cut down, we are giving in to mediocrity and giving in to a situation which will deteriorate as we go along. John Hogan just said if we keep cutting back, where will it end? We cannot make a commitment to our students and help our program. If we do, we are the ones that deserve to lose to our opposition.

[Proposal No. 77 (pages A-54-55) was defeated by Division II.]

Multidivision Classification of Women's Programs

Judith R. Holland (University of California, Los Angeles): On

behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 78.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal specifies that a women's program classified in a division other than the institution's membership division per Bylaw 10-1-(a) would not be eligible for the multidivision classification opportunities available to women's programs. The proposal would allow the reclassification of women's programs in those situations in which an institution for any reason has an imbalance of female versus male students. Should an institution be granted a reclassification under these conditions, the proposal would prevent one of the women's sports from being subsequently reclassified in yet a different division. If the institution clearly has an imbalance of student population and determines that its women's sports programs should be reclassified, and the Council agrees, it should continue to sponsor all of the women's sports in that same division.

[Proposal No. 78 (page A-55) was approved by all divisions.]

Determination of Divisions

Capt. John O. Coppedge (U.S. Naval Academy): On behalf of the Classification Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 79. [The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 79 (page A-55) was approved by all divisions.]

Ethical Conduct

Frank J. Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): On behalf of the Council and the Committee on Infractions, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 80.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, Proposal No. 80 accomplishes many things. One, it will clarify the meaning of ethical conduct. For example, it makes explicit the fact that involvement in fraudulent academic credit is a violation of the ethical conduct rule. Secondly, it expands the definition of ethical conduct to include the refusal to furnish relevant information to the institution or to the NCAA. Finally, it makes clear that the penalty may be loss of eligibility for the student-athlete and severe disciplinary action for the staff member.

In the view of the Committee on Infractions, the adoption of the Proposal No. 80 would add significantly to the effectiveness of the enforcement program.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): I hope you will bear with me if I am up here too frequently. Unfortunately, since we have the American Football Coaches Association meeting in Los Angeles and the NCAA meeting in San Diego, there are not more coaches here. I would hope that some day in the future we would be able to make it possible for more of my colleagues to be here to address some of these issues that are so pertinent to them as coaches.

I believe this would be a great step forward. I believe that yesterday we moved to eliminate some of the academic abuses. I think we now have to involve ourselves in a process we started several years ago to clean up some of these messes we have in recruiting. Most of the

coaches in all the meetings I have attended, the NCAA Recruiting Committee and the subcommittee meeting of the CFA coaches and my dealings with the basketball coaches, all feel very strongly that one of our problems is that we cannot find proof of violations soon enough; and having found them, we cannot enforce certain penalties quick enough. That is always a cry. The NCAA takes too long to get things done, it takes too long to deal with the violators. It cannot find the violators, and all those kinds of things. I think this legislation gives the NCAA enforcement people a tool. I think we ought to give them every tool we can to seek out the violators so we can start to eliminate those types of people from our programs. Since we don't have subpoena power, I think that the NCAA must have everything we can give them. When I am talking about the NCAA, I am talking about the staff. I think we have to give them every tool so they can do the things that we are so critical of them not doing. I think we have to give them a chance to operate. I think if this proposal is passed it will be very helpful to them.

[Proposal No. 80 (page A-56) was approved.]

Extra Benefits

Frank J. Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): On behalf of the Council and the Committee on Infractions, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 81.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 81 primarily is a clarification of the extra-benefit rule. This rule has developed over the years, and the drafting has resulted in the definitions being very confusing. The effort in No. 81 is to make much clearer than in the present case what constitutes an extra event. I think it will serve to inform the membership of what is appropriate and not appropriate, and to that extent hopefully will prevent violations that otherwise might occur.

[Proposal No. 81 (pages A-56-57) was approved.]

Complimentary Tickets

Milton R. Schroeder (Arizona State University): On behalf of the Pacific-10 Conference, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 82.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Schroeder: I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 82-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

We believe that the current system which permits the placing in the hands of the student-athlete the complimentary tickets without a method of accounting for them is one which is too often and too easily abused. We suggest that the Association consider procedures which would afford greater accountability. We know that this is not a cure-all; but we do believe it would provide a check, an opportunity to see where the tickets are going to prevent some of the abuses which have occurred. The amendment is offered to make certain that we have a procedure which is not unduly burdensome to the institutions which

need to administer it and yet still retains some of the benefits of the accountability we believe is necessary.

[Proposal No. 82-1 (page A-58) was approved.]

[Proposal No. 82 (pages A-57-58) was approved.]

High School All-Star Games

August Erfurth Jr. (Rice University): On behalf of the Council and the All-Star High School Games Committee, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 83.

[The motion was seconded.]

Four years ago, this Convention amended legislation pertaining to high school all-star games. There was a concern at that time; there still is a concern in certain areas that pertain to these games. These areas of concern are possible recruiting violations connected with the games, exploitation by the game promoters and the classes missed by students through the years. We have found the greatest possibility of recruiting violations and exploitation of athletes occur with interstate games. The number of classes missed is controlled by the limit of two high school all-star games in which a student-athlete may participate in prior to his graduation. Proposal No. 83 keeps intact the existing legislation for all interstate games and intrastate games played during the school year. I urge your support of No. 83.

[Proposal No. 83 (pages A-58-59) was approved.]

Postseason Football

Richard W. Burns (University of Texas, El Paso): On behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 84.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal is intended to make the legislation more consistent with existing practices of discussing bowl game invitations between potential participating institutions and bowl game administrators. Some individuals and NCAA committees have suggested to the Council that a proposal should be submitted to delete all restrictions in regard to bowl game invitations. The Council elected to propose the more moderate approach as set forth in Proposal No. 84. Under this proposal, the restrictions on contact between member institutions and bowl games will be deleted; but the prohibition against formal invitation until the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November will be retained.

In other words, extensive discussions could take place; but the actual invitation and acceptance directly or indirectly, that is through a third party, could not take place until the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November.

[Proposal No. 84 (pages A-59-60) was approved by all divisions.]

Application of NCAA Rules

Olav B. Kolleyoll (Lafayette College): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Council, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 85.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal would encourage members to identify an institutional staff member who would be responsible for coordinating the application of the NCAA rules to the institution's athletic program. The questions about NCAA rules that would arise on the campus would be directed to this individual; if he or she could not determine the application of the NCAA legislation, the individual would check with the allied conference office and in turn with the NCAA national office. This proposal should eliminate many policies of the national office about matters that easily could be resolved at the institution or at the conference level.

[Proposal No. 85 (page A-60) was approved by all divisions.]

Use of Alcoholic Beverages

Thomas M. Kinder (Bridgewater College (Virginia)): On behalf of the Council and the Division III Steering Committee, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 86.

[The motion was seconded.]

As you can see by the intent, this is to encourage member institutions to prohibit athletic staff members and student-athletes from using alcoholic beverages at the site of a contest or at other times while in uniform. The use or display of alcoholic beverages at college games or meets is incompatible with the image of college athletics. The Division III Steering Committee proposes this provision as a recommended policy rather than an amendment to the constitution, and believes the issue is fundamental to the proper conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

[Proposal No. 86 (pages A-60-61) was approved.]

Resolution: Athletic Injury Insurance

Corey Van Fleet (California State University, Long Beach): I move adoption of Proposal No. 87.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal's intent is that the NCAA use its combined buying power to purchase an insurance program for its members, utilizing an economic scale not available by the several programs now in place. Currently, the membership spends an estimated \$15 million a year on medical insurance, which is one of the fastest growing costs in our programs. If there is a way to reduce our costs in medical insurance, we would like to find that and implement that right away. This proposal asks the Council to go into an in-depth study and to look at that particular option available to use our economy scale and to make available insurance at the lowest possible cost to its members. This would affect every member of the NCAA and if implemented would be a service to each member.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): I wonder if my colleague from Long Beach State might be willing to propose that \$15 million that currently is being spent would be the source of the revenue, rather than the source which is identified. However, representing the members of the Executive Committee, I call attention to two facts. The members of the Executive Committee and the members of the national office staff have studied the issue related to this proposal; secondly, the members of the Executive Committee urge your voting in opposition to

this resolution. In reaching this conclusion, the members noted: (1) The proposal calls for specific designation of funds within the NCAA budget, an action which unduly can bind decisions in the future about NCAA budgets and can result in critical problems in those budgets; (2) the proposal calls for an assessment against football television and the Division I Men's Basketball Championship; (3) the proposal deals with a single item in what is a complex budget without considering the effects throughout the total budget; (4) the proposal involves an activity which can have a potential financial impact on the Association of \$10 million or more. This estimate results from consultations with an insurance carrier for high schools and from an insurance carrier which has handled medical insurance of the current policy of the NCAA. Some actions in this area are already underway. The NCAA participates in those activities.

Joseph L. Kearney (Western Athletic Conference): Mr. President, I am the chair of the NCAA Insurance Committee. As a point of information, let me share with the membership the fact that one of the most important things facing us right now on the committee is the area of catastrophic insurance. We have made a number of recommendations to the Council, and they have responded favorably. We are moving ahead with multiple meetings in the months of January and February, so that we can expedite this most important area and prepare a proposal to the Council for action by their April meeting so that we can move ahead in this area which we think is of extreme importance to all institutions and to the NCAA. So, Mr. President, I think the committee is moving ahead with this. We have been authorized to have more than our one usual meeting within the NCAA structure, and we will have multiple meetings in the upcoming weeks.

[Proposal No. 87 (page A-61) was defeated.]
[Proposal No. 88 (pages A-61-62) was withdrawn.]

Division III Football Championship

Karen Miller (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona): I move for reconsideration by Division II of Proposal No. 65, as amended by No. 66. I voted on the prevailing side of the Division II defeat of this proposal, which was passed by the other two divisions.

[The motion was seconded.]

Kenneth J. Weller (Central College (Iowa)): Mr. Chairman, yesterday the Steering Committee sought to expedite the work of this Association by minimizing Proposals Nos. 64, 65 and 66. In subsequent conversations, it became apparent that we were overzealous in that endeavor and failed to communicate accurately our concerns. Since this proposal passed in Divisions I and III, we beg the indulgence of this body for a brief additional comment for Division II which may help to resolve a problem without preparation and lengthy discussion of future legislation. It was inferred by someone that our Proposal No. 65, as amended, was unduly harsh in restricting the freedom of Divisions I and II institutions to play football in Division III.

Although there is some sentiment to do just that, it clearly is not the intent or substance of this proposal. Any Division I or II institution

now or in the future may play Division III football and will be welcomed in various conferences and regions. The only limitation will be on championship play, and that will not affect any institutions currently involved because of the grandfathering clause which was passed. The fundamental objective of the proposal is to create an equitable competitive environment for Division III football. This is precisely the objective of almost all NCAA legislation. In discussions, it became apparent there is potential for undue advantage. This is apparent in recent history and in an examination of the inherent situation. Now, there are only 14 Division I institutions and six Division II institutions playing Division III football at the present time, compared with approximately 300 Division III institutions; yet those Division I and II institutions almost always are involved in our play-offs and have won the championship frequently, including the current year.

If you will reflect on the emotions that would prevail on your campus when a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity is denied by an institution from a higher division, you will sympathize with the sentiment involved in this proposal. It is a mild proposal in view of the degree of concern of our membership. The competitive advantage does not arise from financial aid but from the type of resources needed for a bigger program, which inevitably will impact on all sports, including the Division III football program. You have Division I-type sports information directors, major physical facilities, training rooms, large bands, large football staffs and such things as the opportunity to recruit a football player by entertaining him in a large coliseum with your basketball team playing the University of Notre Dame. I could go on, but it is only the campus environment of the big-time program that pervades; and it is inescapable. All of the effective teams do not have these advantages, but they have an institutional commitment to a philosophy in which the advantages are inherent.

In summary, we urge Division II support of Division III in our attempt to correct the problem with a solution carefully developed to minimize the detriment to others. Regular-season Division III football will continue to be open. We hope you will assist us as we seek to resolve a serious concern of the membership in Division III.

Jimmy C. Stokes (West Georgia College): West Georgia College has never played the University of Notre Dame, nor do we ever expect to play the University of Notre Dame. We do not see that as any sort of competitive edge to our participation in Division III. I wish to raise the legal question of whether or not an institution that complies with all Division III qualifications and regulations can be barred from a Division III championship. I feel that this is a legal question and one that should be addressed before people are removed from the Division III championships. I support the favor of this motion and I urge fellow Division II institutions to do likewise.

Eugene M. Haas (Gettysburg College): Mr. Chairman, I speak representing the Division III Football Committee. We have been harassed and abused, and we stand beaten and battered but not out. I think we have agonized over these selections during the past year; and I

think in view of the fact that we have been called everything but an idiot, I think we have done a decent job. We have been very much concerned during the past years with the entry into Division III of Division I and II teams. I could not bring myself to bear to vote against my friends at the University of Dayton and West Georgia College. They are fine people and do a great job. I merely would suggest that in the future if a Division I or Division II team comes down from that level to Division III we have a phase-in period of perhaps two or three years, which I think would alleviate the problem, because the people that have talked to us were very much concerned we were playing against scholarship people.

J. Robert Cockrum (Kentucky Wesleyan College): I would like to urge the Division II people to defeat this proposal. There are several Division II colleges, and my own is one, that are considering starting a Division III football program. We are in a geographic area where there are very few Division III schools playing football. The young men in our geographic region want, and deserve a chance to play football at the college level. They are interested in Division III, and it seems totally unfair to prohibit them from being eligible for a championship when they do come to the college to play football. As far as the size of the school, where it is about 400 male students, and we have a band of 25, we have a football staff of maybe four, more likely three, and I don't think we are going to impress anybody with our junior high school facility that we are borrowing from the city school system.

Hubert Heitman Jr. (University of California, Davis): I rise to a point of order. I would like to suggest that all of the speakers are out of order since we have not voted to reconsider.

President Frank: In the motion to reconsider, you can discuss the merits of the main motion.

[The motion to reconsider Proposal No. 65 (page A-45) was defeated.]

Tryouts

Ken B. Jones (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 89.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, this proposal permits tryouts in all sports under specific conditions stated in the proposal. It excludes competition tryouts in football, wrestling, ice hockey and lacrosse; and it received favorable support at the Division II round table.

Adel L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): I rise in opposition to No. 89. I have in my hand some letters from the executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, which sets out the federation's position in opposition to any form of those tryouts. I would like to summarize tryout rule. Rather than read those letters, I would like to summarize their position on Proposal No. 89 and ultimately, on No. 90. First of all, their position is that tryouts are disruptive and detrimental to high school athletics due to the attention and possibly excessive nature of those tryouts. It would be disruptive for the student trying out in one sport being a participant in another. The possibility of injuries to high

school athletes during these tryout periods always is present; also, there are many state associations that have eligibility rules that would preclude further competition at the high school level of participants in collegiate tryouts. Further, the federation is opposed to the current audition policy that has been a part of some of the women's programs in force at this time.

Joanne Kuhn (Texas Women's University): I would like to speak in favor of Proposal No. 89 for a number of reasons. Many of the Division II schools do not have the financial means or the coaches to travel extensively to observe prospective student-athletes. Secondly, I feel that in many ways the restriction on tryouts is a detriment to the student-athlete who is not able to participate in a high school program which does get to the state or district championships. Because of little money, many Division II recruiters concentrate their efforts in recruiting at the state championship level.

There are many outstanding prospective student-athletes whose teams do not qualify for these championships, whose coaches are not particularly helpful in providing statistics and films and who, therefore, do not have the opportunity to display their skills in hopes of obtaining financial aid. In addition, I feel that there is a big difference in sitting in the stands observing a workout in order to get the feel for the coach and the feel for the team members that they will be working with, as opposed to participating in a tryout situation which would perhaps make the prospective student-athlete select the college that would be most beneficial to them.

I believe your state high school federation's rules definitely would be respected by the colleges as they apply, and there are no more restrictive rules than the University Interscholastic League in Texas. I feel like we can abide by those rules and have done so in previous organizations, and that this proposal in our trying economic times will be beneficial not only to the universities but to the prospective student-athletes. I urge your support of this proposal.

Thomas J. Niland (Le Moyne College): Mr. President, I think we probably have to remember to bring in for the younger people the history on tryouts. I was a part of a tryout. Many of you were. I think the abuses that take place at tryouts are not fair to the student-athlete. Most of the time at this Convention we have changed our philosophy and now are aware of the fact that we should be here protecting the student-athlete, not protecting ourselves. It is obviously much simpler for universities and colleges to bring students to their campus and see first-hand their effect, but it is not the way it should be done. I urge defeat of this motion.

Laurence C. Keating Jr. (Adelphi University): I rise to speak in support of this proposal. The argument that legislation may bring potential recruiting abuses is not strong enough to override the cost savings and the evaluation with respect to student-athletes. As coach Paterno has indicated, we are interested in cleaning up our act for college student-athletes. We should not shy away from proper legislation because of the threat of potential recruiting abuses. Thank you. [Proposal No. 89 (pages A-62-63) was approved by Division II.

NOTE: This proposal subsequently was rescinded. The discussion and action follows Proposal No. 90.]

Tryouts

Laurence C. Keating (Adelphi University): Mr. President, on behalf of Adelphi University, the other sponsoring institutions and many other concerned institutions, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 90.

[The motion was seconded.]

For all the previously mentioned reasons, the sponsoring institutions believe that all three divisions should have the opportunity and option of conducting tryouts of prospective student-athletes on campus. Those of us who have dealt with similar legislation under other governing bodies have found it to be an effective and tremendously cost-saving method of evaluating prospective student-athletes.

Now, there are three significant differences between Nos. 89 and 90. Proposal No. 90 is presented to all three divisions and excludes football from any form of tryout. Proposal No. 90 excludes basketball, wrestling, ice hockey and lacrosse from any competition tryout and limits those sports to testing of strength, speed, agility and not contact-sport skills. These last two differences are in response to the concerns of the coaches in football and basketball, who more than often do not have recruiting funds for student-athlete evaluation. It is for other so-called minor sports for which some minor funds are expended on scholarships and operating budgets that the cost-efficient open recruitment is needed. I would stress it is a permissible option and does not change the current recruiting regulations. I urge adoption of Proposal No. 90. I also would add that if this were to pass in Divisions I and III, as someone who voted on the prevailing side on the previous motion (No. 89), I would move for reconsideration so that we could have a common rule.

President Frank: We will hold that at this time.

Jean Tuerck (University of Cincinnati): Mr. President, I am chair of the Women's Soccer Committee. On behalf of that committee, I would like to support this legislation. For sports with limited or nonexisting recruiting budgets, this legislation provides coaches with an opportunity to evaluate athletic talent and make decisions that are in the mutual best interest of both the student-athlete and the institution. Comparable systems have been used in the past by other athletic organizations. Most men's and women's teams such as soccer, track, swimming and volleyball have few coaches and are limited in the active recruiting of student-athletes. The described circumstances set reasonable parameters in which tryouts may be conducted. I urge adoption of this legislation.

Robert C. James (Atlantic Coast Conference): Mr. President, I would hate to think that this Association would take an action that would in any way be detrimental to the high school athletic programs in the United States. I am sorry that the gentleman who had the letters in his possession did not read them to you, because they express good and sufficient reasons why we should not do this. It seems to me that if we

cannot legislate in our own programs, how sad it would be to have the high schools have to legislate that.

Russell J. Poel (North Central College): Mr. President, I am not sure what kind of funds other Division III schools have, and I don't want to tell Division I and Division II schools how to spend their funds, but on behalf of North Central College and similar Division III schools, tryouts seem to be contradictory to the general policy of Division III. What are we trying out for? In Division III, we cannot treat athletes different than nonathletes. We have no funds that we have to worry about spending. I would just suggest to all of my Division III colleagues that we have nothing to gain by passing this resolution and we have much to lose in terms of what we might do to our system. I urge defeating this.

E. M. Jones (Grambling State University): It seems ironic to me that you want to legislate how high schools are to conduct their academics, but you would not want to legislate how high schools are to conduct their athletics. I think you are being hypocritical.

[Proposal No. 90 (pages A-63-64) was defeated by Divisions I and III.]

Richard A. Clover (Western Maryland College): Mr. President, before you go on to No. 91, I would move, under the provisions of Bylaw 13-1-(1), that the Convention rescind the action taken by Division II on Proposal No. 89.

[The motion to reconsider was seconded.]

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): I rise to support the point of view of Commissioner James. Over a period of years, we have had great relationships with the National Federation of State High School Associations over policies and sports activities in different sports programs and in the different rules, etc. I would hate to see us conduct these tryouts in opposition to what our great friends over a long period of time desire. They have stood by us through thick and thin, and they do not want tryouts. We should listen to them strongly.

[Proposal No. 89 (pages A-62-63) was defeated.]

Recruiting Contacts

Robert C. James (Atlantic Coast Conference): Mr. President, on behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 91.

[The motion was seconded.]

Ladies and gentlemen, Division I football and basketball coaches are strongly supporting this concept on the basis that the involvement of representatives of athletic interests is the single-most recruiting problem in college athletics today. Almost every major infractions case in recent years has included recruiting violations involving representatives of athletic interests. Although this proposal may be subject to some criticism and question in regard to its overall application of all recruiting contacts by representatives of athletic interests, we believe those interpretations could be resolved. The 20 Division I head coaches assisting the Recruiting Committee, which represented all parts of the country, unanimously voted to have us advance this proposal in the best interest of college athletics.

Carl James (Big Eight Conference): I have one of those questions that the chair of the Recruiting Committee suggested. I understand that approval of Proposal No. 91 will eliminate the current contact exception that Case No. 189 now allows. Is that correct, sir?

Robert James: This was what was announced at the round table, Carl.

Carl James: Could I request that the chair of the Recruiting Committee speak to the effect that Proposal No. 91 has on transportation as set forth in Bylaw 1-8-(c); and, further, was this bylaw considered in the development of this proposal?

Robert James: Carl, we developed a concept for the contact rule only, recognizing that there would be certain segments of legislation that might be involved, but certainly not all.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): As one of those 20 coaches who was at the Recruiting Subcommittee meeting,

and having shared in the conversations and understanding the frustrations of so many of our coaches who feel they have an animal out there they cannot control—the alumni who get involved sometimes without the coaches' knowledge and who do things that are not under the control of coaches—we feel this would be a great first step for eliminating a very sinister, insidious problem that we have in our recruiting. All of our coaches who were at that meeting, and, I understand, a great majority of the basketball coaches and I would think a great majority of the College Football Association coaches would support this legislation. We realize, as I think Commissioner James has said, that it is not perfect; but it is the first step toward something that will be modified for the colleges to work their way out of a very difficult situation for coaches. I would hope you would start to give us some relief from this particular problem.

John P. Reardon Jr. (Harvard University): I stand up to oppose this piece of legislation. I understand the merits of what we are trying to do here, but I think it is a very simplistic piece of legislation. I think it is unenforceable. It reminds me, Mr. Paterno, when you stood up a few years ago to discuss the bump rule, and people kept bumping into one another in schools. I just tend to think that we all have alumni out there all over the country representing our institutions. These people do things that we ask them, they do things that we sometimes do not ask them and sometimes we do not even know who they are. I think that in a particular home town, you always are going to have an alumnus out doing some work for you that you do not know anything about. I think it is very, very difficult to control an alumnus taking some kind of action.

We have rules right now in terms of contacts that clearly are difficult to enforce. I think a blanket statement that the alumnus is going to do absolutely nothing is not going to work, so I think we will have violation

after violation. I think that coaches are going to have a very difficult time handling their alumni, as are the athletic departments. I think unenforceable legislation is a disaster because it becomes very hypothetical and people ignore it. I would vote against this.

Robert James: I would remind the previous speaker that this relates to in-person contact. There are many ways that representatives of athletic interests could assist. I would also remind many that when the infractions committee tells you to get them out of your program, it does not take long.

Mr. Paterno: The gentleman from Harvard absolutely is right, and correct that I was against what was the contact rule years ago, and it was unenforceable. Fortunately, I was not right in the sense that we could not improve on that. I think that we have definitely improved on the ability to control the contact rule and the so-called "bump," and I think we are working continuously in those areas because of the increased enforcement staff we have and the fact that the NCAA is becoming a little more expert in seeking out some of these abuses. I would agree with him also that this is not a perfect rule and it is not, as I see it, right now going to be completely enforceable; but I do think it is a start and it highlights the terrible problem we have. I think if we just shove it under the rug again we are not going to improve the situation anyway. This is a start to clean up an ugly mess. That is all. That is why I support it.

[Proposal No. 91 (page A-64) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Recruiting Contacts

Frederick E. Gruninger (Rutgers University, New Brunswick): As one of the sponsors for Proposal No. 92, I move its adoption.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of No. 92 deals with the prospect's educational institution where the contact will be made, and we are hoping that those delegates will vote for and realize that this proposal surfaces after several years of application, adjustment and change to the contact rule. We would be permitted to go to the place where the prospect goes to school, only by permission, which has to be mandated by the executive officer of that institution.

R. J. Snow (University of Utah): Mr. President, this amendment comes to the Convention from concerned football coaches who face some unrealistic and impractical limits to contacting potential recruits. These limits have been imposed incrementally over the years to accomplish a variety of purposes.

First, they were intended to be a reasonable limit on contacts in order to protect high school athletes in their institutions, and then to save money for NCAA member institutions by cutting down on recruiting budgets. It is already questionable, even doubtful, that these original objectives have been met. The recent additional limitation on recruiting periods has provided new problems; and when that is added to the other limits, we have a set of rules which do not necessarily benefit anyone—not the student-athlete, his or her family, the high schools, the coaches or the NCAA member institutions. For example, in football,

the number of effective off-campus recruiting days has been reduced by the new calendar from some 200 days to less than 90. Those are between December 1 and the second Wednesday in February. This period includes the postseason football period and the year-end holidays and is, therefore, even more limited. The coaches believe that the limit on the number of contacts away from the prospect's school still should be limited to three, and this proposal would not change that limitation. The coaches would, however, like to have more freedom to contact potential recruits at their schools, within limits established by the high school coaches and administrators. It is important that some genuine opportunity be granted for more mutual acquaintance and understanding between coaches and potential players. The National High School Athletic Coaches Association has indicated by letter its support of this change, with approval of contracts at high schools being left to the discretion of high school coaches and administrators. All of us recognize how difficult the contact rule has been for coaches. The change in Proposal No. 92 or No. 93 could have benefit for them and for potential student-athletes. I urge your vote for approval.

Richard M. Bay (University of Oregon): I rise to speak against Proposal No. 92 and, in the interest of time, No. 93 as well. We, at the University of Oregon, oppose this rule because of the additional recruiting expense and pressure that it represents; and perhaps more importantly, the fact that despite what the previous speaker said the high schools oppose it as well.

Let me quote briefly from correspondence from Brice Durbin, executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, to Walter Byers of the NCAA. He states that regardless of the sponsor's thinking concerning restrictive contact periods and limits on the number of recruiters, unlimited contacts on a high school campus would in effect open up a whole new area for recruitment. It would be very disruptive not only to the athlete, but it could be disruptive to the school in many programs. He further states that if the argument in support of additional contacts at the high school facility is that the current "bump" situation is as a practical matter providing unlimited recruiting contacts, then the position of the national federation's membership is as follows: that there should be a greater commitment by the NCAA membership to abide by the current contact rule. Also, a more direct enforcement of the contact rule that would result in stringent penalties for violators would be a better approach than the liberalizing of existing legislation. Therefore, I would urge the defeat of Proposal Nos. 92 and 93.

John W. Sawyer (Wake Forest University): On behalf of the Council, I want to speak in opposition to this proposal. Keep in mind that what this is doing is changing our present rule, which allows three contacts in the high school to an unlimited number of contacts, the live-in coach in the high school. The present rule was adopted just two years ago at our meeting in Miami. I had the privilege at that time of proposing this legislation for adoption. The National Federation of State High School Associations prefers not having any contact in the high school but said if you have any at all, then three, we think, is a

Basketball Recruiting Season

reasonable number. As the previous speaker just said, that same organization still has the same feeling, the same opinion, that the unlimited contacts would be extremely disruptive. Remember, what we are talking about is disturbing academic classes, to pull people out of class for a meeting with coaches, and just the general confusion and something else to be added to the very busy schedules that the high schools have. We urge you to vote against Nos. 92 and 93.

Richard H. Perry (University of Southern California): I would urge opposition to No. 92 primarily on the basis that we have passed Proposal No. 48 setting certain academic criteria. With this proposal, we can spend a great deal of time and unlimited recruiting on campus, taking the youngster out of the classroom and make it difficult, if not impossible, for him to fulfill the requirements of Proposal No. 48. We may very well convince the institution, but by virtue of this activity may cause the student not to qualify under the conditions of No. 48. It seems to me that it is in our best interest and in the best interest of the athlete to defeat No. 92.

[Proposal No. 92 (page A-64) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Football Recruiting Contacts

Frederick E. Gruninger (Rutgers University, New Brunswick): Mr. President, in dealing with the suffering from the first strike of No. 92, in looking at No. 93 I do not want to strike out; but I would like again to ask for the sponsoring institutions to appeal to Division I and would move adoption of Proposal No. 93.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 93 (pages A-64-65) was defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.]

Recruiting Contacts

Douglas W. Weaver (Michigan State University): I wish to move adoption of Proposal No. 94.

[The motion was seconded.]

Last year, the Convention wisely eliminated the presence of the head football coach from a student-athlete's signing of the National Letter of Intent. This proposal is designed for a situation where an athlete clearly has made up his or her mind to attend an institution and the expectation is that the coach that is recruiting that athlete will be in attendance at the signing. There is some concern that the particular proposal expands the contact rule. It actually is no expansion, because the coach for the institution takes the risk when he attends the Letter of Intent signing. The risk is that if the athlete signs, there is no counting of a contact. If the athlete does not sign, there is a contact. The coach in a case like that is going to have an advantage only if the athlete has made up his or her mind at the signing and should not be counted as a contact.

[Proposal No. 94 (page A-65) was approved by Division I and defeated by Division II, 40-69. NOTE: The Division I action subsequently was reversed upon reconsideration. The discussion and action follow Proposal No. 99.]

Richard G. Shrider (Miami University): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 95.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal also is supported by the National Association of Basketball Coaches. This deals with basketball in-person basketball recruiting during the semifinals and finals of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship. There has been a concern that some coaches do not attend this tournament and instead recruit during that period, and obtain an advantage. Also, many coaches leave after the semifinal games to rush home and recruit. I urge your support of this proposal.

Joseph R. Vancisin (National Association of Basketball Coaches): I am the executive director for the basketball coaches. As Dick pointed out, we hold our annual convention in conjunction with the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship. This has been going on since the NCAA tournament was started in 1939. We offer seminars and workshops at this time and give the opportunity to our coaches to exchange ideas, teaching methods, skills and techniques. Because of the competitiveness of the recruiting situation, many of our coaches are deprived of this rich experience and the opportunity for professional growth. We feel that this proposal will help our profession and we ask your support of it.

[Proposal No. 95 (pages A-65-66) was approved by Division I.]

[Proposal No. 96 (page A-66) was withdrawn.]

Football Evaluation Periods

Sam Jankovich (Washington State University): On behalf of the Pacific-10 Conference, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 97.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of the rule is to limit to five the number of occasions on which the same high school or junior college basketball or football team may be observed in practice or competition. The real intent of the proposal is to assist coaches, student-athletes, cost containment and adherence to the NCAA rules and regulations. All we have to do is to look at the coaches and the tremendous burden they carry during the entire course of the year. During the months of August, September, October and November, they are coaching their respective teams and they are not recruiting. During the months of December, January and February they are involved in recruiting. Immediately afterwards, we are asking them to conduct winter programs and to go ahead and improve themselves professionally; and then immediately after that they are getting involved in spring football.

During the month of May, then we say leave once more, go out on the road and start evaluating student-athletes as far as football programs are concerned. I believe that the student-athletes on the principal campuses are being penalized tremendously, as well as the coaches' own personal and family lives. When you do look at the student-athletes,

the coaches make a definite commitment that they are interested in their growth; but yet on the other hand, during the course of the year because of the tremendous pressures they are asked to do an awful lot. Very seldom is there the personal involvement as far as the student-athlete is concerned. During the month of May, I believe that the coaches could do a much better job of taking care of the athletes they recruited on their own principal campuses. During the NCAA Convention and on our own college campuses, we talk about cost containment and cost reduction; and when we do look at the evaluation of the period of the month of May what do we say? You cannot talk to the student-athlete, you cannot visit with the parent, nor can you recruit as far as the coaches are concerned in the field of entertainment. I definitely believe this is a waste of our resources. When we go ahead and spend those monies in a much better manner. When we discuss the adherence to NCAA rules and regulations, once more we say you cannot visit with the parent, you cannot visit with the student-athlete, nor can you go ahead and entertain the prospective coaches. So I definitely encourage you, because of all of those reasons, to support No. 97.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): When the recruiting calendar was worked out, we did not want our coaches on the road in May. However, the coaches in the Southern part of the United States who have a traditional early signing date in December were willing to forego that date for one signing date in February. Now, if there is no objection from the Southern and Southeastern coaches, I would support this legislation because I think it is a constructive step. I do think in all fairness there was a compromise made. I would not want that overlooked, because we would not have had the recruiting calendar to come out of the College Football Association and eventually before this body if they had not been willing to give up the additional part of their recruiting activities. So I say that just to make sure that everybody understands where it came from.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): I am authorized to respond to coach Paterno that we will oppose this legislation. [Proposal No. 97 (page A-66) was defeated by Division I-A football and approved by Division I-AA football and Division II. NOTE: The proposal subsequently was defeated by Division I-AA football and Division II after motions to reconsider. The discussion and action follow the reconsideration of Proposal No. 94 and Proposal No. 125.]

Football Evaluation Periods

Hugh D. Hindman (Ohio State University): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 98 on behalf of our football coaches.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this legislation is not to extend the recruiting period; instead, it simply takes our football coaches out of a very awkward position of having to call a young man who one month from that time will be a full-time member of our squad and say, "Gosh, I am sorry, I can't come to watch you in the all-star game Friday night." The recruitment of these young people is over, and the intent is not to violate the recruiting calendar.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): I want to apologize again for getting up here so frequently, but there are few football coaches here that have been involved in the construction of the recruiting calendar. Again, we sat down together as a bunch of football coaches to see how we could work this out to the betterment of all concerned, especially the coaches. We were concerned with the divorce rate, we were concerned with the people—that is true, we really were. We were concerned with people who were away from their homes constantly. We wanted to eliminate the time that they would have to be away from home. All this does is start us all over again, because in the state of Pennsylvania we have seven or eight all-star games. If one guy goes, I have to have coaches at all of them, too. I do not see any reason to have to go. You call up the kid and say I am sorry, I cannot come to watch you play; but we will see you in two months when you come up and report. I hope you are working out. How is the girl friend? Then you hang up. You save a lot of time when you have to be on the road. We went through this. I really feel that you are starting this thing all over again. We have a good rule and let's stay with it.

[Proposal No. 98 (page A-67) was approved by Division I-AA football and defeated by Division I-A football and Division II. NOTE: This proposal subsequently was reconsidered and defeated by Division I-AA football as well. The discussion and action follow the reconsideration of Proposal No. 97.]

Basketball Evaluation Periods

Sam Jankovich (Washington State University): Mr. President, on behalf of the Pacific-10 Conference, I move adoption of No. 99.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent is to remove or to eliminate the June 15-to-June 30 time period from the evaluation period for the sport of basketball for Divisions I and II. I definitely feel that we should endorse this proposal for the very same reasons that we mentioned in No. 97. When you look at the recruiting, as far as the basketball calendar is concerned, it is one of the most abused calendars that we do have. Basketball coaches at this time are being asked to recruit 10½ out of 12 months in the year. When you go ahead and talk about divorce rates and you talk about personal commitments, as far as the families and everybody else are concerned, I definitely feel we should look into this type of legislation and definitely encourage you. As far as the coaches are concerned, to put some sanity in their own lives this proposal should be approved. When you look at basketball budgets in the country as far as recruiting, in most cases they match what people are spending as far as their own football programs are concerned, because of the amount of time that people are asked to recruit. I encourage the body to support this proposal.

[Proposal No. 99 (page A-67) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Recruiting Contacts

Fred Jacoby (Southwest Athletic Conference): We would like to ask for reconsideration of No. 94.

[The motion was seconded.]

After thinking about this and giving it second thoughts, and as chair of the National Letter of Intent program, I think we are heading for problems on violations. For example, if you have four coaches who go in to sign on the first signing date, obviously the young man can only sign with one institution; the other three would be in automatic violation— inadvertent, but it still is a violation. If you take the same four coaches and go in and for some reason the young man and his parents feel pressure and say we are just going to wait another week because we just think there is too much pressure at this time, then you have all four of them in violation.

So I think from the standpoint of the enforcement staff, we are going to have violations that are inadvertent; and I do not know how we are going to get out of that mess. I would like to urge the Convention to reconsider and to defeat Proposal No. 94.

Douglas W. Weaver (Michigan State University): Those same four coaches can know in advance whether they are going to be in a position where the athlete may or may not sign and save their contact as they do now for the National Letter of Intent. This legislation is for the probably thousands of cases where athletes have made up their minds and know what they are going to do—they know who they are going to sign with and exactly the time they are going to sign, and that kind of contact is not really a recruiting contact.

Mr. Jacoby: In all due respect to Doug, I do not know how many of you have 17-year-old sons. I know I have one and I do not know what he is going to do from one day to the next. You think he is going to know, and they may in a few cases, but I do not want to have a rule there that really encourages coaches to violate it inadvertently.

Mr. Weaver: I have a 17-year-old son, Fred, and he always knows what he is doing. (Laughter)

[Proposal No. 94 (page A-65) was defeated by Division I.]

Football Evaluation Periods

William S. Belknap (University of Idaho): I move for reconsideration of Proposal No. 97 for Division I-AA football.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal failed in Division I-A football. Those institutions may still evaluate off-campus during the month of May; but the I-AA institutions may not, because I-AA passed this proposal. I think this is an inequitable situation and contrary to the best interest of the I-AA football schools, so I would like the Convention to reconsider it.

[Proposal No. 97 (page A-66) was defeated by Division I-AA football.]

Robert W. Sankey (University of Arizona): Mr. President, I would like to ask for reconsideration of Proposal No. 97 in Division I-A. I voted on the prevailing side.

[The motion was seconded and defeated.]

Harley W. Lewis (University of Montana): Mr. President, I move

we reconsider No. 98 for Division I-AA football only. I voted on the prevailing side.

[The motion was seconded.]

I will reiterate what was said by Mr. Belknap on No. 97. We have inconsistency in various divisions. This motion failed in Division I-A, failed in II and passed in I-AA; and I think in all fairness to the sport of football and recruiting we need to be consistent with this motion. [Proposal No. 98 (page A-67) was defeated by Division I-AA football.]

President Frank: This is in the way of a summary we have to give to you: On Proposal No. 97, you defeated it in Division I-A and I-AA, and it passed in Division II; No. 98 was defeated in each division.

Basketball Camps

Richard G. Shrider (Miami University): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of Proposal No. 100.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal is supported by the National Association of Basketball Coaches. The intent is to prohibit a member of the basketball coaching staff of a member institution from being employed by a basketball camp established, sponsored or conducted by an individual or organization that provides recruiting or scouting services. This does not affect the traditional camps that are conducted by NCAA coaches.

Joseph R. Vancisin (National Association of Basketball Coaches): Mr. President, the basketball coaches association is deeply concerned about the proliferation of this kind of camp. It gives an unfair advantage in recruiting to the coaches being hired by these camps and presents opportunities for abuses in circumventing the rules to occur. We urge your adoption of this proposal.

D. J. DiJulia (East Coast Conference): There is a question of interpretation regarding Proposal No. 100. Maybe we can get the answer before the vote is taken so we do not have to reconsider it. Certainly, the intent of No. 100 is not to give people undue advantage. The question is, if the person or group who provides such recruiting or scouting services sells or bequeaths these such services and continues to run the camp, is the intent still covered?

President Frank: I believe the initial answer to your question would be yes, but I think we will go on and vote on this proposal. [Proposal No. 100 (pages A-67-68) was approved by all divisions.]

Complimentary Meal

James M. Litvack (Ivy League): Mr. President, on behalf of the Ivy League, I move adoption of Proposal No. 101.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Litvack: I also move adoption of Proposal No. 101-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 101 would permit a complimentary meal in a Division I member institution's own campus student dining facilities to be

provided to a prospect visiting the campus at the prospect's own expense, without the visit being considered an expense-paid visit. The amendment to the amendment is offered to avoid the possible abuse of the live-in recruit.

Roy Kramer (Vanderbilt University): I strongly urge the defeat of Proposal No. 101-1 in regard to whether or not you fed the prospective student-athlete a hot dog in October or whether you did it in December. I do not think we need any more cumbersome rule than we have now. I strongly urge the defeat of the amendment to the amendment.

[Proposal No. 101-1 (page A-68) was approved by Division I.]

Mr. Litvack: Last year, by a margin of a few votes, Division I chose to make the simple act of providing a meal to prospective student-athletes that were visiting the campus at his or her own expense reason to count the trip as an expense-paid trip. Providing a complimentary meal to a prospective student-athlete who shows up does not make a visit an expense-paid visit. We believe we erred last year, and this motion is an attempt to correct this error. Many campus admissions officers provide for the visiting applicants, making this not only discriminatory but also exceedingly difficult to enforce. There is no question that applicants are more likely to visit often at their own expense schools closer to them. This remains true with or without a complimentary meal being allowed. The approval of last year's legislation in no way removed the advantage if such existed, but it did create a problem. We urge Division I to correct last year's error by passing No. 101.

Mr. Kramer: I speak against the amendment itself. I think it is a terribly bad rule. It is difficult to enforce. You will invite your man to a game the second time and you will have 12 athletes eating and two sitting in the corner not eating, because they ate back in September, or they have to stand up and pay. As a result of that, there will be all kinds of infractions to this rule. It is a bad rule. We have enough bad rules, and this is one more.

[Proposal No. 101 (page A-68) was defeated by Division I as amended by No. 101-1.]

Seasons of Competition

Nate Salant (St. Francis College (New York)): I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 102 on behalf of the sponsoring institutions.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, the basic purposes behind this motion are twofold. First of all, there is a matter of economics. Basically, we all are familiar with the situation where Federal and state and other institutional sources of financial aid gradually are drying up. We also are very familiar with the many prospective students who for a variety of economic, family or other reasons are unable to proceed directly from high school up to the four-year institution they would desire to attend. Basically for that reason, the family obligations, we feel it is unfair to penalize these students by denying them the right to participate at a later date.

The other side of the coin, Mr. President, basically is an issue of fairness and possibly an issue of constitutionality. We believe age is absolutely unfair as a determining factor and that potentially a constitutional challenge could be raised on this issue. We feel that the intent of the effect of the current exclusion is really one of denying older athletes—or possibly a more-experienced athlete—an opportunity that should be provided for everyone.

David L. Maggard (University of California, Berkeley): I believe we should oppose Proposal Nos. 102, 103 and 104. Our current legislation is working well. These proposals obviously have the effect of diluting our current legislation. Presently, foreign athletes can compete on an equal basis with our American athletes. There is no discrimination or disadvantage. These proposals again would allow and encourage our colleges and universities to recruit the older, more-proven foreign athletes. The present legislation allows foreign athletes of college age to compete against and with American athletes of approximately the same age. Let us keep what we have and oppose not only No. 102 but also Nos. 103 and 104.

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): I also would go along with the previous speaker. We have worked hard to get the age limitations so that the competition would be equal and not have 28-year-olds playing against 18, 19 and 20-year-olds. Before this rule was put into effect, we had a great deal of problems in the sport of ice hockey.

I also would say that I would like to speak in opposition to Nos. 103 and 104.

[Proposal No. 102 (page A-69) was defeated by Division I.]

Seasons of Competition

James G. Thompson (Long Island University): Mr. President, I move the adoption of Proposal No. 103.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is a Division I restriction only, and I had the opportunity to discuss it in the Division I round table. In the interest of time, I will not debate the entire issue again. I do want to point out that based on some of the comments that were made in regard to No. 102, this is not an issue that just addresses foreign students. There are an increasing number of American students who are being forced to start their college education later than the regular track we are assuming, at 17 or 18 years old. Students are being forced to seek employment, and we cannot penalize them for participating in other activities during that time. We also have a number of people who are being selected for participation in Olympic development programs and for other activities at the conclusion of high school and are choosing to do this route before they enroll in a four-year school.

Given these arguments, I urge the Convention to adopt Proposal No. 103. We have chosen an arbitrary date of 25 years of age specifically for the reasons that were voiced in the last discussion. We are not talking about 20-year-old individuals who are more career athletes than students, we are talking only about people who have been forced for

reasons not really their own choice not to participate at the conclusion of the high school career.

I also would remind the Convention that we have spoken over the last couple of days of moving ahead, of doing what is right, of doing what is fair and doing what is equitable, and not just continuing with what we have done because it seemed to work right. I do not think we can continue to discriminate on the basis of age or how much somebody has participated, or even, in fact, how good they are. I would hope some other members would reconsider the last vote.

[Proposal No. 103 (page A-69) was defeated by Division I.]

Seasons of Competition

James G. Malik (San Diego State University): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 104.

[The motion was seconded.]

I am sorry that this particular amendment was considered to be of the same type as Nos. 102 and 103, which in effect pretty much removed the 20-year rule. It is considerably different, and I would like to spend a little bit of time to explain it. In no way does this amendment try to remove the effect of the 20-year-old rule. In fact, the group of institutions that is proposing this particular one wishes to keep the rule intact and voted against Nos. 102 and 103. This is trying to correct an inequity that is very difficult in some cases to understand. I would like to try to explain how this one-word change in the 20-year-old rule can cause difficulties and cause inequities.

When a student enrolls at any college, whether a junior college, NAIA institution or one of our NCAA institutions, he or she immediately is limited to four seasons of possible competition. After enrolling at one of our institutions, our student-athletes may play in a golf tournament or track meet, volleyball game or something of this sort during the summer; but if that same student first has enrolled at a junior college or possibly an NAIA institution and reached 20 years old, before he or she could come to one of our institutions there is a possibility that they may lose one or more years of eligibility. The best way to try to illustrate this is with an example. Let us envision that we have three high school graduates all coming out of the same high school who are going to turn 18 during the summer, and they are going to enroll in college. One of these enrolls at your institution, competes for two years and then during the summer term turns 20. It is perfectly okay for that student to engage in some organized competition—maybe a golf meet, maybe some volleyball, maybe some running in track. When he returns to your institution in the fall, he has two years of eligibility remaining.

If student B, who graduates from the same high school, turns 18 during the summer and goes to a junior college, graduates from the junior college and is going to your institution in the fall still is 19 years old during the summer, competes in that same track meet and comes to your institution, he will have two years of eligibility remaining.

If student C graduates from that junior college in two years and turns 20 just before that same track meet, he will lose an additional

year of eligibility and at your institution will have only one remaining. This is the effect of using the word "member" rather than the word "collegiate."

I can state a case that is even worse than this one. I can dream up a case where a person would go to a junior college one year, not compete the next two, turn 20 and then 21, each time competing in just one meet or one event, and lose two years of competition. In other words, persons who begin at collegiate institutions that are not NCAA members may lose one or two years before they come to your place. This is difficult to detect. The faculty athletic representative has to go back to every transfer student that is coming in from a junior college or any other institution which is not NCAA, find out when they turned 20 and then see whether they competed during the summer or perhaps one other time, or maybe discover a semester they were not in college. If they did, they must take away one year. I think persons in this room do not understand the effect of that particular word where it says "member institution." All students who begin anywhere immediately are restricted to four years of competition. It is not fair to take away one or two years from some of these students because they may have started at a junior college or NAIA institution and happened to have turned 20 at the wrong time.

The simple change I have suggested will correct this. There is an O.I. that is available that helps to alleviate this to some degree. Most people are not even familiar with it, but it does not resolve the situation. Instead, changing this word "member" to "collegiate" will resolve the situation. Please recognize this does not change the original intent of the 20-year rule in any way. In fact, I think it puts it back to what most of us understood originally what we thought it said. I ask for your support of this amendment.

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): I would like to speak in opposition to Proposal No. 104. This proposal would dilute the effectiveness of the 20-year rule by exempting participation in outside competition that occurs after enrollment in any collegiate institution, rather than after enrollment at an NCAA member institution. Therefore, this proposal would permit a student-athlete, the way I read it, to enroll in a foreign institution and then take advantage of the exception in the five-year rule to extend his eligibility by avoiding the application of the 20-year rule.

[Proposal No. 104 (pages A-69-70) was defeated by Division I.]

Seasons of Competition
Chapin Clark (University of Oregon): I move adoption of Proposal No. 105.

[The motion was seconded.]

The Convention has just voted on Proposal Nos. 102 and 103 to reaffirm what is called the "age" rule. Proposal No. 105 deals with the exceptions to that rule. I think it is a fairly narrow but important point. At the present time, these exceptions provide for participation in organized competition when the individuals are in the armed services, on church missions or in foreign-aid services of the United States

government. You will notice that the United States government modifier only applies to foreign-aid service and to the armed services. That means that a foreign athlete can claim the benefit of that exception based upon military service. I think the difficulty that many of us have is why a preference should be given on the benefit of service in a foreign army when that country may not even be friendly to the United States. The passage of this would bring the exception at least consistent with the other by limiting that military service to the service of the United States.

The final point about the application of this rule and practice is that for several years now the United States has had an all volunteer concept in regard to its military service. This means that the need for and the opportunity to use this rule for American citizens is fairly limited. The same cannot necessarily be said for all of the athletes around the world who come to American colleges. So what seems to me to be an exception, based upon the concept of public service in government, military or church mission service in the United States has in reality become primarily an exception in favor of foreign athletes based upon service in a foreign army. We ask the Convention to pass Proposal No. 105.

[Proposal No. 105 (page A-70) was defeated by Division I.]

Hardship

Edwin D. Muto (State University of New York, Buffalo): Mr. President, on behalf of the Council and the Eligibility Committee, I move adoption of Proposal No. 106.

[The motion was seconded.]

The adoption of this proposal would bring the same definition of a contest for purposes of the hardship rule to all three divisions. The Eligibility Committee recommended this proposal to the Council because it believes the same definition of contest should be applied to all three divisions, so that the application of the hardship rule can be consistent among all three divisions. Specifically, adoption of this proposal would provide that any contest against outside competition, including a scrimmage with outside competition, will be counted toward the number-of-contest limitations. This currently is the rule in Division I; and accordingly, only Divisions II and III would vote on this proposal.

[Proposal No. 106 (pages A-70-71) was approved by Divisions II and III.]

Transfer Rule—Discontinued Event

Jack R. Wentworth (Indiana University, Bloomington): Mr. President, in behalf of the Big Ten Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 107.

[The motion was seconded.]

This really is a very simple and straightforward motion. We have a natural capacity to increase the amount of paper work and other kinds of work for all of us, and this is a very modest effort to go in the other direction. The rule involved is a very clear rule—either a school has or

does not have the sport—and it seems to us that to require the Eligibility Committee to act on every one of these occasions is a lot of extra work all the way around.

In Proposal No. 25, we expanded the responsibility of the Eligibility Committee; and I think that committee already is very busy. No. 107 simply is an effort to put responsibility on the institution to comply with the rule that is really quite clear without more paper work. I think the Eligibility Committee has more important things to do; and I am sure that the rest of us do, too.

Olav B. Kollevoll (Lafayette College): Mr. President, I am chair of the NCAA Eligibility Committee. On behalf of the committee and the Council, I would like to speak against Proposal No. 107. The Eligibility Committee normally has reviewed all waiver requests under the existing rule. As a result, in several instances specific questions have had to be resolved about whether the facts of the case qualified the student-athlete for a waiver. The questions pertain to the exact type of sport that was dropped at the previous institution, whether the athlete transferred at the appropriate time and whether the waiver applies for all sports. The committee is concerned that if it is not involved in approving these waivers, the rule may not be applied consistently throughout the country. The committee has streamlined this process by handling these waivers so they can be resolved quickly. We urge your opposition to this proposal.

[Proposal No. 107 (page A-71) was approved by all divisions.]

Transfer Rule—Division III

Jack Swartz (College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin): On behalf of the CCIW, I move adoption of Proposal No. 108.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Swartz: I move adoption of Proposal No. 108-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal deals with a transfer rule. At the present time in Division III, a student-athlete who transfers from a Division III school to another Division II school is eligible immediately. This amendment does not change that rule but continues it. At the present time, a student-athlete who transfers from a Division I or Division II school to a Division III school must sit out one calendar year at the present institution. This amendment does not change that. However, at the round table yesterday there was a straw vote which clearly indicated that next year at the Convention in all likelihood there will be an amendment proposed that would make all transfers to Division III schools immediately eligible.

I feel our conference strongly would support this. However, at the present time, the present legislation makes it possible for a student-athlete to transfer to three different schools in one calendar year in order to gain eligibility. This, in fact, did happen. We feel that for a student to be involved in three institutions during one calendar year is not educationally sound.

[Proposal No. 108-1 (page A-72) was approved by Division III.]

[Proposal No. 108 (pages A-71-72) was approved by Division III as amended by No. 108-1.]

Seasons of Competition—Football

DeLoss Dodds (University of Texas, Austin): On behalf of the sponsoring institutions, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 109.

[The motion was seconded.]

No. 109 modifies the bylaws allowing the student-athlete to participate in one season of football at the junior-varsity level without counting as a year of eligibility. Junior-varsity football currently is almost nonexistent because of the lack of numbers and the fact that it counts as one year of eligibility. If this proposal passes, it does not increase the number of grants beyond 95, it does not dictate that you must have junior-varsity football, it does not seem to be an advantage or disadvantage to any institution.

It does, however, seem to be an advantage to our student-athletes. It could be used to provide an adjustment period for student-athletes entering our institutions. The athlete is competing but not under the great virtues of hours to gain. More students need five years to graduate. This proposal would aid this need also. It would provide a tool for developing players who are not yet ready for varsity competition. It appears to us that coaches would welcome this option. In summary, Proposal No. 109 allows the athlete to compete, not lose a year of eligibility during this year of adjustment, but use five years for graduation purposes. Coaches will not abuse this rule because they must be aware of the 95 maximum awards limitation. It is important to note also that the NCAA Council has determined that this legislation, if passed, would apply to student-athletes who are currently in our institutions. We urge your support.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): Mr. President, I rise in opposition to Proposal No. 109 for essentially six reasons. First, it automatically would buy a red-shirt year, possibly for an entire recruiting class, and still retain four years of eligibility. Second, you extend the eligibility for an individual from four to 4½ seasons. Third, you provide a five-game tryout for an entire squad with no time counted against eligibility. Fourth, by having a varsity reserve team you can add two extra coaches to the coaching staff. Fifth, in times of financial crisis, all of the foregoing would cost additional monies.

Sixth, if this is adopted, many institutions in an effort to keep up with the Joneses to remain competitive would institute a varsity reserve program. I urge defeat of this proposal.

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): I also would like to speak in opposition to this proposal. In my opinion, it always has been the policy of the Council to make things retroactive for the benefit of the athlete. In this case, it would be much more difficult because of records kept in the past. I also believe that this would give five years to participants in football and no other sport.

Judith R. Holland (University of California, Los Angeles): I would just like to add one other thing. This proposal places football in a vastly

different situation from any other sport and in effect allows five seasons of competition. I urge its defeat.

[Proposal No. 109 (pages A-72-73) was defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.]

President Frank: In answer to the questions that were raised previously, regarding No. 91, previous interpretations have supported the practice of institutional use of alumni representatives in the admissions process for all students, as long as the contacts are not established for the specific purpose of dealing with athletics. That will be the interpretation on No. 91. In regard to Proposal No. 100, if the camp initially was organized by a scouting service and then control was transferred to others, it would be covered by the rule. This is the intent, and it will be further reviewed by the Council.

Ice Hockey Playing and Practice Seasons

John C. Parry (Brown University): In behalf of the sponsoring institutions, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 110.

[The motion was seconded.]

First, Proposal No. 110-1 (page A-74) has been withdrawn. Proposal No. 110 is a very straightforward amendment to establish limits on the playing and practice seasons in the sport of ice hockey.

[Proposal No. 110 (pages A-73-74) was approved by all divisions.]
[Proposal No. 111 (pages A-74-75) was withdrawn; Proposal No. 111-1 (page A-75) was not considered.]

Basketball Playing Season

Loyal K. Park (Loyola University (Illinois)): Mr. President, on behalf of Loyola University and the sponsoring institutions, I move adoption of Proposal No. 112.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is an outgrowth of the basketball coaches meeting in Chicago in August. A survey was taken of those coaches, and 94 percent of those surveyed said this was indeed a problem at a Division I level in terms of the number of home games. All of us know that the home court is a present advantage. Where you play can have a major effect on the won-lost record. Unfortunately, there seems to be a trend in college basketball toward loading up on home games. With no restriction on conference representation in the national championship, many conference teams have adopted the approach that if enough nonconference games can be won, even a 50-percent conference record might result in an NCAA bid. Many of my colleagues believe that this limitation should be set. We limit total games and starting dates, so why not limit home games?

[Proposal No. 112 (page A-76) was defeated by Division I.]

Basketball Playing Season

Loyal K. Park (Loyola University (Illinois)): Mr. President, for the same reasons as stated in Proposal No. 112, I would like to move adoption of No. 113.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 113 (pages A-76-77) was defeated by Division I.]

[Proposal No. 114 (page A-77) was withdrawn.]

Football—Number of Contests: I move adoption of Proposal No. 115.

[The motion was seconded.]

It seems that for the past few years we have been increasing basketball contests from year to year. We can accomplish the same financial goals with the increase of one football game from 11 to 12. There traditionally is a 14-week season in football, and we still could finish the 12 games prior to the Thanksgiving holidays, which so many institutions desire to do.

But we do not have a class attendance problem in football as we do in other sports, so it would not affect our kids academically. The Western Athletic Conference, through the years, has played a 12th game by using the Hawaii exception. That seems to not have affected that conference in any way. We would urge and recommend that you support Proposal No. 115.

[Proposal No. 115 (page A-77) was defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.]

Division I-A Football Scheduling

Charles J. Thornton (Texas A&M University): Representing the Southwest Athletic Conference, I move adoption of No. 116.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this is to bring some sanity into long-range scheduling of football. As it currently stands, we are having lawsuits and having people buying out of contracts, because when the 11th game was voted in, they went ahead and scheduled 10 to 15 years in advance. The nine-game schedule would give conferences and the major independents a solid backbone schedule and allow you then to play teams of similar academic and competition that you would want to play in four-year periods. All existing contracts would be honored, so technically this thing would probably not have much effect until eight or 10 years down the line. Had we done this when we passed the 11th game, we would not have had a lot of headaches that we have right now in the scheduling of games and the problems with people who no longer are competitive or do not want to play.

[Proposal No. 116 (pages A-77-78) was defeated by Division I-A football, 38-63.]

Football Playing Season

William J. Flynn (Boston College): Mr. President, I move adoption of No. 117.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amendment is sponsored by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics. The purpose of this amendment is to have a preseason football game for the benefit of the college football hall of fame. There is a precedent for this in that basketball is permitted to

have a preseason game for the basketball hall of fame. The football hall of fame needs the game because it has a debt of \$3½ million. This game guarantees that the hall of fame will receive \$350,000 per year. There have been strict guidelines that have been drawn up, and each university in Division I-A has been sent these guidelines. I would like to review just a few of them.

One, this is not a bowl game; it is not a national championship game. No team has to participate. No team will be eligible to play more than once every five years, and the 18 teams that play the first four years would be the only teams that could play more than once in the first 10 years. Over a seven-year period, at least seven different conferences and two independents would have to appear. There would be no match-up of a previous year's bowl game. There would be no match-up of two teams whose to be played that year. There would be no match-up of two teams whose conferences are committed contractually to the same bowl game. This game is to be known as the Football Kickoff Classic and would be a great opening for the football season. It would permit us to preserve and improve the football hall of fame. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Dave Hart (University of Missouri, Columbia): On Tuesday of this week, Dick Kazmaier of the national football hall of fame, Frank Broyles of Arkansas and I went to Los Angeles to address the Executive Committee of the American Football Coaches Association on Proposal No. 117. The Executive Committee of the American Football Coaches Association listened to our proposal and were informed that Division I football coaches were polled back in August about the proposed game. Incidentally, 70 coaches responded with 58 votes in favor of the game and 12 against. That same night Charles McClendon, the executive director of the American Football Coaches Association, was called by Dick Kazmaier to get the response for the football coaches' Executive Committee to this proposal. I quote Charlie McClendon's letter. "The Executive Committee of the American Football Coaches Association gives Proposal No. 117 its total blessing." In conclusion, and to reiterate that I speak in favor of what Bill Flynn has just said, this is not a bowl game and it will not conflict with bowl matches. It is not a national championship game. The game will not count as a television appearance or in the game limitations. No team has to participate if they wish not to, or accept the invitation to do so. No team will be eligible to play, as Bill said, more than once in every five years and more likely once in every seven or more years. More importantly, and I reiterate again, you do not have to participate if you do not want to. I ask the membership to vote in favor of Proposal No. 117.

[Proposal No. 117 (page A-78) was approved by Division I-A football.]

Softball—Number of Contests

Judith R. Holland (University of California, Los Angeles): I move adoption of Proposal No. 118.

[The motion was seconded.]

UCLA is a sponsor of this amendment, but we have changed our

minds on it and instead I would like to move now to refer No. 118 to the Special Committee on Legislative Review which, I understand, is studying this very issue and probably will be bringing something to next year's Convention.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 118 (pages A-78-79) was referred to the Special Committee on Legislative Review.]

Fall Competition In Spring Sports

John C. Jessell (Indiana State University, Terre Haute): In behalf of the sponsoring schools, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 119.

[The motion was seconded.]

The rationale for this proposal is strictly economic, but it also is related to academics if you have a large number of contests within a relatively short period of time. As you are aware, there currently are no restrictions with respect to the preseason or out-of-season practice, no restrictions with regard to the number of contests during the traditional playing season or the number of contests in the fall of the year in the sports of baseball, tennis, golf and track. In short, there are no controls whatsoever in the aforementioned categories. Unrestricted participation does not give rise to unlimited costs, but it does allow for costs which could be considered excessive in light of our current economic throes. Some of you may be thinking well, athletic directors have the authority to restrict the number of fall contests, but this is easier said than done. Picture, if you will, a coach who confronts an athletic director with the cost of fall participation relative to the cost of football or basketball, or points out the number of contests that institutions similar to their own engage in. This serves to be intimidating; and in more instances than not, an athletic director will capitulate. This is not a criticism of the athletic directors, rather it is a portrayal of reality.

Now, those whose sentiments run counter to this proposal will argue that weather conditions in the Northern sector of the country prohibit a full spring schedule; or that the ending of the spring semester in early May unduly limits the playing season. In response to this argument, I would point out, for example, that in the sport of baseball the University of Maine, Orono, was among the final four in the College World Series in 1982; and the state of Maine is not exactly located in the subtropical climate zone.

I want to emphasize that this proposal does not, I repeat, does not in any way limit practice, nor does it eliminate participating in the fall. Rather, its aim is to limit and control in a reasonable fashion the number of contests which can be played. This limit is a maximum of seven contests in a period of 25 consecutive calendar days, a period which allows for two contests per week. There is no precise plan behind these numbers, but in consulting with other conferences such a plan is viewed as a reasonable approach. This proposal does not purport to result in a savings of major proportion, but it is a step toward the reduction of costs and gaining a better measure of control in a period of time where costs are escalating and controls seem to elude us. It is a

reasonable step that will not do injury to the sports involved. Thank you very much for your attention and patience, and I hope you will support No. 119.

Barbara Hedges (University of Southern California): I am a member of the special legislative review committee. This is similar to No. 118, and I would like to move that this also be referred to the Special Committee on Legislative Review.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 119 (page A-79) was referred to the Special Committee on Legislative Review.]

Preseason Football Practice

Francis W. Bonner (Furman University): On behalf of the Council and the Southern Conference, I would like to move adoption of No. 120.

[The motion was seconded.]

This measure would remedy what is now an inequity which is obvious between the Divisions I-A and I-AA schools. We have found, of course, that using the orientation period for incoming freshmen has been very valuable for them in their adjustment to this new experience. Of course, you know that many of our Division I-AA schools play I-A football contests. So this would create equity for us there. We sort of got our throats cut when we denied what we once had, so let us go ahead and correct it.

[Proposal No. 120 (pages A-79-80) was defeated by Division I-AA football, 28-48.]

Preseason Football Practice

Dick Oliver (Southland Conference): Mr. President, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 121 as an alternative to No. 120. Instead of the four-day preseason orientation, we suggest a two-day preseason orientation.

Kenneth G. Germann (Southern Conference): I suggest that there are some conferences that might not be playing I-A institutions and open their seasons against each other, and I request consideration by those conferences and those people that are not interested in doing that to abstain from this vote.

[Proposal No. 121 (page A-80) was approved by Division I-AA football.]

[Proposal No. 122 (pages A-80-81) became moot with the approval of No. 121.]

Football and Basketball Playing Rules

David M. Nelson (University of Delaware): I move adoption of Proposal No. 123.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of the proposal is as stated in the program. That is, to require the use of NCAA playing rules during the regular season in the sports of football and men's basketball.

Ron Stephenson (Big Sky Conference): Would this preclude the use of the NCAA-approved tie breaker during the regular-season games?

Mr. Nelson: No, sir, this would still apply.
[Proposal No. 123 (page A-81) was approved by all divisions.]
[Proposal No. 124 (pages A-81-82) was withdrawn.]

Coaching Staff Limitations

Robert C. James (Atlantic Coast Conference): Mr. President, in behalf of the Council, I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 125. I would like to divide No. 125 and vote parts A and B as a unit and parts C and D as a unit.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this legislation is obvious. The part-time coaching limitations create more distrust among our football and basketball coaches at this time than any other time. This is another proposal unanimously advanced by the 20 coaches comprising the subcommittee on recruiting this summer. We urge your adoption.

Joseph R. Vancisin (National Association of Basketball Coaches):

As Bob James has stated, we feel that the part-time coach rule is too complicated to enforce. Besides that, the part-time coaches today are really doing a full-time job. It is rather hypocritical, and we support this proposal.

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): I beg your indulgence. I believe this is the fourth or fifth time I have spoken on this proposal. In our school and in the Ivy League freshmen are ineligible. Freshmen are not eligible for our varsity football teams. Therefore, we have a full-fledged freshman competitive schedule. We have competed in six freshman games. Over and above the freshman team, we have a junior varsity team, and we also need adequate coaching for those teams. We urge Division I-AA to defeat part B, which would reduce the number of part-time coaches.

I would suggest that we have already been hurt badly by Proposal No. 86. That is the proposal which passed which prohibits staff members, athletic directors and staff members if in uniform from consuming alcoholic beverages at the site. So we do ask that you provide us enough people for adequate coaching for our subvarsity teams by defeating part D in No. 125 and part C in No. 127. Coaching is desperately needed for those subvarsity teams.

G. B. Wyness (West Coast Athletic Conference): Speaking to sections C and D relative to basketball, the West Coast Athletic Conference opposes this legislation and principally the part about the elimination of the part-time assistant coach. By allowing one more assistant coach, this means that we will have one more full-time salary. We, therefore, oppose that.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): For a number of years, the University of Alabama has voted against this kind of legislation. All of these years I have been saying to my own coach and other coaches that as an academic officer I know how to determine how many teachers I need to take care of the English courses or whatever courses those may be, because we know the size of the classes. I have said to those coaches to tell me what they need, tell me some factors of

this type. Finally, I got the "dean," and maybe that is not a good word, but I got coach Paul Bryant cornered and I said, as I have said before, tell me how many coaches are necessary. He said, "Oh, hell, nine coaches are enough." I believe him.

Mr. Peters: I move we divide the vote on parts A and B.

Roy Kramer (Vanderbilt University): I would speak in opposition to that move on the basis that the intent is not accurate.

President Frank: It is not debatable.

[The motion to separate parts A and B was defeated. Then, parts A and B of Proposal No. 125 (pages A-82-83) were approved by Division I-A football and defeated by Division I-AA football. Parts C and D were defeated by Division I.]

Football Evaluation Periods

Sharon E. Taylor (Lock Haven State College): Mr. President, I would like to ask for reconsideration of Proposal No. 97 for Division II. I voted on the prevailing side.

[The motion was seconded and approved, and Proposal No. 97 was defeated by Division II.]

Graduate Assistant Coaches

Bob Hitch (Southern Methodist University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 126.

[The motion was seconded.]

This has become an awfully alarming expense item for some institutions with high educational costs, and we urge your approval of this motion.

Roy Kramer (Vanderbilt University): I would like to speak in opposition to No. 126. We have just eliminated the part-time coach, and in football we need to have a manner in which a young coach can get an education and also help coach in the field. This is a time-honored practice in the academic world, and I see no reason why we should not have that same alternative in the athletic world. The limitation is up to the individual schools. If you so desire, you can eliminate it. I feel that this will be bad legislation.

[Proposal No. 126 (page A-83) was defeated by Division I.]

Football Coaching Staff

Albert M. Witte (University of Arkansas, Fayetteville): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 127. I understand that the adoption of Nos. 125-A and B in Division I-A has made part of No. 127 moot, but there are parts which are not.

President Frank: The change from eight to nine is moot and the remainder is for consideration.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. President, on behalf of the sponsors of this part of No. 127, what remains of 127 as it appears in the book is this: It would eliminate part-time coaches and would eliminate the so-called volunteer coach. The sponsors believe that elimination of those positions would be a

constructive step and we urge adoption on that basis. The remaining part of No. 127 would also permit a reasonable number of graduate assistants—five. As the previous speaker stated, that is a conventional, traditional and well-recognized source for future coaches. We urge the adoption of that also.

Hindman Wall (Tulane University): I would like to second what Al has said. I think some of the abuses that we have experienced in the part-time coaches and in the volunteer coaches would be eliminated by this legislation. Obviously, the coaches within the College Football Association as a majority supported this type of legislation that is being presented here. The five coaches that would be presented through the graduate program would, in essence, offer opportunities for young people to enter in the coaching profession.

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): Mr. Chair-man, I would echo the remarks made by the two previous speakers. We do have a lot of young people that we have to encourage to stay in coaching. We are going to eliminate part-time coaches—and I have mixed feelings about it because I do think there are some abuses of the part-time coaching situations—but there are some other coaches that come to you legitimately, 26- or 27-year-old people who would like an opportunity to get into college coaching. We have eliminated that source of new talent. I think that we have to be careful that we do not eliminate any young people from getting started at the college level. I would urge that you allow us to have some graduate assistants.

Seaver Peters (Dartmouth College): I move that Division I-AA have a divided vote for the reasons outlined when we considered Proposal No. 125. Some might ask about our opposition to Item A under No. 127. We do not have a very large graduate program and, therefore, we would not be able to have the number of assistants we feel we need with our subvarsity programs. Item C I talked to, and we vitally need those two assistants for our program. For I-AA, I ask it be divided, please.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Carl Maddox (Mississippi State University): Is there any parliamentary procedure available which would allow an interpretation of "enrolled in graduate school" to mean that the student must be enrolled in at least 50 percent of the normal load?

President Frank: If your question is to add that, it certainly cannot be added as an amendment at this point.

Mr. Maddox: Could it be amended since it is more restrictive?

President Frank: Not at this time.

William M. Sangster (Georgia Institute of Technology): Mr. President, I am wondering if you will give us a ruling with your intention in regard to No. 128 in the event No. 127 passes. Would that be declared moot?

President Frank: No, it will not.

Mr. Sangster: Even though it specifies an unlimited number of undergraduates?

President Frank: It would have been moot if No. 126 had been passed.

[Proposal No. 127 (pages A-83-84) was defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football. Division I-A voted on the entire proposal, 51-51 (tie vote fails). Division I-AA defeated Parts A and C in one vote and Part B in another.]

Graduate Assistant Coaches

Charley Scott (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa): I move adoption of Proposal No. 128.

[The motion was seconded.]

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): I hope we know what we are doing here. I hope everybody just wakes up a little. We have gone to where we have coaching staffs of one assistant coach and eight part-timers and graduate assistants who are legitimate students. When we are talking about operating programs such as Penn State and some of the others here with one and nine, it cannot be done effectively. Without graduate assistants and without some people who can help organize practice, it cannot be done. In an institution like Penn State where we have tenure and some of our people have to teach and have other responsibilities, it is impossible for us to go out and be the field organizer and get our kids off the field in "X" number of minutes. We will be back where we were in the old world of three hours of practice because you have to have bigger groups and not practice as efficiently as you should.

I am not against any abuses of part-time coaches, but eliminating graduate assistant coaches can cause problems. I think this is a limit on how many people you need on the practice field, because they get in each other's way. When you say to me that they are not to have young people who come to us from Springfield, who come to us from the Big Ten schools who want an opportunity to learn something about coaching, who want to do some graduate work and also want to coach and are bona fide graduate students—and I am not talking about bringing people who are not enrolled in these graduate schools—I think we do an injustice to a lot of young people and deprive them of an opportunity.

It is at no cost to us. The graduate schools pay for it. They get a grant. Now, I cannot let some kid who wants to be around work as a line coach and do some things that will help him become a coach. Some day we will have to have other coaches. Some of us are not going to stick around forever. I really think we better remember, or at least consider the previous proposition. We should give serious thought to No. 128. If it is not possible to give reconsideration, then I would hope that we would all of us understand what we are doing and pass No. 128. We desperately need those young people in our coaching. I want to emphasize again we are not talking about people that are being paid, we are talking about legitimate graduate students.

Warner Alford (University of Mississippi): As one of those who benefited by being a graduate student and getting a master's degree under this type of program, I urge you to pass this legislation. There is

nothing wrong with it. It is good for football and good for athletics.

Jack R. Wentworth (Indiana University, Bloomington): Mr. Chairman, the graduate assistant concept is something that has been proven in every school. I am conferring with the dean of the School of Business and we provide an education for a lot of good young people trying to get their start in their field. I think it would be a shame if we did not do the same in intercollegiate athletics. This clearly defines what the graduate student is, and if there is an abuse in the numbers it is something we can modify in a future year with no problem.

[Proposal No. 128 (pages A-84-85) was approved by Division 1.]

Coaches' Contracts

Joseph V. Paterno (Pennsylvania State University): I rise to move adoption of Proposal No. 129. I am getting a lot of exercise.

[The motion was seconded.]

The coaches of this country do not want cheaters and people who break the rules to be part of our profession. We do not have the access like the American Medical Association nor do we have the access like the American Bar Association; we do not have a professional group that can ostracize people. We would like very much to be able to get rid of the people who cheat. We feel very strongly that both the coaches and the players who are involved in flagrant recruiting abuses should be penalized. We think this is a big step forward and is strongly endorsed by the football coaches of the College Football Association. It did not come up before the Recruiting Committee, so I cannot speak for the coaches at the Recruiting Committee, but I know the strong sentiment is to do anything we can to eliminate people that do not belong in our profession.

Benson R. Wilcox (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill): Mr. President, I speak in support of Proposal No. 129. As has been pointed out, this proposal would require that member institutions include as part of their contractual agreements with coaches a provision allowing suspension or termination of a coach involved in the deliberate violation of NCAA rules.

This proposal has been criticized by some as being too lenient. They would prefer that we took a harder line on this issue. In some respects, I, too, wish we could be more sure that these individuals responsible for such flagrant violations could be singled out and punished appropriately. However, we must balance this desire to get at the guilty party against the vital principle of institutional autonomy in its internal affairs. Perhaps the most important aspect of this proposal is its origin: that is, the coaches themselves. Indeed, it is my impression had they been left to their own devices a much more stringent proposition would have been put forward. Considering all the various points of view, we should say that perhaps this is at the same time the very least we can do and also the most we can do under the circumstances. I strongly urge the delegates to vote for this proposal.

Conrad A. Bautz (Potsdam State University College): Mr. President, I urge everyone here to vote against this piece of legislation. I think that when I hear Joe Paterno talk about it I think it is a great idea

what he is saying; however, I am not the state of New York nor am I the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Many of us have states that do the negotiations with teachers' unions. My coaches are all tenured faculty members hired as teachers. I, therefore, cannot put in a separate contract just for them and fire them or hire them based upon their coaching ability and whether or not they abide by your rules. If they do not follow the rules of the Association, they can be punished; but I cannot fire them or eliminate them. Therefore, I request that you vote this piece of legislation down.

Frederick E. Gruninger (Rutgers University, New Brunswick): I support this particular motion. It is imperative that we do move forward. I say also as an administrator from a state university of New Jersey that we implemented this many years ago and found it very workable and negotiable, and we find that our coaches agree to it wholeheartedly.

E. J. McDonald (Duke University): I have no problem indeed with the proposed legislation and its purpose, but I have a question of interpretation. Is this designed to apply only to prospective contracts? If not, it is going to put some schools potentially in an awkward position.

Edward M. Bennett (Washington State University): I just want to point out that, after all, the legislation is permissive legislation.

[Proposal No. 129 (page A-85) was approved.]

Scouting Limitations—Women's Volleyball

Barbara Hedges (University of Southern California): On behalf of the Council and the Special Committee on Legislative Review, I move adoption of Proposal No. 130.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 130 would add women's volleyball to other Division I sports which are permitted to pay the expenses incurred by the athletic department staff members or representatives, including professional scouting services, to scout its opponents. This would make it permissible for the institution to pay expenses of one person to scout each opponent on one occasion. I urge the passage of this proposal.

[Proposal No. 130 (pages A-85-86) was approved by Division I.]

Scouting Limitations—Lacrosse

Carl F. Ullrich (U.S. Military Academy): I move adoption of Proposal No. 131.

[The motion was seconded.]

In the interest of allowing use of all coaching and teaching tools for our lacrosse coaches, and also in fairness because of the cross-division competition in that particular sport, I urge that Division I allow lacrosse to be added to the group of sports that might scout one time, one person.

[Proposal No. 131 (page A-86) was approved by Division I.]

[Proposal No. 132 (page A-86) was withdrawn.]

Resolution: Television

Wiles Hallock (Pacific-10 Conference): I move adoption of Proposal No. 133, the football television resolution.

[The motion was seconded.]

As preliminary to remarks about the resolution itself, I would like to tell you why the Council feels it is important to present this resolution to you for a vote. While it is true that under the constitution and bylaws the Football Television Committee presently is authorized to develop principles in the Football Television Plan, it might very well be that a subsequent Federal court order negatively would impact implementation of the legislative provisions. Therefore it is important, the Council believes, for this Convention to register an expression of its wishes relative to Association control of football television during this uncertain period. Very frankly, if you believe there should be no control of college football television, you should vote against the resolution; but if you believe that a control program is the best way to realize the maximum benefits of football television to your institution, to the membership and to the game of football, we ask you to support it.

The resolution is a commitment only to establish procedures with protective provisions by whatever is permissible until national controls can be explored and developed. You are not being locked into any commitments from which you do not have freedom to change your mind or your direction. Now, it authorizes the Football Television Committee in the first three clauses, to the extent practical and legally permissible, to hold hearings on the legal ramifications of the decisions of the court and thereafter to formulate a 1983 Football Television Plan which would be submitted to the football-playing membership of each division for approval as pertinent to that division by a two-thirds vote. Each division could hold a special Convention to consider the plan if it wished, rather than vote by mail referendum. At the hearings held by the Football Television Committee, members would be provided an opportunity to propose changes in the plan in accordance with the court's decision.

The committee also could seek further rules from the Federal district court if desirable. In its final clause, the resolution raises the possibility, and only the possibility, that in reaction to court decisions the membership may consider—and I stress the word "consider" rather than being mandatory—seeking an antitrust exemption. Specific approval by two-thirds of the membership would be required to do this. Such an exemption also would embrace the television activities of conferences or other organizations of schools or colleges. This action would be a major undertaking not easily achieved, and we should consider spending the money of the members to that end only under dire circumstances.

In concluding, let me emphasize those who believe there should not be control of college television TV should vote against it. Those in favor of some form of control, whether national or in some other grouping, should provide themselves with this option among those which may be available by voting for the resolution.

[Proposal No. 133 (pages A-87-88) was approved.]

Resolution: Gambling

Kenneth J. Weller (Central College (Iowa)): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 134.

[The motion as seconded, and Proposal No. 134 (pages A-88-89) was approved.]

Resolution: Division II and Division III Statements of Philosophy

Donald M. Russell (Wesleyan University): Mr. President, I move adoption of Proposal No. 135. I think the intent is quite clear and gives Divisions II and III the opportunity to have their philosophy placed in the NCAA Manual.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 135 (page A-90) was approved.]

Resolution: Governance

John P. Mahlstedt (Iowa State University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 136.

[The motion was seconded.]

The original intent of this resolution is set forth in the resolution. This Convention has given evidence of the need of restructuring. The intent of my comments at the kickoff of the business session was to defer action and refer the contents of Proposal Nos. 1 and 71 to the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education or to the appropriate NCAA forum. These proposals were addressed yesterday. Our intent is one of making a recorded and encouraging action on this continuing need that, hopefully, will result in a stronger, more cohesive national intercollegiate athletic federation.

Donald W. Zacharias (Western Kentucky University): Mr. Chairman, I notice this resolution makes reference to the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education. Is the membership of that committee published?

President Frank: Yes, in The NCAA News. It was published, and we can get it for you.

Mr. Zacharias: All right. If this is just for the record, since that is what we are trying to establish, I think at this point it is critical that there be representation throughout the Division I universities, because we do differ considerably in our nature. I think all of us share the genuine concern about coming up with a system of governance in Division I that is equitable. I want to be on record as indicating that we need representation from a wide variety of institutions in Division I. Can you respond to that?

President Frank: I believe that the majority representation on the committee is, of course, from Division I-A; and there are no Division II and III members on the Select Committee.

Mr. Zacharias (Western Kentucky University): We would like to review that in some detail.

Cecil N. Coleman (Midwestern City Conference): Mr. President, because we know what the Select Committee is, and it is not an

equitable representation of all classifications in Division I. I would urge the membership to vote this down for that reason.

[Proposal No. 136 (pages A-90-91) was defeated.]

9. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

President Frank: We will now have a report from the Nominating Committee. The chair is Andy Mooradian.

Andrew T. Mooradian (University of New Hampshire): I would like to call to the attention of the delegates the list of members on the restructured NCAA Council. It shows the Council members who have been elected by the three divisions. At this time I would like to move that the Convention ratify the elections of the three division vice-presidents that were conducted by the divisions yesterday. The Division I vice-president is Gwendolyn Norrell of Michigan State University. The Division II vice-president is Edwin W. Lawrence of Cheyney State College. Division III vice-president is Kenneth J. Weller from Central College (Iowa).

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

At this time it is my honor to present the candidates for president and secretary-treasurer. For president, John L. Toner of the University of Connecticut; and for secretary-treasurer, John R. Davis of Oregon State University.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

10. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES ON COMMITTEES

Ferdinand A. Geiger (Stanford University): On behalf of the Men's Committee on Committees, I move adoption of the 1983 report which was handed out this morning.

[The motion was seconded, and the report of the Men's Committee on Committees was approved as presented.]

Patricia A. Thompson (Elmira College): On behalf of the Women's Committee on Committees, I would like to move the approval of the nominees for the women's sports committees with one addition, and that is John V. Kasser from the University of Houston to the Division I Women's Basketball Committee.

[The motion was seconded, and the report of the Women's Committee on Committees was approved as presented.]

11. FINAL COMMENTS

President Frank: We just have a few more minutes. I know it is very close to adjournment. Before this 1983 Convention is adjourned, I wish to take a few minutes to make a few parting remarks to this Convention.

It seems like that it was only yesterday that I received a call from the late Stan Marshall of the University of South Dakota asking me if I would be willing to serve on the NCAA Council. I had not been in my home more than a half hour when the call came; and the first question I asked when he posed the question was, "How much time is involved?" He mentioned that the Council meets only four times a year, including

the period during the Convention time. With that knowledge, I agreed to serve. Well, it was that year that we had a special Convention and a few extra meetings. Time is rather fleeting. That was eight years ago; and during these past eight years I have stored up a few thoughts. I have gained a few insights and I have reached a few conclusions about intercollegiate athletics.

Few, if any, of the courses shaping American culture are as pervasive as athletics. Athletics inevitably occupy an important place on our college and university campuses. In my remarks at the luncheon on Monday, I alluded to the inherent capacity of athletics to generate unity, understanding and growth. We all recognize that athletics can promote an esprit de corps in greater loyalty among students, faculty, staff and the community at large. It is a useful counterbalance to friction, unrest and abuse which takes place. I use the word "inherent" with great care because of the many positive values which can be achieved. We recognize that in athletics these positive values could be achieved. Intercollegiate athletics, like most everything else, is beset with internal and external problems. The intense competition for the entertainment dollar and with each other for the talent that will produce a winner escalate the potential for and the likelihood of unethical excesses in recruiting and in the care of the student-athlete.

The old problem of unethical practices has been exacerbated by the new problem posed by uncontrollable operating costs, the costs of keeping up with competition and the pressure for the victory at any cost. We continue to grapple with these problems. Each year we convene our Convention for the purpose of solving these problems. We deal with more than 100 pieces of legislation each year. We enter into intensive dialogue and debate in an attempt to resolve some of the issues. Different points of view are expressed in many different ways and at times with great eloquence and passion. Each year the NCAA Manual gets thicker and thicker. It is our bible. It is the book that we must follow in order to conduct sound and honest intercollegiate athletic programs. All of this is absolutely necessary. Each year some progress is made.

I have never left an NCAA Convention in despair and with the thought that it is a hopeless situation. Certainly during my term as secretary-treasurer and as president we have dealt with some very tough issues. The issue of involvement of women within the NCAA, the reorganization and television issues of the last year and the academic requirements issue at this Convention all have received intense scrutiny; and it is my fervent hope that although the relationships might have been strained at times, no permanent damage will result and we all will continue to work toward and together for all that is good in intercollegiate athletics.

I leave you with this last thought. In my view, the overriding issue or problem in intercollegiate athletics is not educational, not physical, not economical, but is more moral than anything else. What should characterize all of our theory and practice is what we do right for students and for fellow human beings. The other factors are crucial but not as crucial as the morality issue. As college presidents, athletic

directors, faculty athletic representatives, athletic administrators or commissioners we have it within our capacity and within our power to straighten out what is wrong in intercollegiate athletics. There is just no substitute for integrity, honesty and high standards of professionalism in all of our athletic pursuit. Emphasis on these values will go a long way toward eliminating many of the problems that we face in intercollegiate athletics. There is just no substitute for the vigorous and diligent exercise of our power, yes, of our right to stamp out the abuses whenever and wherever they occur.

It has been my pleasure serving this Association as secretary-treasurer and as president. I hope I have served you well and I hope I have made a small contribution to enhance college athletics in this country. I now turn the gavel over to John Toner, who will adjourn this Convention.

[The Convention rose and applauded President Frank.]

President-Elect Toner: Well, I think that applause says it all. As one additional thought, I wish Jack Davis would stand, our newly elected secretary-treasurer. For the new expanded Council and various committees, I think I am saying thanks in behalf of everyone here to those retiring committee members who served so well and to those members of the Council who have served so long and well and to Jim Frank, who has become a great friend, I think, to all of us.

[The Convention was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.]

Appendix A

77th Annual Convention

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

[Note: In the following proposals, those letters and words which appear in *italics* are to be deleted and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. All proposed amendments shall be effective as indicated; the term "Immediately" means that the legislation, if adopted, becomes effective upon adjournment of the Convention. All page numbers listed refer to the corresponding pages in the 1982-83 NCAA Manual. All votes were by show of paddles unless otherwise indicated. *Amendments to amendments follow immediately the proposal to which they relate.*]

TOPICAL GROUPINGS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS 77th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Proposal Numbers	General Topic
1 through 4	Consent—Constitution
5 through 19	Consent—Bylaws, Other Legislation
20 through 34	Governance
35 through 46	Financial Aid
47 through 58	Academic Requirements
59 through 70	Championships
71 through 79	Membership and Classification
80 through 88	General
89 through 101	Recruiting
102 through 109	Eligibility
110 through 123	Playing and Practice Seasons
124 through 132	Personnel Limitations

Consent Package—Constitution

Proposals 1 through 4 are offered as a "consent package" of constitutional amendments considered to be noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove that item for a separate vote. The remainder of the package will be acted upon with a single vote, requiring a two-thirds majority approval for adoption.

NO. 1 ADOPTION OF LEGISLATION

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 6, pages 37-39, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

(c) All legislation of the Association shall be adopted with the three divisions meeting in joint session at the annual Convention or a special meeting of the Association.

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm that all legislation of the Association must be adopted at a joint session of all three divisions meeting at the annual Convention or a special meeting of the Association.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved after being removed from consent package.

NO. 2 INTERPRETATIONS

Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 2, pages 40-41, by adding new paragraph (d), relettering subsequent paragraph, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(d) If a member institution submits a proposed amendment to an existing official interpretation of the constitution, the amendment must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 7-1. If a member institution submits a proposed amendment to an existing official interpretation of the bylaws, the amendment must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 13-1. The Council may amend an existing official interpretation by utilizing the procedures set forth at the beginning of this section."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm that an amendment submitted by a member institution to an existing official interpretation of the constitution or bylaws must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 7-1 or Bylaw 13-1, respectively.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Nos. 2 and 4 were approved as a constitution consent package.

NO. 3 RESOLUTIONS

Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 4, page 41, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 4. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the constitution and bylaws any portion of the Association's rules and regulations at any annual or special Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself, and provided further that the proposed resolution shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the business session, except for those resolutions sponsored by the Council, which shall observe the procedure set forth in Bylaw 13-4."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that a resolution cannot be inconsistent with any portion of the Association's rules and regulations, rather than only with the constitution and bylaws.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved after being removed from consent package.

NO. 4 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS DEADLINE

A. Constitution: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(a), page 42, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) This constitution may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a two-thirds majority of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted to the secretary of the Association by mail or wired transmission received at the NCAA national office not later than November 1 (any amendment received after that date must be postmarked not later than October 25) preceding an annual Convention, or 60 days preceding a special Convention. The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may establish a later date for the submission of amendments for an annual Convention when a special Convention is held after November 1."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 13, Section 1-(a), page 139, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) These bylaws may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted to the secretary of the Association by mail or wired transmission received at the NCAA national office not later than November 1 (any amendment received after that date must be postmarked not later than October 25) preceding an annual Convention, or 60 days preceding a special Convention. The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may establish a later date for the submission of amendments for an annual Convention when a special Convention is held after November 1."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To authorize the Council to establish a later deadline date for the submission of amendments for the annual Convention in years when a special Convention is held after November 1.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 2.

Consent Package—Bylaws and Other Legislation

Proposals 5 through 19 are offered as a "consent package" of bylaw and other proposals considered to be noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove that item for a separate

vote. The remainder of the package will be acted upon by a single vote, with a majority vote required for approval.

NO. 5 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(1)-(i), page 44, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“(i) Three additional in-person, off-campus contacts per prospect shall be permitted by each member institution on the grounds of the prospect’s educational institution and with the *written* approval of that institution’s executive officer or the executive officer’s designated representative.”

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To delete the requirement that approval for an in-person, off-campus contact with a prospect at the prospect’s educational institution must be in writing.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Nos. 5 through 19 were approved as a bylaws and other legislation consent package.

NO. 6 POSTSEASON FOOTBALL—HALF TIME

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(e), page 56, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game, except that the intermission between halves may be extended beyond the time permitted in the rules with the approval of the Postseason Football Committee and the Football Rules Committee.”

Source: NCAA Council (Postseason Football Committee).

Intent: To permit the half time of a postseason football game to be extended beyond the period of time specified in the rules, with the approval of the Postseason Football Committee and the Football Rules Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 7 POSTSEASON FOOTBALL—PAYMENTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(h), page 57, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(h) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the executive regulations, but in no event shall more than 25 percent of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization; and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense. Payment to each

competing institution of its share of the gross receipts must be made immediately upon completion of the audit of the game, but not later than April 1.”

Source: NCAA Council (Postseason Football Committee).

Intent: To require financial settlements with participating institutions in postseason football games to be made upon completion of the audit of the game, but not later than April 1.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 8 DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 6-(d), pages 87-88, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(d) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament, unless its chief executive officer certifies annually on a form and by a date (the original or a copy of the form to be received at the NCAA national office postmarked by that date) approved by the NCAA Council, and the form must be received at the NCAA national office by mail or wired transmission not later than September 15 (any form received after that date must be postmarked not later than September 8), that:”

B. Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 1, Section 5-(b), pages 151-152, as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

“(b) To be eligible to enter teams or individual student-athletes in NCAA meets or tournaments, an institution must meet the following criteria by the dates of September 15 for fall championships, December 1 for winter championships and March 1 for spring championships (where an approved form or dues check is required, it must be received at the NCAA national office not later than the applicable date; any form or check received after that date must be postmarked by not later than seven days prior to the applicable date);”

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that certain documents must be postmarked by the appropriate date if they are received at the NCAA national office after the specified deadline.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 9 DIVISION II CHAMPIONSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 6-(c), page 110, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(c) An active member institution which holds membership in

Division II is eligible to compete in either the Division I or the Division III championships in those sports for which no championship is conducted in Division II and must declare its intention in that regard by June 1. **An institution's declaration of intent in accordance with this paragraph must be effective for a minimum of three years.**

Source: NCAA Council (Men's Lacrosse Committee).

Intent: To require that a Division II member institution's declaration of intent to participate in either the Division I or the Division III championship in a sport for which no Division II championship is conducted must be effective for a minimum of three years.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 10 DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(e)-(4) and (5), pages 113-114, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(4) The stadium utilized regularly for the institution's home games must contain a minimum of 30,000 permanent seats; further, the institution must have averaged **more than 17,000** in paid attendance per home football game at least one year in the immediate past four-year period.

[Subparagraphs (5) and (i) unchanged.]

"(ii) An institution that fails to meet the home-attendance requirement in subparagraph (3) or (4) may retain Division I-A football classification if it has averaged **more than 20,000** in paid attendance for all of its games, at home and away, for the applicable period. Such an institution must play at least four home games in any year in which it utilized this provision."

[Subparagraph (iii) unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm that a member institution must average more than the specified figure in paid attendance in order to satisfy the applicable membership criterion.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 11 SPORTS SPONSORSHIP CRITERIA—SKIING

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 4-(b), pages 119-120, as follows:

"Skiing [Division I only]

6 5

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 4-(b)-(2), page 120, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Skiing [Division I and II, divided vote]

7 5

Source: NCAA Council (NCAA Executive Committee, Men's Skiing Committee).

Intent: To reduce the required minimum number of contests in the sport of skiing in Division I from six to five and to reduce the minimum number of participants in the sport of skiing in Divisions I and II from seven to five.

Effective Date: September 1, 1983.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 12 JUNIOR COLLEGE RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3-(o), page 127, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(o) The **Community and Junior College Relations Committee** shall consist of four members, with one position allocated for a man, one allocated for a woman and two unallocated. The executive directors of the California Community and Junior College Association and the National Junior College Athletic Association **or their designated representatives** shall be ex officio members. The committee shall study and make policy or legislative recommendations to the Council concerning relationships between this Association and its members and the nation's **community and junior colleges** as represented by established regional and national organizations."

Source: NCAA Council (Junior College Relations Committee).

Intent: To change the name of the Junior College Relations Committee and to permit the executive directors of the California Community and Junior College Association and the National Junior College Athletic Association to designate representatives to serve as ex officio members of the committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 13 LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3-(p), page 127, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(p) The Long Range Planning Committee shall consist of **12 13** members, including at least one representative from each division; two undergraduate student-athletes who are varsity letter winners; at least one former president and one former secretary-treasurer of the Association; a college president; a **full-time, salaried chief executive officer of an allied conference**, and a member of the Council. Four positions shall be allocated for men, four allocated for women and **four five** unallocated, including one male and one female student-athlete. Whenever possible, members of the committee should have appreciable years of experience in the Association. It shall identify and examine trends and problems of intercollegiate athletics, recom-

mend goals and suggest to the Council courses of action which the Association may wish to pursue."

Source: NCAA Council (Collegiate Commissioners Association).

Intent: To specify that a full-time, salaried chief executive officer of an allied conference shall serve on the Long Range Planning Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 14 PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3.(u) and (v), page 128, by deleting the present language and substituting new paragraph (u), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(u) The Public Relations and Promotion Committee shall consist of 15 members, including 10 representatives from Division I, two representatives from Division II, two representatives from Division III and the sports information director of the NCAA president's institution. Five positions shall be allocated for men, five allocated for women and five unallocated. Of the Division I representatives, six shall represent Division I-A member institutions and two shall represent Division I-AA member institutions. Two shall serve as at-large members and represent other Division I members. At least one member shall be a director of athletics at a Division I-A institution. The committee shall study and make recommendations concerning the Association's public relations program, shall determine the policies and categories for the Association's national statistics program, shall develop and administer promotional activities for the benefit of the membership generally and for the Association and its championship events, and shall conduct such other projects as the Council may direct."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To combine the Public Relations and Promotion Committees.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 15 GENERAL TELEVISION COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3.(aa), page 130, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(aa) The General Television Committee shall consist of 10 members, including three positions allocated for men, three allocated for women and four unallocated. Seven shall represent Division I members and three shall represent Division II and Division III members, with each of the latter divisions being represented by at least one member. The committee shall study

and report to the Council and the Executive Committee on television issues and developments, other than those relating to football, which the committee believes should be considered by the membership."

Source: NCAA Council (General Television Committee).

Intent: To specify that the General Television Committee may report to the Executive Committee as well as to the Council.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 16 WATER POLO COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 4-(p), page 135, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(p) The Men's Water Polo Committee shall consist of six members, including one member who shall represent junior college water polo interests and one member who shall represent secondary-school water polo interests. One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To delete the requirement that one member of the Men's Water Polo Committee must represent secondary-school water polo interests.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 17 DIVISION ROUND TABLES

Special Rules of Order: Amend Section 2-(a) and add new paragraph (b), page 141, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) The programs of the round tables and of the business session of an annual or special Convention of the Association shall be established by the Council, acting as the convention program committee. Once adopted by a majority vote of the Convention, the order of business established in the program may be changed or suspended only by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

"(b) An annual or special Convention may include separate division round tables to discuss matters of interest to the members of each division and to act upon division membership criteria waiver requests under the provisions of the bylaws. In addition to the division round tables, a general round table may be held to enable the membership to discuss matters of general interest. Legislation shall be acted upon only at the Convention business session in accordance with the constitution and bylaws."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm in the Special Rules of Order that the Council shall establish the program for the round tables and to define the functions of the division round tables, the general round table and the business session at an annual or special Convention.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 18 COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS—CHAIR'S INTERIM ACTIONS

Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 1, page 177, by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(c) In the interim between meetings of the committee, the chair shall be empowered to act on behalf of the committee, subject to committee approval at its next meeting. If at any time at a meeting or between meetings the chair is unavailable to act as such, the member of the committee longest in service who is available is empowered to exercise the functions of the chair.”

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To affirm a current operating policy of the Committee on Infractions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

NO. 19 COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS—COUNCIL APPEALS

A. Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 5-(b), page 179, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(b) The member then shall have the right to give written notice of appeal of the committee's findings, the penalty, or both, to the Council. To be considered by the Council, the notice of appeal must be received by the NCAA executive director not later than 15 calendar days from the date the member institution received the committee's report. The member's notice of appeal shall contain a statement of the date the committee's report was received by the chief executive officer and a statement indicating whether the institution desires to submit its appeal in writing only or whether the institution will be represented before the Council at the time the appeal is considered.”

B. Enforcement Procedure: Amend Section 6-(b), page 180, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(b) During ~~an~~ In its appeal to the Council, the chair or another member of the committee shall present the committee's report. If the member institution, if it desires to be represented before the Council, may challenge

the committee's finding of fact or penalty or both. If the institution elects to be represented before the Council, the chair or another member of the committee shall present the committee's report. If the member institution elects to appeal in writing only, the committee's written report shall be considered without an appearance by a committee representative. The Council then shall act upon the member's appeal and may accept the committee's findings and penalty, alter either one or both, or make its own findings and impose a penalty that it believes appropriate.”

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To permit an institution to appeal a Committee on Infractions action to the Council in writing only and to limit the committee's presentation under such circumstances to the submission of a report in writing.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 5.

Governance

NO. 20 NCAA COUNCIL

A. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 1.(a), pages 33-34, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[All divisions, common vote]

“Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of 46 members, which shall be elected at the annual Convention of the Association.

“(a) The Council shall be constituted as follows:

“(1) The president and secretary-treasurer shall be ex officio members and shall be chair and secretary, respectively, of the Council. They may be from any division and shall be elected by the membership present and voting at the business session of the annual Convention. They shall have the privilege of voting on any issue considered by the Council.

“(2) The other 44 members of the Council shall include 22 (including at least six women) who shall represent Division I members, 11 (including at least three women) who shall represent Division II members and 11 (including at least three women) who shall represent Division III members. The representatives of each division shall be elected by the membership of that division present and voting at the division round table during the annual Convention.

“(i) The 22 Division I representatives shall include one representative from each Division I-A football-playing conference, one representative

from each of the four Division I-AA Football Championship regions, two representatives of Division I-A institutions that do not belong to a football playing conference, two representatives of Division I members that do not sponsor football in Division I and the remaining representatives selected at large. The 22 Division I representatives shall include at least four from each of the four Division I representation regions as set forth in Constitution 5-4.

"(ii) The 11 Division II representatives shall include at least two from each of the four Division II representation regions as set forth in Constitution 5-4.

"(iii) The 11 Division III representatives shall include at least two from each of the four Division III representation regions as set forth in Constitution 5-4.

"(3) The 44 members of the Council shall be elected to serve for a term of four years. The terms of no more than six Division I representatives, no more than three Division II representatives and no more than three Division III representatives shall expire in any one year. Members of the Council shall not be eligible for election to another term on the Council until two years have elapsed.

"(4) Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of the Council so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be appointed for less than full terms. Members appointed to fill vacancies shall be appointed only for the unexpired portion of that term. In these instances, members who serve more than one-half term shall be considered to have served a full term.

"(5) The Council shall act as one body to deal with matters of overall Association policy and interdivision interests. The 44 members of the Council shall represent their respective divisions as members of Council sub-committees identified as Division I, Division II and Division III Steering Committees, which shall consider and act upon matters relating to those divisions. The division steering committees shall report their actions to the full Council, and any division decision shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds vote of the Council members present and voting.

"(i) The division steering committees also shall plan and conduct division round tables at NCAA Conventions, administer surveys of division members, review legislative proposals of interest to their divisions and encourage communication between division members and the steering committee and Council.

"(ii) Each steering committee shall be chaired by

the division vice-president, who shall be one of the members of the Council from that division.

"(6) To be eligible to serve on the Council, an individual currently must be serving a member institution as (i) chief executive officer, or (ii) faculty athletic representative, or (iii) director of athletics, or (iv) primary woman administrator of athletic programs, or serving an allied conference as its full-time, salaried executive officer, and shall otherwise meet the provisions specified in O.I. 1200. If a Council member's status is altered to the extent that the individual no longer meets these requirements, the individual shall be replaced on the Council at the time of the next Convention.

"(7) The membership of a 'playing conference' (i.e., one which conducts a regular conference schedule or a postseason meet or tournament to determine its champion in football or basketball) may not be represented on the Council by more than one individual, excluding the president and secretary-treasurer, except that a woman serving on the Council may represent the same playing conference as a man serving on the Council."

B. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(g), page 35, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(g) The Council may transact such part of its business by correspondence as it may deem advisable. In addition, in the interim between meetings of the Council, the president, secretary-treasurer, division vice-presidents and executive director are empowered as the Administrative Committee to transact necessary items of Council business, subject to approval of the Council in its next meeting."

C. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 3, pages 36-37, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 3. Officers. (a) The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, and a secretary-treasurer and a vice-president of each membership division.

"(b) The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention for a term of two years, or until their successor(s) are elected. The president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected by the membership present and voting at the business session of an annual Convention, and they shall serve concurrently, and. The vice-president of each division shall be elected by the membership of that division present and voting during the division round table at an annual Convention, with that election ratified by the membership present and voting at the business session of that Convention. The terms of not more than two of the division vice-presidents shall expire in a given year. No officer neither shall be eligible for immediate reelection to that position.

"(c) The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

"(1) The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. In the absence of the president, or in case the president is incapacitated, the secretary-treasurer shall take the president's place and perform those duties. In the concurrent absence of the secretary-treasurer, the duty of presiding shall devolve to the senior **district** vice-president in attendance at a meeting of the Association or the Council and to the senior member of the Executive Committee in attendance at a meeting of that committee. [Subparagraphs (2) and (i) through (v) unchanged.]

"(3) The division vice-presidents shall preside at the meetings of their respective division steering committees. In the absence of a division vice-president, or in case the division vice-president is incapacitated, the duty of presiding shall devolve to a senior member of the division steering committee in attendance.

"(d) The officers of the Association shall serve as the Administrative Committee of the Association, which is empowered to transact necessary items of business in the interim between meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee as set forth in this constitution."

D. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 4, page 37, by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) For the purpose of representation on the NCAA Council as set forth in Section 1 of this Article, the Association shall be divided into geographical regions as follows:

"(1) Division I:

- "(i) Region 1—Districts 1 and 2.
- "(ii) Region 2—District 3.
- "(iii) Region 3—Districts 4 and 5.
- "(iv) Region 4—Districts 6, 7 and 8.

"(2) Division II:

"(i) Region 1—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

"(ii) Region 2—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia.

"(iii) Region 3—Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.

"(iv) Region 4—Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"(3) Division III:

"(i) Region 1—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, except for institutions transferred to Region III-2 due to conference affiliations.

"(ii) Region 2—New York, Pennsylvania, plus institutions transferred from Region III-1 due to conference affiliations and except for other institutions transferred to Region III-3 due to conference affiliations.

"(iii) Region 3—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, plus institutions transferred from Region III-2 due to conference affiliations.

"(iv) Region 4—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming."

E. Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 2, page 40, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 2. Interpretations. The Council, in the interim between Conventions, and the president, secretary-treasurer and executive director, Administrative Committee, in the interim between meetings of the Council, are empowered to make interpretations of the constitution and bylaws which shall be binding after their publication and circulation to the membership, or after notification to a member institution when the interpretation is limited to that institution and not of general significance or application to the membership at large. [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]"

F. Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 2-(h), page 124, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(h) The Nominating Committee shall consist of 16 members, including at least four women, appointed prior to the annual Convention.

"(1) There shall be at least one member from each of the eight geographical districts. Six **Eight** members, including at least two women, shall be from Division I, two from each of the Council representation regions in that division; **three** **four**, including at least one woman, from Division II, **one** **from each of the Council representation regions in that division; and **three** four**, including at least one woman, from Division III, **one from each of the Council representation regions in that division. and four members-at-large.**

"(2) Four of the members shall be *district vice-presidents* **Council members** whose terms do not expire that year, two from Division I and one each from Divisions II and III; the other 12 members shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association.

"(2) (3) The members shall serve one-year terms and shall be limited to three terms in any five-year period. The chair shall be selected from among the four *district vice-presidents* [Subparagraph (3), renumbered as (4), unchanged.]

"(5) The committee shall act as one body to nominate candidates for president and secretary-treasurer and to affirm the work of its division subunits, which shall act separately to recommend candidates for each Council vacancy within their respective divisions and for the office of division vice-president.

"(4) (6) Each division subunit of the committee shall present to its division round table at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each vacancy among the division's membership on the Council and for the office of division vice-president. The committee itself shall present to the business session of the annual Convention one or more nominees for each vacancy among the offices of president, the eight *district vice-presidents*, and secretary-treasurer, and the 12 *vice-presidents at large of the Council*. The committee shall circulate requests for vice-presidential nominees for all vacancies among the officers and on the Council to all members of *each* *district* the Association and shall mail a copy of its proposed nominees to all members not later than November 22 preceding an annual Convention."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Council Restructuring).

Intent: To expand the NCAA Council from 22 to 46 members, including the president, secretary-treasurer, 22 members from Division I (with specific minimum allocations for Division I-A, Division I-A and those not sponsoring football in that division) and 11 each from Divisions II and III; to preserve the current minimum allocations for women on the division steering committees; to establish a partially federated format for meetings of the Council; to establish the office of vice-president of each division and to include those positions as officers of the Association, with the officers to form an Administrative Committee for constitutionally authorized transaction of business between meetings of the Council; to establish geographical representation regions, differing in each division, for service on the Council, and to realign the Nominating Committee and specify its procedures in nominating candidates for vacancies among the officers and on the Council.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 21.

NO. 21 NCAA COUNCIL

Amend Proposal No. 20-A, Constitution 5-1 (a)-(2)-(i), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(i) The 22 Division I representatives shall include one representative from each Division I-A football-playing conference, one representative from each of the four Division I-A Football Championship regions, two representatives of Division I-A institutions that do not belong to a football playing conference, two **four** representatives of Division I members that do not sponsor football in Division I and the remaining representatives selected at large. The 22 Division I representatives shall include at least four from each of the four Division I representation regions as set forth in Constitution 5-4."

Source: American University, Old Dominion University and St. John's University (New York).

Action: Approved.

NO. 22 NCAA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 2, pages 35-36, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association, which shall consist of 12-14 members, including at least two **three** women.

[Subparagraph (1) unchanged.]

"(2) **Ten** **Twelve** members shall be elected by the Council immediately following the annual Convention, or by mail vote promptly thereafter, to serve for a term of one five years. **At least one new member shall be elected each year.** The terms of no more than two members shall expire in any one year.

"(3) Among the 10-12 members elected by the Council, six shall represent Division I members, including at least two women and the division vice-president and including five members representing Division I-A football, two members representing Division I-A football and one member representing institutions that do not sponsor football in Division I; and four two shall represent Division II members, including the division vice-president, and two shall represent Division III members, including the division vice-president. At least one woman shall be included among the Division II or Division III members.

"(4) To be eligible to serve on the Executive Committee, an individual currently must be serving *the* a member institution or organization as (i) chief executive officer, or (ii) faculty athletic representative, or (iii) director of athletics, or (iv) primary woman administrator of athletic programs, or serving an allied conference as its full-time, **salaried** executive officer, and shall otherwise meet the provisions specified in O.I. 1200. If an Executive Committee member's status is

altered to the extent that the individual no longer meets these requirements, the individual shall be replaced on the Executive Committee at the time of the next annual Convention. [Subparagraph (5) and paragraphs (b) and (c) unchanged.]

“(d) The Executive Committee may transact such part of its business by correspondence as it may deem advisable. In addition, in the interim between meetings of the committee, the president, secretary-treasurer, **division vice-presidents** and executive director are empowered as the **Administrative Committee** to transact necessary items of Executive Committee business, subject to approval of the committee in its next meeting.”

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Council Restructuring).

Intent: To expand the NCAA Executive Committee from 12 to 14 members, including the president, secretary-treasurer, eight members from Division I (with specific minimum allocations for Division I-A, Division I-AA and those not sponsoring football in that division) and two each from Divisions II and III; to increase from two to three the minimum allocations for women on the committee; to establish a five-year term for members of the committee; to specify that the division vice-presidents shall be members of the committee, and to provide that the Administrative Committee is constitutionally authorized to transact business between meetings of the Executive Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 23 **NCAA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Amend Proposal No. 22, Constitution 5-2-(a)-(3), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(3) Among the 12 members elected by the Council, eight shall represent Division I members, including at least two women and the division vice-president and including five members representing Division I-A football (**one of whom shall represent Division I-A institutions that do not belong to a football-playing conference**), two members representing Division I-AA football and one member representing institutions that do not sponsor football in Division I; [Remainder of subparagraph unchanged.]”

Source: American University, Old Dominion University and St. John’s University (New York).

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 24 **RESOLUTION: WOMEN'S ENFORCEMENT**

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, at the time of adoption of the NCAA ‘governance plan’ at the 1981 Convention, it was stated in the plan that the provisions of Bylaw 9-5 (discipline of members) and the enforcement program should be applied equally to men’s and women’s programs; and

“Whereas, the NCAA Council has adopted a policy that during the period between August 1, 1981, and August 1, 1985, the Association’s enforcement program, as it relates to the conduct of a member institution’s women’s intercollegiate athletic program, shall be limited to sanctions for violations of governing regulations, that would affect only the eligibility of the institution or its student-athletes for participation in NCAA women’s championships; and

“Whereas, there has been substantial and increasing interest expressed by a number of women’s athletic administrators in the application of the full NCAA enforcement program, as set forth in Bylaw 9-5 (page 104, 1982-83 NCAA Manual) and the Official Procedure Governing the NCAA Enforcement Program (pages 176-191 of the Manual), to women’s athletic programs at NCAA member institutions regardless of which organization’s rules the institution has elected to apply to its women’s program;

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the NCAA Council be directed to change its current policy and to adopt a policy that would apply the full NCAA enforcement program to women’s athletic programs at member institutions beginning August 1, 1983, for the remainder of the period until August 1, 1985.”

Source: State University of New York, Buffalo; University of California, San Diego; Lafayette College; University of Missouri, Columbia; North Dakota State University; Pennsylvania State University, and four other Division I member institutions.

Action: Approved.

NO. 25 **ELIGIBILITY COMMITTEE**

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3-(i)-(1), page 126, and add new subparagraph (2), renumbering subsequent subparagraph, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(1) The committee shall have ~~final~~ initial authority **in to** determine all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various postseason meets, tournaments and games conducted by the Association and **to act upon all appeals concerning the eligibility of student-athletes submitted by member institutions in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 4-2-(a)-O.I. 11.** It shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association **covering such participation,** provided such application is in accordance with the published and circulated interpretations of the Council concerning the constitution and bylaws of the Association.

“(2) Decisions of the Eligibility Committee may be appealed to the Council, or a separate, standing subcommittee of Council members appointed by the Council to act for it. Determinations made by the Council, or its subcommittee, on appeal shall be final, binding and conclusive and shall not be subject to further review by the Council or any other authority.”

Source: NCAA Council (Eligibility Committee).

Intent: To broaden the Eligibility Committee's jurisdiction by making it the initial hearing body for all eligibility appeals to the NCAA (both regular-season and postseason eligibility), with a final appeal opportunity to the Council or a subcommittee appointed by the Council.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 26 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY AND TRACK AND FIELD COMMITTEES

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 4, pages 130-135, by adding new paragraph (d), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) The Men's and Women's Cross Country Committee shall consist of 13 members and shall be constituted as follows:

"(1) At least two representatives from each of the following geographic regions: (i) Districts 1 and 2, (ii) District 3, (iii) Districts 4 and 5 and (iv) Districts 6, 7 and 8;

"(2) Six members shall be from Division I, consisting of three members representing men's cross country and three members representing women's cross country; three shall be from Division II, and three shall be from Division III, consisting of three members representing men's cross country and three members representing women's cross country, with each division to be represented in both men's cross country and women's cross country; one member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and

"(3) One member who shall represent junior college cross country interests.
"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Divisions I, II and III men's and women's championships in cross country, with division subcommittees composed of committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective division championships."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 4, pages 130-135, by deleting paragraph (o), relettering subsequent paragraphs, and amending paragraph (n), as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(n) The Men's and Women's Track and Field Committee shall consist of 13 members and shall be constituted as follows:

[Subparagraph (1) unchanged]

"(2) Six members shall be from Division I, consisting of four members representing men's track and field and four members representing women's track and field and

field; ~~three~~ four members shall be from Division II, consisting of two members representing men's track and field and two members representing women's track and field, and ~~three~~ four members shall be from Division III, consisting of two members representing men's track and field and two members representing women's track and field; one member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and

[Subparagraph (3) unchanged]

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Divisions I, II and III men's and women's championships in track and field and cross country, with division subcommittees composed of committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective division championships."

Source: NCAA Council (Women's Track and Field Committee).

Intent: To establish the Men's and Women's Cross Country Committee and to establish a combined Men's and Women's Track and Field Committee.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 27 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 4, pages 130-135, by deleting paragraph (o), relettering subsequent paragraphs, and amending paragraph (n), as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(n) The Men's and Women's Track and Field Committee shall consist of 13 members and shall be constituted as follows:

[Subparagraph (1) unchanged]

"(2) Ten members shall be from Division I, consisting of five individuals representing men's track and field and five individuals representing women's track and field; ~~three~~ five members shall be from Division II, consisting of two individuals representing men's track and field, two individuals representing women's track and field and one individual representing either men's or women's track and field. Committee membership shall be balanced between representatives for men's and women's interests. o One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor, and

[Subparagraph (3) unchanged]

"(4) Committee shall act as one body to formulate playing rules and determine general policies for Divisions I, II and III men's and women's championships in track and field and

cross country, with division subcommittees composed of committee members from the respective divisions responsible for administering the respective division championships."

Source: Duke University; Georgetown University; Indiana University; Louisiana State University; University of Michigan, and University of Texas, Austin.

Intent: To establish a combined Men's and Women's Track and Field Committee.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 28 GENERAL TELEVISION COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3-(aa), page 130, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(aa) The General Television Committee shall consist of ~~10~~ ¹² members including ~~three~~ four positions allocated for men, ~~three~~ four allocated for women and four unallocated. ~~Seven~~ Five shall represent Division I members and ~~three~~ seven shall represent Division II and Division III members, with each of the latter divisions being represented by at least one ~~two~~ members. The committee shall study and report to the Council on television issues and developments, other than those relating to football, which the committee believes should be considered by the membership."

Source: All seven members of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Intent: To increase by two the membership of the General Television Committee with five members to represent Division I institutions and seven members to represent Division II and Division III institutions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by all divisions.

NO. 29 RECRUITING COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 3-(w), pages 128-129, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(w) The Recruiting Committee shall consist of ~~nine~~ 10 members, including three positions allocated for men, three allocated for women and ~~three~~ four unallocated, one of which shall be an undergraduate student-athlete who is a varsity letter winner. The committee membership shall include at least one active Division I football coach and at least one active Division I basketball coach. It shall study and make recommendations to the Council concerning the recruiting process in intercollegiate athletics."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To increase by one the membership of the Recruiting Committee and to provide that the committee must include at least one active Division I football coach and at least one active Division I basketball coach.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 30 AMENDMENTS

A. Constitution: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(b) and (c), page 42, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(b) Except for those sponsored by the NCAA Council, or a division steering committee, each proposed amendment must be sponsored by a total of six active members, submitted in accordance with the deadlines for receipt of amendments. The amendment must be submitted in the name of the institution by the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative or director of athletics.

"(c) A voting member which is unable to obtain sponsorship of the required six active members, or which does not desire to seek such sponsorship, may submit a proposed amendment for consideration by the NCAA Council at its April, August or October meeting.

"(1) If the Council, or a division steering committee, votes to sponsor such an amendment, no further sponsorship is required.

"(2) If the Council, or a division steering committee, does not vote to sponsor the amendment, it will not be circulated to the membership unless verified sponsorship by six active members is received in accordance with the amendment deadlines."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 13, Section 1-(b) and (c), page 139, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(b) Except for those sponsored by the NCAA Council, or a division steering committee, each proposed amendment must be sponsored by a total of six active members, submitted in accordance with the deadlines for receipt of amendments. The amendment must be submitted in the name of the institution by the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative or director of athletics.

"(c) A voting member which is unable to obtain sponsorship of the required six active members, or which does not desire to seek such sponsorship, may submit a proposed amendment for consideration by the NCAA Council at its April, August or October meeting.

"(1) If the Council, or a division steering committee, votes to sponsor such an amendment, no further sponsorship is required.

“(2) If the Council, or a division steering committee, does not vote to sponsor the amendment, it will not be circulated to the membership unless verified sponsorship by six active members is received in accordance with the amendment deadlines.”

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To permit a division steering committee to sponsor legislation.

Effective Date: Immediately.
Action: Approved (Part A) and by all divisions (Part B).

NO. 31 VOTING ON EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS OR RESOLUTIONS

A. Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 3, page 41, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“Section 3. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt executive regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution or bylaws. The executive regulations may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaws 13-1, 13-2 and 13-3, except for amendments sponsored by the Executive Committee, which shall observe the procedure set forth in Bylaw 13-4. Executive regulations are not subject to voting by divisions except for those pertaining only to a single division, which shall be voted upon by that division acting separately. An executive regulation provision adopted by any division shall be subject to review by the Association in Convention assembled and may be rescinded by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting.”

B. Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 4-(c), page 41, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(c) Resolutions are not subject to voting by divisions except for those pertaining only to a single division, which shall be voted upon by that division acting separately. A resolution adopted by any division shall be subject to review by the Association in Convention assembled and may be rescinded by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting.”

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide that a division shall act separately on an executive regulation or resolution applying only to that division and to establish a procedure to permit the entire Convention to rescind such an action.

Effective Date: Immediately.
Action: Approved.

NO. 32 ALLIED CONFERENCE VOTING

Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 3-(b)-(1) and (2), page 30, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(1) Allied members shall be entitled to all the privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association and the right to vote.

“(2) Only those allied members which meet the following criteria shall be permitted to vote on issues before the Association:

“(i) The allied member must be both a competitive and legislative body.

“(ii) It must be composed of at least six members in a single division, except that those allied members with at least six members which meet all other criteria for voting shall be permitted to vote on all constitutional issues and on those bylaws which apply to all three divisions of the Association as specified in Bylaw 13-1-(d). On such bylaw issues, the conference shall vote in the division in which the majority of its membership is classified. In the event that its membership is divided evenly between two divisions, the NCAA Council shall determine its voting division. Such conferences shall not vote on those bylaws which may be amended by one or more divisions acting separately.

“(iii) Conference competition must be conducted in at least four sports with at least one in each season. A season-end tournament or round-robin regular-season play will satisfy this requirement.”

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To delete the opportunity for allied members to vote on NCAA legislation. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to amend references to voting allied members in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated, 320-259 (two-thirds majority required).

NO. 33 FOOTBALL TELEVISION

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2, page 100, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraph, as follows:

[Division I only]

“(c) The majority approval of Division I football television principles required by this section shall require a majority vote of Division I-A football-playing members present and voting, as well as a majority of football-playing members of Division I-A and Division I-AA present and voting together.”

Source: NCAA Council (Football Television Committee).

Intent: To require approval of the Division I football television principles to be by majority vote of Division I-A football-playing members present and voting, as well as a majority of football-playing members of Division I-A and Division I-AA present and voting together.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 34 FOOTBALL TELEVISION

Bylaws: Add new O.I. 800, following Bylaw 8-2-(b), page 100, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"O.I. 800. For each new television control period, there will be three sets of principles, one for Division I, a second for Division II and a third for Division III. Some of the principles may be common for all divisions upon approval by all divisions. Each division shall determine its own procedure for the approval of its separate principles and will adopt its principles separately. One plan will be adopted and distributed encompassing the common principles and separate principles for the three divisions and additional provisions necessary for administration of the program. The Football Television Committee will act as one body for the adoption of a single comprehensive plan, for the administration of the plan and for the formulation of principles which are applicable to all divisions. Representatives from the respective divisions, however, shall formulate any football television principles and plan provisions that are applicable solely to their respective divisions."

Source: NCAA Council (Football Television Committee).

Intent: To clarify the method for adoption and publication of football television principles.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 34-1.

NO. 34-1 FOOTBALL TELEVISION

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 34; Bylaw 8-2-(b), O.I. 800, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"O.I. 800. For each new television control period, there will be three sets of principles, one for Division I, a second for Division II and a third for Division III. Some of the principles may be common for all divisions upon approval of its separate principles and will adopt its principles separately. One plan will be adopted and distributed encompassing the common principles and separate principles for the three divisions and additional provisions necessary for administration of the program. The Football Television Committee will act as one body for the adoption of a single comprehensive plan, for the administration of the plan and for the formulation of principles which are applicable to all divisions. Representatives from the respective divisions, however, shall formulate any football television principles and plan provisions that are applicable solely to their respective divisions."

Source: All eight members of the Big Eight Conference.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

Financial Aid

NO. 35 FINANCIAL AID—PELL GRANTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(d)-(2)-(iv), page 21, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(iv) Pell Grants, provided the overall grant total, combining financial aid based on athletic ability and other institutionally administered financial aid and the Pell Grant, does not exceed the value of tuition, fees, room and board, and required course-related books, plus \$900 or the amount permitted for miscellaneous expenses under the cost-of-education formula defined by the U.S. Department of Education in the administration of the Pell Grant program, whichever is less."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To exempt Pell Grant awards from the limitation on the financial aid that a student-athlete may receive under NCAA legislation.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 36 FINANCIAL AID—PELL GRANTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(d)-(2)-(iv), page 21, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(iv) Pell Grants, provided the overall grant total, combining financial aid based on athletic ability and other institutionally administered financial aid and the Pell Grant, does not exceed the value of tuition, fees, room and board, and required course-related books, plus \$900 or the amount permitted for miscellaneous expenses under the cost-of-education formula defined by the U.S. Department of Education in the administration of the Pell Grant program, whichever is less."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To permit a student-athlete who receives a Pell Grant, as well as institutionally administered financial assistance, to receive a maximum combined total amount that does not exceed the value of tuition, fees, room and board, and required course-related books plus \$900.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated, 347-214 (two-thirds majority required).

NO. 37 FINANCIAL AID—SUMMER SCHOOL

A. Constitution: Add new O.I. 2, following Constitution 3-1, page 9, renumbering subsequent O.I.s, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 2. An enrolled student-athlete is one who (i) has been unconditionally admitted in accordance with the regu-

larly published entrance requirements of that institution; and either (ii) is officially registered and enrolled at the institution on the opening day of classes in any term (including the institution's summer term or summer school) in a minimum full-time academic load, or (iii) has attended a class or classes in any term (including the institution's summer term or summer school) in which the student was enrolled in a minimum full-time academic load.”

B. Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(b)-(1), pages 18-19, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(1) Financial aid may not be provided a student while attending a summer school or summer term unless the student has been in residence a minimum of one term during the regular academic year or the student is attending a summer orientation program for which participation (by both athletes and nonathletes) is required and financial aid is administered on the same basis for all participants in the program. Such financial aid may be utilized only to attend the awarding institution's summer term or summer school.”

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 6, pages 49-50, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(c) An enrolled student-athlete who is receiving financial assistance based upon athletic ability during the summertime prior to the freshman year shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.”

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(1), pages 78-79, by adding new subparagraph (2), renumbering subsequent subparagraph, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(2) An enrolled student-athlete who is receiving financial assistance based upon athletic ability during the summertime prior to the freshman year shall be subject to the transfer rule for an enrolled student-athlete.”

Source: University of Illinois, Champaign; Indiana University; University of Iowa; University of Michigan; Michigan State University; Ohio State University, and one other Big Ten Conference member institution.

Intent: To permit an incoming student-athlete to receive financial aid during the summertime prior to the student's freshman year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Parts A and B defeated, parts C and D moot due to defeat of A and B.

NO. 38 BYLAW 6 FINANCIAL AID

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 600, following Bylaw 6-3-(c), page 90, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“O.I. 600. The term 'financial aid' as used in Bylaw 6 includes all institutional funds such as scholarships; grants; loans; work-

study program assistance; on-campus employment and aid from government or private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplemental funds for a previously determined recipient, as well as off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient, except that honorary awards for outstanding academic achievement that are standing scholarship awards published in the institution's catalog, the basis of the awards being the candidates' academic records at the awarding institution and the awards being determined by competition among the students of a particular class or college of the institution, and legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, shall not be considered accountable financial aid.”

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; University of Illinois, Champaign; University of Iowa; University of New Mexico; Stephen F. Austin State University; University of Texas, Austin, and one other Division I member institution.

Intent: To except certain honorary awards for outstanding academic achievement from the definition of financial aid set forth in Bylaw 6.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 39 MAXIMUM AWARDS - EQUIVALENCIES

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5-(i)-(1) and (2), page 95, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“(1) The institution shall count the actual amount of money a student-athlete is awarded or receives based in any degree upon athletic ability for room, board, tuition and fees as well as books (which may not exceed \$200 per academic year).

“(2) The actual amount of financial aid based in any degree upon athletic ability the student-athlete receives in ratio to the actual total amount the student-athlete could receive for each item listed herein shall represent a fraction of the maximum award utilized.”

Source: Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; Stanford University, and three other Pacific-10 Conference member institutions.

Intent: To exclude financial aid that is not based in any degree upon athletic ability from counting against an institution's maximum awards permitted in an “equivalency” sport.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 40 MAXIMUM AWARDS—EQUIVALENCIES

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5-(i), page 95, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(i) With respect to sports other than men's and women's basketball, women's gymnastics, women's tennis and women's volleyball in Division I, football in Division I-A and the total maximum awards limitation in Division I-AA, and with respect to all sports in Division II, a member institution may administer such awards to any number of recipients on the basis of value (equivalency) so long as the total dollar amount expended does not exceed the value of 'commonly accepted educational expenses' at that institution multiplied by the number of maximum awards permitted for the particular sports in its division. The following computational method shall be utilized in administering this procedure:

"(1) Member institutions whose full tuition and fees total less than \$1,000 shall use actual tuition and fees amounts in the equivalency fraction. Member institutions whose full tuition and fees total \$1,000 or more shall use \$1,000 as the amount of a full tuition-and-fees grant in the equivalency fraction and \$500 as the amount of a 50 percent tuition-and-fees grant in the equivalency fraction.

"(2) In making fractional awards, a member institution may elect to pay or waive any amount of a student-athlete's tuition and fees; if the total tuition and fees cost to a student is more than \$1,000, an award or waiver for that part of the cost above \$1,000 shall not be part of the numerator of the equivalency fraction.

"(3) (1) *The institution shall count the actual amount of money a student-athlete is awarded or receives for room, board, tuition and fees as well as books (which may not exceed \$200 per academic year). The numerator of the equivalency fraction shall consist of the total amount awarded or received for room and board as well as books (which may not exceed \$200 per academic year), plus tuition and fees calculated as described in subparagraph (1).*

"(4) (2) *The actual amount the student-athlete receives in ratio to the actual total amount the student-athlete could receive for each item listed herein shall represent a fraction of the maximum award utilized. The denominator of the equivalency fraction shall consist of the actual total amount the student-athlete could receive for room and board and books, plus tuition and fees calculated as described in subparagraph (1).*

"(5) (3) *The sum of all fractional and maximum awards received by student-athletes shall not exceed the total limit each year in the sport in question."*

Source: All 10 members of the Pacific-10 Conference.
Intent: To establish a maximum amount (\$1,000) for tuition and fees in the equivalency computational method and to permit member

institutions to subsidize any tuition over the amount without the subsidy being counted in the equivalency calculation.

Effective Date: Immediately; for those student-athletes first entering member institutions in the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1983-84 academic year and for all renewals of financial aid applicable to that term.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 41 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5-(c), page 93, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(c) Division I-A Football—There shall be an annual limit of 30 on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes, **there shall be a limit of 50 on the number of such initial awards which may be made in any two-year period, and there shall be an annual limit of 95 80 on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards.**"

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; Oregon State University; Stanford University, and three other Pacific-10 Conference member institutions.

Intent: To establish a limit of 50 on the number of initial awards which may be made in any two-year period and to reduce the maximum awards limitation from 95 to 80 in Division I-A Football.

Effective Date: Immediately; limitation on the number of initial awards which may be made in any two-year period shall become effective at the beginning of the 1984-85 academic year and member institutions shall limit maximum awards in effect the same year to 85 in the 1984-85 academic year and shall conform to the limit of 80 for the 1985-86 academic year.

Action: Defeated by Division I-A football.

NO. 42 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5-(c), page 93, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(c) Division I-A Football—There shall be an annual limit of 30 on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes, and there shall be an annual limit of 95 on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect in the same year, including initial awards. **In addition to the foregoing, financial aid may be awarded to five student-athletes who have completed a minimum of six semesters or nine quarters and who otherwise would be eligible for competition but who have discontinued their participation in the sport of football and who shall not subsequently be allowed to compete or practice in the sport of football.**"

Source: Brigham Young University; University of Colorado; University of Georgia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of South Carolina, and University of Texas, Austin.

Intent: To permit an institution in Division I-A football to award a maximum of five financial aid awards to student-athletes who have completed three academic years and otherwise would be eligible but who have discontinued participation in the sport of football.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division I-A football.

NO. 43 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5-(c), page 93, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(c) Division I-A Football—There shall be an annual limit of 30 on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes, and there shall be an annual limit of 95 on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards, except that a financial aid award for a student-athlete who graduates at midyear may be replaced by an initial financial aid award. Such an initial award shall count toward the limit of 30 such awards for the following academic year."

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To permit the replacement of a financial aid award for a football player at a Division I-A football institution who graduates at midyear by granting an initial financial aid award to be counted toward the limit on initial awards for the following academic year.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by Division I-A football.

NO. 44 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I-AA FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 5-(d), page 93, as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"(d) Division I-AA Football—There shall be an annual limit of 30 on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes, and there shall be an annual limit of 75 \$5 on the value of financial aid awards in effect the same year, including initial awards. The maximum awards may not be distributed to more than 95 student-athletes."

Source: All nine members of the Ohio Valley Conference and all eight members of the Big Sky Conference.

Intent: To reduce the maximum awards limitation in Division I-AA football from 75 to 65 (based on equivalencies).

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division I-AA football, 40-49, as amended by No. 44-1.

NO. 44-1 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I-AA FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 44; Bylaw 6-5-(d), as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"Effective Date: August 1, 1983 1984."

Source: Furman University, University of New Hampshire.

Action: Approved by Division I-AA football.

NO. 45 MULTIPLE-SPORT PARTICIPANTS—WOMEN

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 6, page 96, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 6. Multiple Sport Participants. A player who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in football and one or more other sports (including basketball) shall be counted in the sport of football. A player who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in basketball and one or more other sports (other than football) shall be counted in the sport of basketball. A player who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in women's volleyball and one or more other sports (other than basketball) shall be counted in the sport of women's volleyball. A player in two or more sports (other than football or, basketball or women's volleyball) shall be counted in one of the sports but need not be counted in the other, except that a player who practices or competes in both men's swimming and men's water polo at a Division I member institution shall be counted in the sport of men's swimming."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Legislative Review).

Intent: To specify that a woman who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in volleyball and one or more other sports (other than basketball) shall be counted in volleyball.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II as amended by No. 45-1.

NO. 45-1 MULTIPLE-SPORT PARTICIPANTS—WOMEN

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 45; Bylaw 6-6, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Effective Date: August 1, 1983; applicable to student-athletes first entering member institutions subsequent to August 1, 1983."

Source: University of Texas, Austin.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 46 MULTIPLE-SPORT PARTICIPANTS-WOMEN

Bylaws: Amend Article 6, Section 6, page 96, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“Section 6. Multiple Sport Participants. A player who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in football and one or more other sports (including basketball) shall be counted in the sport of football. A player who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in basketball and one or more other sports (other than football) shall be counted in the sport of basketball. A player who is **counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in field hockey and one or more other sports (other than basketball) shall be counted in the sport of field hockey.** A player in two or more sports (other than football or basketball or field hockey) shall be counted in one of the sports but need not be counted in the other, except that a player who practices or competes in both swimming and water polo at a Division I member institution shall be counted in the sport of swimming.”

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.
Intent: To specify that a woman who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in field hockey and one or more other sports (other than basketball) shall be counted.

Effective Date: August 1, 1985.

Action: Withdrawal

Academic Requirements

ELIGIBILITY – FRESHMEN

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5 Section 1-(d)(4) name 73 as follows:

3. *Amherst* in *Encyclopædia Britannica* 1-(4); page 103, as in [Divided by *Amherst* Division I and II divided until]

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]
“(4) Freshmen are eligible for varsity competition in all sports.
A freshman on the intercollegiate team of a junior college shall be counted as one of the four permissible seasons of intercollegiate competition.”

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j)-(1), page 74, and add new subparagraphs (2) and (3), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]
“(1) An entering freshman with no previous college attendance who matriculated as a 2,000 qualifier in a Division I institution shall be eligible for financial aid, *regular-season competition* and practice based only upon institutional and conference regulations

2) An entering freshman with no previous college experience and some regulations.

attendance who matriculated with an accumulative minimum grade-point average of 2.500 is eligible for varsity competition in all sports.

competition in a sport.

“(3) An entering freshman with no previous college attendance who matriculated with an accumulative grade-point average less than 2.500 shall not be eligible for varsity competition during the first academic year in residence.”

Source: All 10 members of the Pacific-10 Conference.

Intent: To require an entering freshman to have graduated from high school with an accumulative grade-point average of 2.500 or higher in order to be eligible for varsity competition as a freshman in Divisions I and II.

Effective Date: August 1, 1984.
Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

GOING HOME TO HOMELAND

[Note: The NCAA Council has submitted the following five alternative proposals, Nos. 48 through 52, for decision by the Division I membership. While the Council does not necessarily endorse all of the proposals, it strongly favors a strengthening of academic standards in Division I and has attempted to present the various proposals in an orderly manner for the membership's vote.]

NO. 48 ELIGIBILITY—2,000 RULE

NO 18 ELIGIBILITY-2 000 BILL

ELIGIBILITY **2,000 TOEFL**
N.J. 48
"Note: A 2,000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who has graduated from a high school graduate and at the time of graduation from high school presented an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 11 academic courses in a core curriculum of at least 11 academic courses in English, two in mathematics, two in social science and two in natural or physical sciences, including at least one laboratory class, if offered by the school) as certified on the high school transcript or by correspondence, as well as a 700 combined score on the verbal and math sections or a 15 composite score on the ACT."

Source: NCAA Council (American Council on Education).

Intent: To establish a specific core curriculum for which a student must present a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in high school as well as a minimum SAT or ACT score for initial eligibility at a Division I member institution. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to amend references to a 2.000 qualifier or a 2.000 nonqualifier in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1986.
Action: Approved by Division I after motion to cease debate approved

NO. 49 ELIGIBILITY – 2.000 RULE

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j), pages 74-77, as follows:
[Division I only]

"[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of graduation from high school presented an accumulative **six, seven or eight semesters'** minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) in a core curriculum of **three years of English and two years of math and an overall high school accumulative minimum grade-point average of 2.000** as certified on the high school transcript or by official correspondence, as well as a **700 combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections or a 15 composite score on the ACT.**]"

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j)-(2), page 74, as follows:
[Division I only]

"(2) An entering freshman with no previous college attendance who matriculated as a 2.000 nonqualifier in a Division I institution and whose matriculation was solicited per O.I. 100 shall not be eligible for financial aid, regular-season competition and practice during the first academic year in residence, except that a **high school graduate who presents an overall accumulative minimum grade-point average of 2.000 but who fails to present the required grade-point average in the core curriculum and achieve the required test score may receive financial aid and practice based upon institutional and conference regulations and, if the individual receives financial aid or practices, shall be charged with the loss of one of the four seasons of eligibility permitted under Bylaw 5-1-(d).**"

Source: NCAA Council (University of Kansas, University of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State University, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy and Vanderbilt University).

Intent: To establish a specific core curriculum in which a student must have a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in high school as well as a minimum SAT or ACT score for initial eligibility at a Division I member institution and to provide an opportunity for a non-qualifier to receive institutional financial assistance or practice during the first year subject to a loss of one season's eligibility. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to amend references to a 2.000 qualifier or a 2.000 nonqualifier in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1986.

Action: Part B approved by Division I as amended by No. 49-1. Part A moot due to approval of No. 48.

NO. 49-1 ELIGIBILITY – 2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 49-B; Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2), as follows:
[Division I only]

"(2) An entering freshman with no previous college attendance who matriculated as a nonqualifier in a Division I institution and whose matriculation was solicited per O.I. 100 shall not be eligible for financial aid, regular-season competition and practice during the first academic year in residence, except that a high school graduate who presents an overall accumulative minimum grade-point average of 2.000 but who fails to present the required grade-point average in the core curriculum and achieve the required test score may receive financial aid and practice based upon institutional and conference regulations and, if the individual receives financial aid or practices, shall be charged with the loss of one of the four seasons of eligibility permitted under Bylaw 5-1-(d)."

Source: Duke University.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 50 ELIGIBILITY – 2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j), pages 74-77, as follows:
[Division I only]

"[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of graduation from high school presented an accumulative **six, seven or eight semesters'** minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) in a core curriculum of **four years of English (including one year of composition), two years of math (including one year of algebra), three years of social science, two years of natural science (including one year of laboratory science) and four years of additional credit from courses attempted in English, math, social science, natural science, foreign language, computer science or speech, as well as an overall accumulative minimum grade-point average of 2.000 as certified on the high school transcript or by official correspondence.**]"

Source: NCAA Council (Baylor University; Louisiana State University; University of Maryland, College Park; University of Pittsburgh; Rice University, and Wake Forest University).

Intent: To establish a specific core curriculum for which a student must have a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in high school as well as a minimum SAT or ACT score for initial eligibility at a Division I member institution and to provide an opportunity for a non-qualifier to receive institutional financial assistance or practice during the first year subject to a loss of one season's eligibility. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to amend references to a 2.000 qualifier or a 2.000 nonqualifier in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1986.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 51 ELIGIBILITY – 2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j), pages 74-77, as follows:
[Division I only]

"[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of graduation from high

school presented an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) in a core curriculum of at least 11 academic courses including at least three in English, two in mathematics, two in social science and two in natural or physical science (including at least one laboratory class, if offered by the high school) as certified on the high school transcript or by official correspondence.]

Source: NCAA Council (American Council on Education).

Intent: To establish a specific core curriculum for which a student must present a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in high school for initial eligibility at a Division I member institution. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to amend references to a 2.000 qualifier or a 2.000 nonqualifier in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1986.

Action: Moot due to approval of No. 48.

NO. 52 ELIGIBILITY—2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j), pages 74-77, as follows:

[Division I only]

“[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of graduation from high school presented an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) or, subsequent to graduation from high school, presented a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 after at least one academic year of attendance at and graduation from a preparatory school, as certified on the high school or preparatory school transcript or by official correspondence.]”

Source: University of Cincinnati, East Carolina University, Memphis State University, Old Dominion University, University of Southern Mississippi and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Intent: To provide the opportunity to become a 2.000 qualifier for initial eligibility at a Division I member institution on the basis of one year of attendance at a preparatory school subsequent to graduation from high school.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 55 CERTIFICATION OF 2.000 ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Case No. 334, pages 309-310, relating to Bylaw 5-6-(b), as follows:

[Division I only]

“Situation: A prospective student-athlete attends a high school (in the United States or a foreign country) which calculates grade-point averages on a basis other than the 4.000 scale.

“Question: In what manner may an NCAA Division I member institution certify the prospect's eligibility under the provisions of Bylaw 5-6-(b) [2.000 rule]? ”

“Whereas, resultant graduation rates have proved an embarrassment to intercollegiate athletics; and

“Whereas, there is increasing agreement among chief executive officers, faculty representatives, directors of athletics and coaches that minimal standards must be raised; and

“Whereas, the 1.600 rule provided the most defensible and effective approach to the prediction of academic success in college;

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee be directed to update the predictive tables and make necessary revisions to place the 1.600 legislation before the 78th annual Convention in January of 1984, to become effective for students entering college in the fall of 1985.”

Source: All eight members of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 54 ELIGIBILITY—2.000 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j), pages 74-77, as follows:

[Division I only]

“[Note: A 2.000 qualifier as used herein is defined as one who is a high school graduate and at the time of graduation from high school presented an accumulative six, seven or eight semesters' minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) or, subsequent to graduation from high school, presented a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 after at least one academic year of attendance at and graduation from a preparatory school, as certified on the high school or preparatory school transcript or by official correspondence.]”

Source: University of Cincinnati, East Carolina University, Memphis State University, Old Dominion University, University of Southern Mississippi and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Intent: To provide the opportunity to become a 2.000 qualifier for initial eligibility at a Division I member institution on the basis of one year of attendance at a preparatory school subsequent to graduation from high school.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 55 CERTIFICATION OF 2.000 ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Case No. 334, pages 309-310, relating to Bylaw 5-6-(b), as follows:

[Division I only]

“Situation: A prospective student-athlete attends a high school (in the United States or a foreign country) which calculates grade-point averages on a basis other than the 4.000 scale.

“Question: In what manner may an NCAA Division I member institution certify the prospect's eligibility under the provisions of Bylaw 5-6-(b) [2.000 rule]? ”

NO. 53 RESOLUTION: 1.600 LEGISLATION

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, the level of academic performance required under the present 2.000 rule is significantly below the level necessary for academic success in college; and

“Answer: The prospective student-athlete's high school graduation status and his high school grade-point average shall be determined on the basis of written verification from the prospective student-athlete's high school, or, if the high school *will* does not provide the prospect's grade-point average on a 4.00 scale, through use of the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletic Eligibility. In any case, the prospect must satisfy the minimum standards for eligibility set forth in the guide or, if sufficient information is not available from the high school or in the guide, the matter shall be referred to the NCAA Academic Testing and Requirements Committee for resolution.”

Source: All 10 members of the Pacific-10 Conference.

Intent: To eliminate the requirement that a high school must refuse to provide a prospect's grade-point average on a 4.00 scale before a member institution may utilize the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletic Eligibility to determine the prospect's eligibility.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 56 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j)-(6)-(iii), page 75, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“(iii) The calculation of credit hours under the provisions of subparagraph (ii) shall be based upon hours earned or accepted for degree credit in a specific baccalaureate degree program for the student-athlete at the certifying institution. Hours earned in the period following the regular academic year at the institution (e.g., hours earned in summer school) may be utilized to satisfy academic credit requirements of this regulation.”

Source: NCAA Council (American Council on Education).

Intent: To require that hours earned by student-athletes at Divisions I and II member institutions to meet the satisfactory-progress requirements must be degree credit toward the student-athlete's specific baccalaureate degree.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II as amended by No. 56-1 after motion to cease debate approved.

NO. 56-1 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 56; Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(iii), as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“Effective Date: August 1, 1983 **1984**.”

Source: Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; Oregon State University; Stanford University; University of Washington; Washington State University.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 57 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j)-(6), pages 75-76, by adding new subparagraph (iv), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“(iv) The student-athlete must have earned the following accumulative minimum grade-point average (based on a maximum of 4.00) to be eligible for: (1) a first season of competition after the freshman year in any sport: 1.850; (2) a second season of competition after the freshman year in any sport: 2.000; (3) a third season of competition after the freshman year in any sport: 2.000.”

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To establish qualitative academic progress requirements for eligibility.

Effective Date: August 1, 1984.

Action: Defeated by Division I, 133-158, and by Division II, 56-78. Motion for roll-call vote in Division I defeated.

NO. 58 SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(j)-(6), pages 75-76, by adding new subparagraph (vii), as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

“(vii) An allied conference of the Association may grant a waiver of this legislation for a student-athlete who withdraws from or does not attend a term at the certifying institution during the academic year for reasons beyond the student's control.”

Source: All seven members of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Intent: To permit an allied conference to grant a waiver of the satisfactory-progress rule for a student-athlete who withdraws from or does not attend the institution for a term for reasons beyond the student's control.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Referred by Divisions I and II to Academic Testing and Requirements Committee.

Championships

NO. 59 ESTABLISHMENT OF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 1, Section 1-(a), page 143, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(a) The following criteria shall apply to sports in which the

Intent: To establish championships prior to the 1979-80 academic year and to women's sports in which the Association had not established championships prior to the 1979-80 academic year, provided a championship in the sport is established during the period between August 1, 1981, and August 1, 1985.

[Subparagraphs (1) and (2) unchanged.]

Source: Cleveland State University, Delta State University, East Carolina University, Florida A&M University, Florida State University and Georgia Southern College.

Intent: To permit a women's championship in a sport in which no championship had been established prior to the 1979-80 academic year to be established during the period between August 1, 1981, and August 1, 1985, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Regulation 1-1-(a) rather than Executive Regulation 1-1-(b).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Referred to Championships Standards Committee.

NO. 60 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 6, page 84, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]
“National Collegiate Men's and Women's Skiing Championships”

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 4-(j), page 133, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(j) The Men's and Women's Skiing Committee shall consist of **six** **eight** members. **Two positions shall be allocated for men, two for women and four unallocated.** One member shall be elected secretary-rules editor. [Note: As attrition permits, the committee will revert to **six** members, with two positions allocated for men, two allocated for women and two unallocated.]”

C. Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 1, Section 1, page 143, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(c) Separate varsity intercollegiate men's and women's teams in the **same** sport at a member institution shall be counted separately for the purpose of meeting the required minimum sponsorship percentage set forth in Executive Regulations 1-1-(a) and 1-1-(b) for a combined men's and women's championship. A mixed team of males and females in a sport at a member institution shall be counted as **one** team for the purpose of meeting the required percentage.”

Source: NCAA Council and NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To establish the National Collegiate Men's and Women's Skiing Championships, to provide representation for women on the Skiing Committee, and to permit the counting of separate men's and women's teams separately toward meeting the required minimum sponsorship percentage set forth in the executive regulations.

Effective Date: Immediately; first championships to be conducted in March 1983.

Action: Approved (Part B approved by all divisions.).

NO. 61 DIVISION III ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 6, page 85, by adding the following:

[Division III only]

“National Collegiate Division III Men's Ice Hockey Championship”

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To establish the National Collegiate Division III Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

Effective Date: Immediately; first championship to be conducted in 1983-84 academic year.

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 62 ELIGIBILITY FOR DIVISION I WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 1, Section 3-(c)-(7), page 148, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(7) Men's Wrestling—champion in each weight classification in Division II and Division III, plus additional at-large selections from the respective tournaments as may be recommended annually by the Wrestling Committee and approved by the Executive Committee. In the event an athlete from Division II or Division III qualifies for the Division I championships but is unable to participate in that tournament, such position shall be vacated in the Division I tournament and a replacement may not be appointed.”

Source: State University of New York, Albany; State University of New York, Binghamton; Brockport, State University College; State University of New York, Buffalo; Cortland State University College; Oneonta State University College, and two other State University of New York Athletic Conference member institutions.

Intent: To allow replacements to be appointed for athletes from Division II or Division III who qualify for the Division I Wrestling Championships but are unable to participate in that tournament.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 63 DIVISION II CHAMPIONSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 6-(c)-(1), page 110, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(1) If it is to be eligible for the Division I championship in such a sport, the institution is required to meet *only the all institutional and individual eligibility requirements of its division Division I* which govern the sport in question.”

Source: NCAA Council (Men's Lacrosse Committee).

Intent: To specify that a Division II institution seeking to be eligible for a Division I championship under the provisions of Bylaw 10-6-(c) would be required to meet the institutional and individual eligibility requirements of Division I that govern the sport in question.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 64 DIVISION III CHAMPIONSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 6-(a), page 109, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(a) A member institution shall observe the applicable legislation and requirements of the division in which it has designated membership; except that if it is eligible to participate in sports in another division in accordance with Section 3 of this article, it shall apply the rules of the other division which govern the sport in question. **Further, a Division III member institution that has a sport classified in Division I must apply the rules of both divisions or the more stringent rule if both divisions have a rule concerning the same issue. The Division III Steering Committee, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve exceptions to the application of the Division III financial aid regulations set forth in Bylaw 11-3-(a) to a sport at an institution that was a member of Division III and had the sport classified in Division I during the 1982-83 academic year.**”

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To require a Division III member institution that has a sport classified in Division I to apply the rules of both divisions to the sport and to provide the Division III Steering Committee with the authority to approve exceptions to the Division III financial aid regulations under the circumstances set forth in the proposal.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983. [Note: No currently enrolled student-athlete who is receiving athletically related financial aid during the 1982-83 academic year in a sport classified in Division I shall be denied the opportunity to have that aid renewed during the remaining period of the student's eligibility as a result of this amendment.]

Action: Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 64-1.

NO. 64-1 DIVISION III CHAMPIONSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 64; Bylaw 10-6-(a), as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(a) A member institution shall observe the applicable legislation and requirements of the division in which it has designated membership; except that if it is eligible to participate in sports in another division in accordance with Section 3 of this article, it shall apply the rules of the other division which govern the sport in question. **Further, a Division III member institution that has a sport classified in Division I must apply the rules of both divisions or the more stringent rule if both divisions have a rule concerning the same issue. The Division III Steering Committee, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve exceptions to the application of the Division III financial aid regulations set forth in Bylaw 11-3-(a) to a sport at an institution that was a member of Division III and had the sport classified in Division I during the 1982-83 academic year.**”

Source: Clarkson College of Technology, Colorado College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, St. Lawrence University, Trinity University.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 65 DIVISION III FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3-(b), page 108, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(b) A member of Division I may petition to be classified in Division I-A, Division I-AA, Division II or Division III in football, and a member of Division II may petition to be classified in Division III in football. If the petition is granted, the institution shall be entitled to vote in the division in which it is classified in football on issues directly affecting football. **A member of Division I or Division II that is classified in Division III in football shall not be eligible for the National Collegiate Division III Football Championship.** In addition, a member of Division I may petition to be classified in Division II or Division III in any one women's sport, and a member of Division II may petition to be classified in Division III in any one women's sport.”

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To specify that a member of Division I or Division II that is classified in Division III in football shall not be eligible for the Division III Football Championship.

Effective Date: August 1, 1985.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 66 DIVISION III FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Amend Proposal No. 65, Bylaw 10-3-(b), as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(b) A member of Division I may petition to be classified in Division I-A, Division I-AA, Division II or Division III in football, and a member of Division II may petition to be classified in Division III in football. If the petition is granted, the institution shall be entitled to vote in the division in which it is classified in football on issues directly affecting football. A member of Division I or Division II that is classified in Division III in football shall not be eligible for the National Collegiate Division III Football Championship, except that such an institution that had its football program classified in Division III prior to September 1, 1982, shall remain eligible for the National Collegiate Division III Football Championship. In addition, a member of Division I may petition to be classified in Division II or Division III in any one women's sport, and a member of Division II may petition to be classified in Division III in any one women's sport.”

Source: University of Dayton, Iona College, University of Lowell, Mercyhurst College, University of San Diego, Wagner College and nine other member institutions with football classified in Division III.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 67 AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION—MEN'S BASKETBALL

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 1, Section 6-(a), page 153, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(a) Each governing sports committee may recommend annually to the Executive Committee those conferences which should receive automatic qualification for their teams or individual student-athletes into NCAA meets or tournaments, except men's basketball. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. In men's basketball, all criteria utilized for automatic qualification for conferences must be included in the executive regulations.”

Source: All eight members of the Ivy Group.

Intent: To require that all criteria utilized for automatic qualification for conferences in men's basketball be included in the executive regulations and to specify that governing sports committees in that sport are not authorized to recommend conferences for automatic qualification.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 67-1 AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION—MEN'S BASKETBALL

Executive Regulations: Amend Proposal No. 67; Executive Regulation 1-6-(a), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(a) Each governing sports committee may recommend an-

ually to the Executive Committee those conferences which should receive automatic qualification for their teams or individual student-athletes into NCAA meets or tournaments, except Division I men's basketball. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. In Division I men's basketball, all criteria utilized for automatic qualification for conferences must be included in the executive regulations.”

Source: All eight members of the Ivy Group.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 68 RESOLUTION: DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, the NCAA Executive Committee has voted that the 1983 Division I Men's Basketball Championship is to be a 52-team tournament with a preliminary round of four games; and

“Whereas, such a preliminary round would involve eight conferences that are entitled to automatic qualification; and

“Whereas, such involvement would place such conferences at a competitive disadvantage and in a public relations image of inferiority; and

“Whereas, such a tournament structure would give an unnecessary competitive advantage to the four extra teams that would receive first-round byes;

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Executive Committee be directed to specify that the 1983 Division I Men's Basketball Championship be played with a format of 20 first round games with 12 byes and that all 52 participants be seeded at the same time in March 1983.”

Source: California State University, Long Beach; University of Detroit; University of Evansville; Loyola University (Illinois); Oral Roberts University; Xavier University, and two other Division I member institutions.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 68-1 RESOLUTION: DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL

Amend Proposal No. 68; as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, the NCAA Executive Committee has voted that the 1983 Division I Men's Basketball Championship is to be a 52-team tournament with a preliminary round of four games; and

“Whereas, such a preliminary round would involve eight conferences that are entitled to automatic qualification; and

“Whereas, such involvement would place such conferences at a competitive disadvantage and in a public relations image of inferiority; and

“Whereas, such a tournament structure would give an unnecessary competitive advantage to the four extra teams that would receive first-round byes;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Executive Committee be directed to specify that the 1983 1984 Division I Men's Basketball Championship be played with a format of 20 first round games with 12 byes and that all 52 participants be seeded at the same time in March 1983 1984."

Source: Loyola University (Illinois).

Action: Not considered due to withdrawal of No. 68.

NO. 69 RESOLUTION: DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, at the National Association of Basketball Coaches' special meeting on August 30-31, 1982, only nine coaches of the 198 NCAA Division I head basketball coaches voting favored the current Division I Men's Basketball Championship plan of 52 teams, 16 byes and eight leagues (determined before the season starts) that will play four games to decide the final four teams in a field of 48; and

"Whereas, of the 198 coaches voting, 124 voted as first preference and 13 as second preference that all eligible Division I teams participate in the NCAA Division I championship tournament;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the NCAA Executive Committee be directed to recommend to the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee that the 1984 Division I Men's Basketball Championship be played with all eligible Division I teams in a 64-sectional format."

Source: California State University, Long Beach.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 70 RESOLUTION: DIVISION III WRESTLING

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the NCAA Executive Committee has voted to reduce the number of qualifying positions in the NCAA Division III Wrestling Championships from 300 in 1982 to 233 in 1983 and 175 in 1984; and

"Whereas, the Men's Wrestling Committee unanimously asked the Executive Committee to reconsider this reduction, believing that, in the sport of wrestling, a large number of qualified athletes will not be afforded the opportunity to compete for an NCAA championship; and

"Whereas, because of the drastic reductions, many allied conferences no longer will be granted automatic-qualification privileges, thereby forcing those member institutions that have belonged to allied conferences to qualify through NCAA regionals, thus increasing the number of individuals involved in NCAA regional competition and in many instances increasing qualifying travel time and expenses as well as the NCAA's administrative expenses; and

"Whereas, this amount of reduction will have an overall, devastating effect on the sport of college wrestling, perhaps forcing some schools to drop the sport and encouraging individual student-athletes to turn elsewhere for competition;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the number of qualifying

positions in the NCAA Division III wrestling championships remain at a figure of 233 or more in 1983 and 1984, and that the Executive Committee study means of including at least that number of qualifiers in future championships."

Source: State University of New York, Albany; State University of New York, Binghamton; Brockport State University College; State University of New York, Buffalo; Cortland State University College; Oswego State University College, and two other State University of New York Athletic Conference member institutions.

Action: Defeated.

Membership and Classification

NO. 71 DIVISION I CRITERIA

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(a), page 111, by adding new subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3), as follows:

[Division I only]

"(1) A Division I member shall award collectively financial aid to student-athletes in the institution's Division I men's sports amounting to 50 percent of the total number of permissible awards for all Division I sports under the applicable provisions of Bylaws 6-5-(b)-(1), 6-5-(c), 6-5-(d) and 6-5-(e); or

"(2) A Division I member may meet this requirement by awarding collectively financial aid to student-athletes in the institution's Division I men's sports amounting to a minimum financial aid cash expenditure based on an amount approved and announced by the NCAA Council. In such cases, the institution shall multiply the approved amount times 50 percent of the total number of awards permitted under the applicable provisions of Bylaw 6-5 set forth above.

"(3) The financial aid specified in subparagraph (1) or (2) may be distributed among any number of the institution's Division I men's varsity sports."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(b), page 111, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I must shall sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I, including football or basketball, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Section 4 of this article. An institution which was a member of Division I as of December 4, 1981, shall conform to this criterion no later than September 1, 1983, except that such an institution which did not sponsor either football or basketball in that division as of January 12, 1983, shall conform to this criterion no later than September 1, 1984. An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to December 4, 1981, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(f), page 115, by adding new subparagraphs (3), (4) and (5), as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"(3) The institution shall have averaged more than 4,700 in paid attendance per home football game at least one year in the immediate past four-year period; or

"(4) The institution shall have averaged more than 5,500 in paid attendance for all of its games, at home and away, in the immediate past four-year period. Such an institution shall play at least four home games in any year in which it utilizes this provision.

"(5) An institution that fails to meet the attendance requirement in subparagraph (3) or (4) may retain Division I-AA football classification if it is a member of an allied conference (which conducts championship competition in the sport of football) in which at least six of the conference member institutions sponsor football and more than half of the football-playing conference member institutions meet the applicable attendance criterion."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1, by adding new paragraph (j), page 115, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(j) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I but that does not satisfy the criteria set forth in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section shall be required to meet the following criteria:

"(1) The institution shall have averaged more than 3,500 in paid attendance per home basketball game (single games only) in the immediate past four-year period; or [Note: Institutions playing more than 50 percent of their home games as part of doubleheaders in college campus arenas may count the doubleheader attendance in full.]

"(2) The institution shall have averaged more than 110,000 in paid attendance per season for all of its games, at home and away, in the immediate past four-year period. [Note: Attendance at doubleheaders shall be divided by two, and each of the four participating teams may count one-half of the final total paid attendance for the doubleheader. Institutions playing more than 50 percent of their home games as part of doubleheaders in college campus arenas may count the doubleheader attendance in full.]

"(3) An institution that fails to meet the attendance requirement in subparagraph (1) or (2) may retain Division I classification if it is a member of an allied conference that meets the requirements of Bylaw 5-7 and if at least six of the conference member institutions and at least 80 percent of the total members of the conference meet the applicable attendance criterion."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To establish new criteria and to refine existing criteria for membership in Division I, including a minimum financial aid requirement for all members, a requirement that football or basketball must be among the minimum of eight sports sponsored in that division, a minimum attendance requirement in Division I-AA football and a minimum-attendance requirement in basketball for those institutions that do not sponsor football or do not meet the football requirements. [Note: For purposes of the provisions of subparagraph (2) in Part A of this legislation, the Council has approved the amount of \$5,000 per financial aid award.]

Effective Date: September 1, 1984. Per Bylaw 10-1-(c)-(1), institutions must comply with the criteria in the 1983-84 academic year to demonstrate compliance by the effective date.

Action: Defeated as amended by No. 71-1 and after motion to cease debate approved. Part A defeated by Division I, 90-207, Parts B and D defeated by Division I, Part C defeated by Division I-AA football.

NO. 71-1 DIVISION I CRITERIA

Bylaws: A. Amend Proposal No. 71-C; Bylaw 11-1-(f), by adding new subparagraph (6), as follows:

[Division I only]

"(6) At the conclusion of the 1983-84 academic year, to meet initially the applicable attendance criterion set forth in this paragraph, an institution shall utilize its paid attendance for either the immediate past four-year period or the 1982-83 and 1983-84 academic years, whichever is more favorable to the institution. At the conclusion of the 1984-85 academic year, to meet the applicable attendance criterion, an institution shall utilize its paid attendance for either the immediate past four-year period or the 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 academic years, whichever is more favorable to the institution. By September 1, 1986, the paid attendance utilized by an institution desiring to be a member of Division I to meet the applicable attendance criterion shall be for the immediate past four-year period."

Bylaws: B. Amend Proposal No. 71-D; Bylaw 11-1-(j), by adding new subparagraph (4), as follows:

[Division I only]

"(4) At the conclusion of the 1983-84 academic year, to meet initially the applicable attendance criterion set forth in this paragraph, an institution shall utilize its paid attendance for either the immediate past four-year period or the 1982-83 and 1983-84 academic years, whichever is more favorable to the institution. At the conclusion of the 1984-85 academic year, to meet the applicable attendance criterion, an institution shall utilize its paid attendance for either the immediate past four-year period or the 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 academic years, whichever is more favorable to the institution.

1984-85 academic years, whichever is more favorable to the institution. By September 1, 1986, the paid attendance utilized by an institution desiring to be a member of Division I to meet the applicable attendance criterion shall be for the immediate past four-year period."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 72 DIVISION I CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(b), page 111, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I must sponsor a minimum of **eight** **six** varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Section 4 of this article. An institution which was a member of Division I as of December 4, 1981, shall conform to this criterion no later than September 1, 1983. An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to December 4, 1981, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

Source: All eight members of the Midwestern City Conference.

Intent: To reduce from eight to six the sports sponsorship criterion for membership in Division I.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 73 DIVISION I CRITERIA

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(b), page 111, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I must sponsor a minimum of **eight** varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I or **seven** **varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I and varsity intercollegiate football in any division**, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Section 4 of this article. An institution which was a member of Division I as of December 4, 1981, shall conform to this criterion no later than September 1, 1983. An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to December 4, 1981, must meet this criterion prior to making application."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 4-(b), pages 119-121, by adding new subparagraph (4), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(4) A Division I institution may receive credit for sponsoring the sport of football, regardless of the division in which that sport is classified, provided that the institution's football team actually must participate in and complete a minimum of nine intercollegiate contests each fall."

Source: All eight members of the West Coast Athletic Conference.

Intent: To permit a Division I institution to count the sport of football toward meeting the minimum sports sponsorship criterion regardless of the division in which that sport is classified and to require an institution's football team to play a minimum of nine intercollegiate games in order for the sport to be counted.

Effective Date: September 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 74 DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(e)-(4), page 113, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(4) The stadium utilized regularly for the institution's home games must contain a minimum of 30,000 permanent seats during the football season that concludes the four-year period being evaluated; further, the institution must have averaged 17,000 in paid attendance per home football game for games played in that stadium (or a stadium approved by the Council in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph) at least one year in the immediate past four-year period. When circumstances warrant, the Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve an exception to the 30,000-permanent-seat requirement for an institution that annually utilizes a stadium containing fewer than 30,000 permanent seats for fewer than half of its home games in any given year."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm that the stadium utilized to meet this criterion actually must contain 30,000 permanent seats at the time the concluding football season is played during the four-year period being evaluated and that the minimum average paid attendance of 17,000 for one season must take place in that stadium and to provide the Council with the authority to approve exceptions to the 30,000-permanent-seat requirement when circumstances warrant.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I-A football.

NO. 75 DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(e)-(4), page 113, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"(4) The stadium utilized regularly for the institution's home games must contain a minimum of 30,000 permanent seats; further, the institution must have averaged 17,000 in paid attendance per home football game at least one year in the immediate past four-year period. The stadium utilized regularly is the facility in which at least **three-fourths** of the institution's home games are played."

Source: University of Cincinnati; University of Louisville; Memphis State University; University of Southern Mississippi; Tulane University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Intent: To specify that the stadium utilized regularly is the facility in which the institution plays at least three-fourths of its home football games.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 76 ALLIED MEMBER-FOOTBALL

A. Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 3-(b)-(2), page 30, by adding new subparagraph (iv), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(iv) Conference championship competition must be conducted in the sport of football in order for the conference to vote on issues pertaining only to football.”

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1-(e)-(5)-(i), page 113, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

“(i) An institution that fails to meet the home-attendance requirement in subparagraph (3) or (4) may retain Division I-A football classification if it is a member of an allied conference (which conducts championship competition in the sport of football) in which at least six of the conference member institutions sponsor football and more than half of the football-playing conference member institutions meet the attendance criterion for the applicable period.”

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm existing interpretations that an allied member conference may vote on issues related solely to football and may utilize the Division I-A criterion exception only if it conducts conference championship competition in that sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved (Part B approved by Division I-A football).

NO. 77 DIVISION II CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 2-(b), page 116, as follows:

[Division II only]

“(b) An institution desiring to be a member of Division II must sponsor a minimum of ~~six~~ four varsity intercollegiate sports, including at least two team sports, in Division II, with such sponsorship based on the provisions of Section 4 of this article.”

Source: University of Alaska; Fairbanks; Bellarmine College; Fayetteville State University; Jacksonville State University; Livingston University; Sam Houston State University, and one other Division II member institution.

Intent: To reduce from six to four the sports sponsorship criterion for membership in Division II and to specify that at least two sports must be team sports per NCAA definition.

Effective Date: September 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division II.

NO. 78 MULTIDIVISION CLASSIFICATION OF WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3, pages 108-109, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(c) A member that has its women's athletic program classified in a division other than its membership division in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-(a) of this article shall not be eligible to petition for the multidivision classification opportunities available to women's programs under the terms of paragraphs (a) or (b).”

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that a women's program classified in a division other than the institution's membership division per Bylaw 10-1-(a) would not be eligible for the multidivision classification opportunities available to women's programs.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 79 DETERMINATION OF DIVISIONS

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 1-(f), pages 106-107, as follows:

[Common bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(f) If an institution applying for membership, multidivision classification or change of division membership, per Bylaw 10-2, 10-3 or 10-4, or an institution placed in the 'unclassified membership' category in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, does not meet the criteria of its preferred division, or if an institution does not meet (or does not expect to meet within the applicable compliance period, if any) new criteria adopted by the membership of its division, it may request a waiver of the criteria from the membership of the preferred division, as follows:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council (Classification Committee).

Intent: To permit an unclassified member institution, or an institution that does not meet new criteria adopted by the membership of its division, to utilize the waiver procedure set forth in Bylaw 10-1-(f).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

General

NO. 80 ETHICAL CONDUCT

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 6-(a), page 22, by adding new subparagraphs (1) and (2), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) Conduct by a student-athlete or institutional staff member that may be considered unethical includes, but is not limited to:

"(i) Refusal to furnish information relevant to investigation of a possible violation of an NCAA regulation when requested to do so by the NCAA or the individual's institution.

"(ii) Knowing involvement in arrangements for fraudulent academic credit or false transcripts for a prospective or an enrolled student-athlete.

"(iii) Knowing involvement in offering or providing a prospective or an enrolled student-athlete an improper inducement or extra benefit.

"(iv) Knowingly furnishing the NCAA or the individual's institution false or misleading information concerning the individual's involvement in or knowledge of a violation of an NCAA regulation.

"(2) Student-athletes found in violation of the provisions of this regulation shall be ineligible for further intercollegiate competition, subject to appeal to the Council or a subcommittee designated by it for restoration of eligibility. Institutional staff members found in violation of the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to disciplinary or corrective action as set forth in Section 7-(b)-(12) of the NCAA enforcement procedure."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To cite specific examples of conduct by institutional staff members and student-athletes that can result in findings of violations of the ethical conduct legislation and to indicate that such violations shall result in ineligibility for the student-athletes and action against the staff members under the "show cause" provision of the NCAA penalty structure.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 81 EXTRA BENEFITS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(5), page 13, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(5) An extra benefit. As used in this subparagraph, the phrase 'extra benefit' refers to any special arrangement by

any institutional employee or representative of the institution's athletic interests to provide the student-athlete, the student-athlete's relative or friend with a benefit not expressly authorized by NCAA legislation. Receipt of a benefit (including those benefits specifically listed below) by student-athletes or their relatives or other friends is not a violation of this section if it is demonstrated that the same benefit is generally available to the institution's students or their relatives or other friends. Examples of special arrangements that are specifically prohibited include, but are not limited to:

"(i) A special discount, payment arrangement or credit on a purchase (e.g., airline ticket, clothing) or service (e.g., laundry, dry cleaning),

"(ii) A loan of money,

"(iii) A guarantee of bond,

"(iv) The use of an automobile,

"(v) Transportation to or from a summer job,

"(vi) A benefit connected with on-campus or off-campus student-athletes' housing (e.g., individual television sets or stereo equipment, specialized recreational facilities, room furnishings or appointments of extra quality or quantity),

"(vii) Signing or cosigning a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan,

"(viii) An institution selling a student-athlete ticket(s) to an athletic event."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To clarify the meaning of the term "extra benefit" for purposes of applying Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 82 COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(g)-(3), page 13, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(3) Awarding complimentary *tickets* admissions in excess of four per student-athlete per contest and awarding complimentary *tickets* admissions to student-athletes in sports other than those in which the student-athlete is a participant, except as may be provided in the bylaws. The complimentary admissions shall be made through the use of a list maintained at the gate utilized for admission to the contest. *It is not permissible for a student-athlete to sell the complimentary tickets awarded to the student-athlete, whether at, below or above face value. The student-athlete may not receive any payment from any source for the complimentary admissions and may not exchange them for any item of value.*"

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; Stanford University, and two other Pacific-10 Conference member institutions.

Intent: To permit a member institution to provide a maximum of four complimentary admissions to a student-athlete in his or her sport and to discontinue the practice of providing complimentary tickets to student-athletes.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 82-1.

NO. 82-1 COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 82; Constitution 3-1-(g)-(3), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(3) Awarding complimentary admissions tickets in excess of four per student-athlete per contest and awarding complimentary admissions tickets to student-athletes in sports other than those in which the student-athlete is a participant, except as may be provided in the bylaws. *The complimentary admissions shall be made through the use of a list maintained at the gate utilized for admission to the contest. Such tickets shall be distributed only to persons designated by the student-athlete and who have identified themselves and signed a receipt therefor.* The student-athlete may not receive any payment from any source for the complimentary admissions tickets and may not exchange them for any item of value.

Source: All 10 members of the Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Approved.

NO. 83 HIGH SCHOOL ALL-STAR GAMES

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(a), page 23, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“(a) The student-athlete shall be denied the first year of intercollegiate athletic competition if:

“(1) Following completion of high school eligibility in the student-athlete's sport and *before enrollment in college prior to the student-athlete's high school graduation*, the student-athlete was a member of a squad which engaged in an intrastate all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or an interstate all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically approved by the NCAA Council; or

“(2) Following graduation from high school and before enrollment in college, the student-athlete was a member of a squad which engaged in an interstate all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically approved by the NCAA Council; or

“(2)(3) Following completion of high school eligibility in the student-athlete's sport and prior to the student-athlete's high school graduation, 7 the student-athlete participates in more than two approved all-star football contests or two approved all-star basketball contests.”

[Subparagraphs (3) and (4), renumbered as (4) and (5), unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council (All-Star High School Games Committee).

Intent: To exempt intrastate high school all-star games that take place after the student has graduated from high school from the required approval process and to apply the two-game limit only to games that take place after completion of high school eligibility and before graduation from high school.

[All divisions, common vote]

Action: Approved.

NO. 84 POSTSEASON FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(j) and (k), pages 57-59, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

“(j) During the period of August 1 to the conclusion of its football game on the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November or 6 p.m. local time, whichever is earlier, a representative of a member institution, including its administrators, faculty, athletic staff members, conference officials, representatives of its athletic interests or student-athletes:

“(1) Prior to November 1, shall not initiate contact in any manner with any official or unofficial representative or agent of a certified postseason football game to discuss the possibility of its team's participation in such game;

“(2) Between November 1 and the conclusion of its football game on the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November or 6 p.m. local time, whichever is earlier, may contact a representative of a certified postseason football game to discuss the possibility of its team's participation in such game, and

[Subparagraphs (3), (4) and (5), renumbered as (1), (2) and (3), unchanged.]

“(k) During the period of August 1 to the conclusion of a member institution's football game on the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November or 6 p.m. local time, whichever is earlier, any official or unofficial representative or agent of a certified postseason football game:

“(1) Prior to November 1, shall not discuss with a representative of a member institution, including its administrators, faculty, athletic staff members, conference officials, representatives of its athletic interests or student-athletes, the possibility of its team's participation in such game,

“(2) Between November 1 and the conclusion of a member institution's football game on the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November or 6 p.m. local time, whichever is earlier, may discuss with a representative of a member institution the possibility of its team's participation in such game; and

“(3) (1) Shall not extend an invitation, directly or indirectly, to the representatives of a member institution referred to in subparagraph (1), including its administrators, faculty, athletic staff members, conference officials, representatives of its athletic interests or student-athletes, to participate in its game.”

[Subparagraphs (4) and (5), renumbered as (2) and (3), unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To delete the existing restrictions on contacts between a member institution and representatives of a certified postseason football game.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 85 APPLICATION OF NCAA RULES

Recommended Policies: Add a new Policy 13, page 175, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“Member institutions should identify an institutional staff member who is responsible for coordinating the application of NCAA rules and regulations to the institution’s athletic program. The designated individual should first review questions concerning the application of NCAA legislation at the institutional level, and then review such questions with the institution’s allied conference, if any. In the event that the request for assistance concerning the application of the Association’s rules cannot be resolved at the institutional or conference level, the appropriate individual from the institution (or conference) should contact the NCAA national office for additional assistance.”

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To encourage members to identify an institutional staff member who would be responsible for coordinating the application of NCAA rules to the institution’s athletic program.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 86 USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Recommended Policies: Add a new Policy 13, page 175, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

“Member institutions should prohibit athletic department staff members and student-athletes from having in their possession or consuming alcoholic beverages at the site of athletic competition before, during or after a contest or at other times while wearing the institution’s athletic uniform.”

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Intent: To encourage member institutions to prohibit athletic department staff members and student-athletes from using alcoholic beverages at the site of a contest or at other times while in uniform.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 87 RESOLUTION: ATHLETIC INJURY INSURANCE

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, the membership of the NCAA has been greatly affected by the rising cost of athletic injury insurance; and Whereas, these rising costs have greatly affected the ability of member institutions to provide appropriate and adequate coverage for the student-athlete.

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the NCAA Council shall prepare a comprehensive report and plan for establishment and implementation of a paid basic athletic and catastrophic insurance program for member institutions in all NCAA-sponsored sports. The cost of the basic athletic insurance program is to be derived from assessments made upon the football television receipts and the receipts from the National Collegiate Division I Men’s Basketball Championship. At the latest, the plan for implementation of such a program shall be presented for consideration by the membership at the 78th NCAA Convention in January 1984, but may be approved by the NCAA Council earlier.”

Source: California State University, Long Beach.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 88 RESOLUTION: DISTRIBUTION OF NCAA REVENUE

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, Division II and Division III allied member conferences and associations need additional revenue to improve athletic administration and sports promotion; and

“Whereas, these allied members with additional financial resources could assume additional administrative roles in interpretations, rules compliance and other matters currently handled by the NCAA national office staff;

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Executive Committee be directed to make distribution each year on July 1, 1983, and July 1, 1984, of NCAA revenue to each Division II or Division III voting allied member conference or association of the following amounts in the following two categories: (1) Those voting allied conferences or associations in Division II and Division III with at least six member institutions that employ a full-time conference or association executive officer shall receive an amount equal to 30 percent of the conference or association executive office budget’s previous fiscal year’s operational expenditures, and (2) those voting allied conferences or associations in

Division II and Division III with at least six member institutions that do not employ a full-time executive officer shall receive 15 percent of the conference or association's previous fiscal year's operational expenditures; and

"Be It Further Resolved, that the Executive Committee be directed to study and make recommendations to the membership as to a method for including the above allocations to Division II and Division III allied members as a permanent part of the NCAA budget for future years."

Source: All seven members of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Action: Withdrawn.

Recruiting

NO. 89 TRYOUTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 6, pages 49-50, by deleting paragraphs (a) and (e) and adding new paragraph (a), as follows:

[Division II only]

"(a) A Division II member institution may conduct a tryout of a prospective student-athlete only on its campus and only under the following conditions:

"(1) No more than one tryout per prospective student-athlete per institution shall be permitted.

"(2) The tryout may be conducted only after the prospective student-athlete has completed high school eligibility in the sport or, for a junior college student, after the conclusion of the sport season.

"(3) A medical examination of a prospective student-athlete conducted by a member institution's regular team physician or other designated physician shall be permitted as a part of the tryout.

"(4) The tryout may include tests to evaluate the prospective student-athlete's strength, speed, agility and noncontact sports skills.

"(5) In the sports of basketball, wrestling, ice hockey and lacrosse, the tryout may not include competition. In these sports, combative or scrummage drills of any kind shall be prohibited and the permissible tryout activity may not involve the prospective student-athlete being tested directly against any other individual or group of individuals.

"(6) The time of the tryout activities (other than the physical examination) shall be limited to the length of the institution's normal practice period in that sport and the tryout must be conducted all in the same day.

"(7) The institution may provide equipment and clothing on an issuance-and-retrieval basis to a prospective student-athlete during the period of the tryout."

Source: All seven members of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Intent: To permit tryouts for prospective student-athletes at Division

II member institutions under the limited circumstances set forth in the proposal.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated. Originally approved by Division II but subsequently rescinded by Convention.

NO. 90 TRYOUTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 6, pages 49-50, by deleting paragraphs (a) and (e) and adding new paragraph (a), as follows:

[Divided by law, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member institution may conduct a tryout, except in the sport of football, of an individual or group of prospective student-athletes only on its campus and only under the following conditions:

"(1) No more than one tryout per prospective student-athlete per institution per sport shall be permitted.

"(2) The tryout may be conducted only after the prospective student-athlete has completed high school eligibility in the sport or, for a junior college student, after the conclusion of the sport season.

"(3) A medical examination of a prospective student-athlete conducted by a member institution's regular team physician or other designated physician shall be permitted as a part of the tryout.

"(4) The tryout may include tests to evaluate the prospective student-athlete's strength, speed, agility and noncontact sports skills.

"(5) In the sports of basketball, wrestling, ice hockey and lacrosse, the tryout may not include competition. In these sports, combative or scrummage drills of any kind shall be prohibited and the permissible tryout activity may not involve the prospective student-athlete being tested directly against any other individual or group of individuals.

"(6) The time of the tryout activities (other than the physical examination) shall be limited to the length of the institution's normal practice period in that sport and the tryout must be conducted all in the same day.

"(7) The institution may provide equipment and clothing on an issuance-and-retrieval basis to a prospective student-athlete during the period of the tryout."

Source: Adelphi University; University of California, San Diego; C.W. Post College; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; New Hampshire College, and one other Division I member institution.

Intent: To permit tryouts for prospective student-athletes in all sports other than football under the limited circumstances set forth in the proposal.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and III; moot for Division II due to action on No. 89.

NO. 91 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2, pages 44-47, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(c) All contact in person with a prospective student-athlete or the prospect's relatives or legal guardian off campus for purposes of recruitment shall be made by institutional staff members. Such in-person, off-campus contact by representatives of an institution's athletic interests is prohibited."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To prohibit representatives of an institution's athletic interests from participating in in-person, off-campus recruiting activities. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to delete references in other paragraphs to the involvement of representatives of an institution's athletic interests in in-person, off-campus recruiting activities.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 92 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(1)-(i), page 44, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(i) ~~Three~~ Additional in-person, off-campus contacts *per prospect* shall be permitted by each member institution on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution and with the written approval of that institution's executive officer or the executive officer's designated representative."

Source: Clemson University; Oklahoma State University; Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Texas Tech University; University of Utah, and West Virginia University.

Intent: To permit unlimited in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts with a prospect during the appropriate contact period on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution and with the approval of that institution's executive officer or designate.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 93 FOOTBALL RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(1)-(i), page 44, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(i) ~~Three~~ Additional in-person, off-campus contacts *per prospect*

shall be permitted by each member institution on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution and with the written approval of that institution's executive officer or the executive officer's designated representative."

Source: Clemson University; Oklahoma State University; Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Texas Tech University; University of Utah, and West Virginia University.

Intent: To permit unlimited in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts with a football prospect during the appropriate contact period on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution and with the approval of that institution's executive officer or designate.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.

NO. 94 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(1), page 44, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(1) Three such contacts (at sites other than the prospect's educational institution) per prospective student-athlete prior to and on the occasion on which the prospect signs the National Letter of Intent, which shall include contacts with the prospect's relatives or legal guardian, shall be permitted by each member institution." [Subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) unchanged.]

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To specify that the three-contact recruiting limitation shall not apply to contacts on the occasion on which the prospect signs the National Letter of Intent.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II. Originally approved by Division I but subsequently defeated after motion to reconsider approved.

NO. 95 BASKETBALL RECRUITING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 2-(a)-(5), page 45, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(5) Such contacts shall be permissible in the sport of basketball only during the period between September 1 and November 1 and the period between March 1 (or the date of the completion of the prospective student-athlete's final high school or junior college contest, if it occurs thereafter) and May 15, except that no member of a Division I institution's coaching staff shall contact a prospect during the period beginning with the Thursday prior to the National Collegiate Division I Men's Basketball Championship game and ending at noon on the Tuesday after the game. [Note: During the period between August 1, 1981, and August 1, 1985, contacts with prospective

student-athletes being recruited to participate on a member institution's women's intercollegiate basketball team shall be exempt from the provisions of this subparagraph.]"

Source: NCAA Council (National Association of Basketball Coaches).

Intent: To prohibit any in-person basketball recruiting by a member of a Division I coaching staff during the semifinal and final rounds of the Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 96 EVALUATION PERIODS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 3, page 47, by adding new paragraph (d), as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(d) Institutional staff members or representatives of athletic interests shall not observe the same high school or junior college team in practice or competition (except in postseason competition) on more than five occasions in the sport of basketball or football."

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To limit to five the number of occasions on which the same high school or junior college basketball or football team may be observed in practice or competition.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 97 FOOTBALL EVALUATION PERIODS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 3-(b), page 47, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football only, divided vote]

"(b) Such scouting activities shall be permissible in the sport of football during the period between August 1 and December 1 (or the prospective student-athlete's final high school or junior college contest), as well as the month of May."

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; Oregon State University, and two other Pacific-10 Conference member institutions.

Intent: To eliminate the month of May from the evaluation period for the sport of football for Divisions I-A, I-AA and II.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football. Originally approved by Divisions I-AA and II but subsequently defeated after separate motions to reconsider approved. Motion to reconsider in Division I-A defeated.

NO. 98 FOOTBALL EVALUATION PERIODS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 3-(b), page 47, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football only, divided vote]
" (b) Such scouting activities shall be permissible in the sport of football during the period between August 1 and December 1 (or the prospective student-athlete's final high school or junior college contest), as well as during the month of May and at a high school all-star game in which a prospect who has signed a National Letter of Intent to attend the institution is participating."

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To permit the scouting of a prospective student-athlete in the sport of football during participation in a high school all-star game if the prospect has signed a National Letter of Intent to attend the institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football. Originally approved by Division II but subsequently defeated after motion to reconsider approved.

NO. 99 BASKETBALL EVALUATION PERIODS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 3-(a), page 47, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I and II, divided vote]
" (a) Such scouting activities shall be permissible in the sport of basketball during the period between June 15 July 1 and August 1 and the period between December 1 and March 1 (or the prospective student-athlete's final high school or junior college contest)."

Source: University of Arizona; Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; University of Southern California, and two other Pacific-10 Conference member institutions.

Intent: To eliminate the June 15-30 time period from the evaluation period for the sport of basketball for Divisions I and II.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 100 BASKETBALL CAMPS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 10, page 55, by lettering the current paragraph as (a) and adding new paragraph (b), as follows:

[Divided by law, all divisions, divided vote]

" (b) No member of the basketball coaching staff of a member institution may be employed by or lecture at a basketball camp established, sponsored or conducted by an individual or organization that provides recruiting or scouting services concerning prospective student-athletes."

Source: NCAA Council (National Association of Basketball Coaches).

Intent: To prohibit a member of the basketball coaching staff of a member institution from being employed by a basketball camp established, sponsored or conducted by an individual or organization that provides recruiting or scouting services.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 101 COMPLIMENTARY MEAL

Bylaw: Amend Article 1, Section 8-(f), pages 52-53, as follows:

[Division I only]

“(f) A prospective student-athlete may visit a member institution’s campus at the prospect’s own expense as often as the prospect wishes. During each such visit, the institution may not pay any expense or provide any entertainment except a maximum of three complimentary admissions to a campus athletic event for the exclusive use of admitting the prospective student-athlete and those persons accompanying the prospect on the visit. In addition, a *Division II* or *III* member institution may provide a meal in the institution’s on-campus student dining facilities during such a visit. Payment of any expenses or providing any entertainment, except as noted, on such a trip shall constitute an expense-paid trip.”

Source: All eight members of the Ivy Group.

Intent: To permit a complimentary meal in a Division I member institution’s on-campus student dining facilities to be provided to a prospect visiting the campus at the prospect’s own expense without the visit being considered an expense-paid visit.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I as amended by No. 101-1.

NO. 101-1 COMPLIMENTARY MEAL

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 101; Bylaw 1-8-(f), as follows:

[Division I only]

“(f) A prospective student-athlete may visit a member institution’s campus at the prospect’s own expense as often as the prospect wishes. During each such visit, the institution may not pay any expense or provide any entertainment except a maximum of three complimentary admissions to a campus athletic event for the exclusive use of admitting the prospective student-athlete and those persons accompanying the prospect on the visit. In addition, a member institution may provide a meal in the institution’s on-campus student dining facilities during such a visit, *however*, a *Division I* institution *may* provide a meal on *only* one occasion and during one such visit. Payment of any expenses or providing any entertainment, except as noted, on such a trip shall constitute an expense-paid trip.”

Source: All eight members of the Ivy Group.

Action: Approved by Division I.

Eligibility

NO. 102 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(d), pages 71-73, by deleting subparagraph (3), renumbering subsequent subparagraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

“(3) Any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of any team in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after the student’s 20th birthday and as one year of varsity competition in that sport. Participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services, on recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government shall be excepted.”

Source: Brooklyn College; Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck; Howard University; Long Island University; St. Francis College (New York), and University of San Francisco.

Intent: To eliminate counting participation in organized competition in a sport after the student’s 20th birthday and prior to matriculation at a member institution as a season of competition in Division I. [Note: O.I. 500 will be deleted upon adoption of this proposal.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 103 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(d)-(3), page 72, as follows:

[Division I only]

“(3) Any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of a team in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after the student’s 20th 25th birthday and prior to matriculation at a member institution shall count as one year of varsity competition in that sport. Participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government shall be excepted.”

Source: Brooklyn College; Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck; Howard University; Long Island University; St. Francis College (New York), and University of San Francisco.

Intent: To count participation in organized competition in a sport after the student’s 25th birthday (rather than the 20th) and prior to matriculation at a member institution as a season of competition in Division I.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 104 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(d)-(3), page 72, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(3) Any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of any team in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after the student's 20th birthday and prior to matriculation at a **member collegiate** institution shall count as one year of varsity competition in that sport. Participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government shall be excepted."

Source: Brigham Young University; University of Hawaii; San Diego State University; University of Texas, El Paso; University of Utah; University of Wyoming, and one other Division I member institution.

Intent: To limit the application of this subparagraph to the time period prior to the student's initial enrollment in any collegiate institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 105 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(d)-(3), page 72, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(3) Any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of any team in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after the student's 20th birthday and prior to matriculation at a member institution shall count as one year of varsity competition in that sport. Participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services of the **United States**, on church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government shall be excepted."

Source: All 10 members of the Pacific-10 Conference.

Intent: To limit the armed services exception to Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(3) to time spent in the armed services of the United States.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983; for those student-athletes first entering an NCAA member institution on or after that date.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 106 HARDSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(d)-(2)-(ii), page 72, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions II and III, divided vote]

"(ii) It occurs when the student-athlete has not participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his or her sport or has not participated in more than two of the institution's completed events in that sport, whichever number is greater, provided the injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season. *For Division I members only, Any contest (including a*

scrimmage) with outside competition is countable under this limitation. [Note: In applying the 20 percent limitation, any competition which results in a fractional portion of an event shall be rounded up to the next whole number; e.g., 20 percent of a 27-game basketball schedule (5.4 games) shall be considered six games.]"

Source: NCAA Council (Eligibility Committee).

Intent: To require that scrimmages with outside competition are counted in the contest limitations for hardship rulings for Divisions II and III, as they currently are for Division I.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions II and III.

NO. 107 TRANSFER RULE—DISCONTINUED SPORT

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(m)-(8), page 80, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(8) In a particular sport if the *Eligibility Committee concludes that the student changed institutions in order to continue participation in a sport because the student's original four-year collegiate institution dropped the sport (in which the student has practiced or competed at the institution in intercollegiate competition) from its intercollegiate program or never sponsored the sport on the intercollegiate level while the student was in attendance at the institution, provided the student had never attended any other collegiate institution which offered intercollegiate competition in that particular sport.*"

Source: All 10 members of the Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To eliminate the requirement that the Eligibility Committee must approve waivers of the transfer residence requirement for student-athletes transferring from an institution that has dropped or never sponsored their sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 108 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(m)-(12)-(iii), page 81, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(iii) The student has transferred from one Division III institution to another Division III institution; or in the case of students transferring from a Division I or Division II institution to a Division III institution, the student has not competed in that sport at the previous institution or has not competed in that sport a *Division I or Division II institution for a period of one year immediately prior to the date on which the student begins participation (practice and/or competition) in that sport at the certifying institution. For purposes of this rule, an institution which is not a member of the NCAA shall be considered a Division*

II equivalent unless its financial aid officer certifies that it awards financial aid only on the basis of need, in which case the institution shall be considered a Division III equivalent; and'

Source: All nine members of the College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin.

Intent: To permit a student-athlete who transfers to a Division III institution to qualify for a waiver under Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(12) only if the student has not competed in that sport at a Division I or Division II institution for a period of one year prior to the date on which the student begins participation at the Division III institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division III as amended by 108-1.

NO. 108-1 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 108; Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(12)-(iii), as follows:

[Division III only]

"(iii) The student has transferred from one Division III institution to another Division III institution, or the student has transferred from a Division I or Division II institution to a Division III institution, provided that in any circumstance, the student has not competed in that sport at a Division I or Division II institution for a period of one year immediately prior to the date on which the student begins participation (practice and/or competition) in that sport at the certifying institution. For purposes of this rule, an institution which is not a member of the NCAA shall be considered a Division II equivalent unless its financial aid officer certifies that it awards financial aid only on the basis of need, in which case the institution shall be considered a Division III equivalent; and"

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Steering Committee).

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 109 SEASONS OF COMPETITION—FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(d)-(1), pages 71-72, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(1) Any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport, except that in the sport of football, it shall be permissible to engage exclusively in junior-varsity competition during one season, such participation not to exceed five junior-varsity games, and the year of exclusive junior-varsity competition shall not be considered as one of the permissible seasons of competition in the sport of football. Cross country, indoor and outdoor track and field shall be considered separate sports."

Source: Auburn University; Boston College; Brigham Young University; Florida State University; University of Texas, Austin, and Texas Tech University.

Intent: To permit participation in one season of football at the junior-varsity level, not to exceed five games, without the season of exclusive junior-varsity competition being considered as one of the permissible seasons of competition in the sport of football.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.

Playing and Practice Seasons

NO. 110 ICE HOCKEY PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(a), page 63, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member institution shall not commence preseason practice in the sports of football, soccer, ice hockey and basketball prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

"(4) Ice Hockey—"On-ice" practice held at the direction of, or supervised by, any member or members of the institution's coaching staff shall not take place prior to October 1 for members of Division I and October 15 for members of Divisions II and III."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2-(a) and (b), page 65, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member institution shall limit its contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition in the sports of football, soccer, ice hockey and basketball to the periods of time specified in this section.

"(b) The first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

"(4) Ice Hockey—October 1 for members of Division I and October 15 for members of Divisions II and III."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2, pages 65-66, by adding new paragraph (d), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) The last contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in the sport of ice hockey shall not be played after the National Collegiate Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship game."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 4, pages 67-68, by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

(c) Postseason practice in ice hockey shall be prohibited. For purposes of this legislation, neither employment as camp counselors nor participation (practice or competition) on outside, amateur ice hockey teams by institutional squad members subsequent to the close of the ice hockey season, as specified under Bylaw 3-2-(d), shall be considered postseason practice.

Source: Bentley College, Brown University, Connecticut College, University of Lowell, Providence College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Intent: To establish limits on the playing and practice seasons in the sport of ice hockey.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

NO. 110-1 ICE HOCKEY PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Bylaws: A. Amend Proposal No. 110-A; Bylaw 3-1-(a), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member institution shall not commence preseason practice in the sports of football, soccer, ice hockey and basketball prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

"(4) Ice Hockey—'On-ice' practice held at the direction of, or supervised by, any member or members of the institution's coaching staff shall not take place prior to October 1 for members of Division I and October 15 for members of Divisions II and III."

Bylaws: B. Amend Proposal No. 110-B; Bylaw 3-2-(b), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(b) The first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

"(4) Ice Hockey—October 1 for members of Division I and October 15 for members of Divisions II and III."

Source: Clarkson College of Technology, Colorado College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, St. Lawrence University.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 111 WRESTLING PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(a), page 63, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member institution shall not commence preseason practice in the sports of football, soccer, wrestling and basketball prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

"(4) Wrestling—October 15."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2, pages 65-66, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) A member institution shall limit its contests (games, meets or scrimmages) with outside competition in the sports of football, soccer, wrestling and basketball to the periods specified in this section.

"(b) The first contest (game, meet or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to the following dates:

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

"(4) Wrestling—November 1."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2, pages 65-66, by adding new paragraph (d), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) The last contest (meet or scrimmage) with outside competition in the sport of wrestling shall not take place after the National Collegiate Division I Wrestling Championships."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3, pages 66-67, by adding new paragraph (f), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(f) A member institution shall limit its total number of dates of competition in the sport of wrestling in any one year to 27, excluding conference, regional or NCAA championship meets. An institution's team may compete more than once on a given date."

E. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 4, pages 67-68, by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) Postseason practice in wrestling shall be prohibited."

Source: Brigham Young University, Drake University, University of New Mexico, Oregon State University, Southwest Missouri State University, Utah State University and two other Division I member institutions.

Intent: To establish limits on the competitive and practice seasons in the sport of wrestling.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 111-1 WRESTLING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 111-A; Bylaw 3-1-(a)-(4), as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(4) Wrestling—October 15."

Source: U.S. Military Academy.

Action: Not considered due to withdrawal of No. 111.

NO. 112 BASKETBALL PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a), page 66, as follows:

[Division I only]

“(a) A member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sports of football and basketball in any one year to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section. **In addition, in the sport of basketball in Division I, a limitation on the number of such contests that may be played as home games is set forth.** During the traditional fall season, a member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sport of soccer to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section.

“(1) Basketball—28 for members of Divisions I and II; 26 for members of Division III. **In Division I, not more than 15 of the 28 permissible contests shall be played as home games.** Home games shall include contests in regular-season tournaments played at the customary site of the institution’s home games but shall exclude contests in a conference season-end, single-elimination tournament or a postseason tournament.”

Source: Brooklyn College, Canisius College, Louisiana Tech University, Loyola University (Illinois), Northern Arizona University and University of Toledo.

Intent: To limit to 15 the number of basketball contests that a Division I member institution may play as home games.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 113 BASKETBALL PLAYING SEASON

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a), page 66, as follows:

[Division I only]

“(a) A member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sports of football and basketball in any one year to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section. **In addition, in the sport of basketball in Division I, a limitation on the number of such contests that may be played as home games is set forth.** During the traditional fall season, a member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sport of soccer to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section.

“(1) Basketball—28 for members of Divisions I and II; 26 for members of Division III. **In Division I, not more than 16 of the 28 permissible contests shall be played as home games.** Home games shall include contests in regular-season tournaments played at the customary site of the

institution’s home games but shall exclude contests in a conference season-end, single-elimination tournament or a postseason tournament.”

[Subparagraphs (2) and (3) unchanged.]

Source: California State University, Long Beach; James Madison University; Marquette University; Montana State University; Murray State University; Nichols State University, and one other Division I member institution.

Intent: To limit to 16 the number of basketball contests that a Division I member institution may play as home games.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 114 BASKETBALL—NUMBER OF CONTESTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a)-(1), page 66, as follows:

[Division III only]

“(1) Basketball—28 for members of Divisions I and II; 26 for members of Division III.”

Source: Augsburg College, Bethel College, Concordia College (Minnesota), Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Olaf College and College of St. Thomas.

Intent: To allow Division III member institutions to play one additional basketball game per year.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 115 FOOTBALL—NUMBER OF CONTESTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a)-(2), page 66, as follows:

[Divided by law, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

“(2) Football—17 1/2.”

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Clemson University; University of Texas, Austin; Texas A&M University; Texas Christian University, and Texas Tech University.

Intent: To allow Divisions I-A and I-AA football member institutions to play one additional football game per year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football.

NO. 116 DIVISION I-A FOOTBALL SCHEDULING

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a)-(2), page 66, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

“(2) Football—11 A Division I-A football member institution shall limit to nine the number of football contests for any one season that are scheduled more than four years in advance of the season in which they will be played.”

Source: All nine members of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

Intent: To limit to nine the number of football contests for a Division I-A football institution for any one season that are scheduled more than four years in advance of the season in which they will be played.

Effective Date: Immediately; all contracts in existence at the time of adoption of this proposal shall be honored.

Action: Defeated by Division I-A football, 38-63.

NO. 117 FOOTBALL PLAYING SEASON

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 2-(b), (2), page 66, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

“(2) Football—The beginning of the traditional fall season, exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the game be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students or both; **exclusive of the National Football Foundation benefit game sponsored by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and played in the week prior to the beginning of the traditional fall season, and exclusive of one postseason game approved by the Association’s Postseason Football Committee or those games played in the National Collegiate Division I-A, Division II and Division III Football Championships, international competition approved by the NCAA Council (by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting) or the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics football championships.**”

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(b), page 66, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

“(b) The maximum number of contests in football shall exclude the spring scrimmage, the **National Football Foundation benefit game** and postseason game or games permitted in Bylaw 3-2-(b)-(2).”

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Boston College; Georgia Institute of Technology; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; University of Washington, and three other Division I-A football member institutions.

Intent: To permit Division I-A football member institutions to participate in the National Football Foundation benefit game played in the week prior to the beginning of the traditional fall season and to exclude that game from the maximum number of contests in the sport of football.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I-A football.

NO. 118 SOFTBALL—NUMBER OF CONTESTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(a), page 66, as follows:

[Divided by law, all divisions, divided vote]

“(a) A member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sports of football, **and basketball and softball** in any one year to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section. During the traditional fall season, a member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sport of soccer to the number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition set forth in this section.

[Subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) unchanged.]

“(4) **Softball—60. Tournaments shall count as two contests.**”

Source: University of California, Los Angeles; Creighton University; University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; University of New Mexico; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; University of Oklahoma, and one other Division I member institution.

Intent: To limit the number of contests in the sport of softball to 60 during any one year.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Referred to Special Committee on Legislative Review.

NO. 119 FALL COMPETITION IN SPRING SPORTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 3, pages 66-67, by adding new paragraph (d), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided by law, all divisions, divided vote]

“(d) During the traditional fall season per O.I. 307, a member institution shall limit its total playing schedule in the sports of baseball, golf, tennis and track to a maximum of seven contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition in a period of 25 consecutive calendar days.”

Source: Bradley University; Creighton University; Drake University; Illinois State University; Indiana State University, Terre Haute, and New Mexico State University.

Intent: To limit fall competition in the traditional spring sports of baseball, golf, tennis and track to a maximum of seven contests in each sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Referred to Special Committee on Legislative Review.

NO. 120 PRESEASON FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 64, as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

“(e) In the sport of football, a member classified Division I-A or Division I-AA in that sport may establish an orientation period, to commence four days prior to the start of preseason football practice, for those student-athletes who are entering the institution for their first term. During the orientation period, practice shall be limited to noncontact drills; and no football gear or protective equipment other than headgear, shoes and porous,

lightweight jerseys and pants shall be worn by players during practice sessions. A Sunday, or the day on which it is permissible, under paragraph (d) of this section, to issue equipment, give medical examinations and take squad pictures, shall not be counted in this four-day period."

Source: NCAA Council (Appalachian State University; The Citadel; Davidson College; East Tennessee State University; Furman University; University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, and two other Southern Conference member institutions).

Intent: To permit student-athletes entering Division I-A institutions for their first term to engage in a four-day orientation period prior to the start of preseason football practice.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I-AA football, 28-48.

NO. 121 PRESEASON FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 64, as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"(e) In the sport of football, a member classified Division I-A or Division I-AA in that sport may establish an orientation period to commence four days prior to the start of presession football practice in **Division I-A** and **two days prior to the start of preseason football practice in Division I-AA**, for those student-athletes who are entering the institution for their first term. During the orientation period, practice shall be limited to noncontact drills; and no football gear or protective equipment other than headgear, shoes and porous, lightweight jerseys and pants shall be worn by players during practice sessions. A Sunday, or the day on which it is permissible, under paragraph (d) of this section, to issue equipment, give medical examinations and take squad pictures, shall be counted in this four-day or two-day period."

Source: All seven members of the Southland Conference.

Intent: To permit student-athletes entering Division I-A institutions for their first term to engage in a two-day orientation period prior to the start of preseason football practice.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I-AA football.

NO. 122 PRESEASON FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Bylaws: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(e), page 64, as follows:

[Division I-AA football only]

"(e) In the sport of football, a member classified I-A in that sport or a member classified Division I-AA in that sport that plays its football season's opening game against a Division I-A opponent, may establish an orientation period, to commence four days prior to the start of presession football practice, for those

student-athletes who are entering the institution for their first term. During the orientation period, practice shall be limited to noncontact drills, and no football gear or protective equipment other than headgear, shoes and porous, lightweight jerseys and pants shall be worn by players during practice sessions. A Sunday, or the day on which it is permissible, under paragraph (d) of this section, to issue equipment, give medical examinations and take squad pictures, shall not be counted in this four-day period."

Source: The Citadel; Furman University; Marshall University; University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; Virginia Military Institute; Western Carolina University, and two other Southern Conference member institutions.

Intent: To permit student-athletes entering Division I-AA institutions for their first term to engage in a four-day orientation period prior to the start of presession football practice if their institution's opening football game is against a Division I-A opponent.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Moot due to approval of No. 121.

NO. 123 FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYING RULES

Bylaws: Amend Article 3 by adding new Section 4, page 68, renumbering subsequent section, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"**Section 4. Playing Rules.** Member institutions shall conduct all of their intercollegiate contests in the sports of football and men's basketball under the official playing rules of the Association."

Source: Albright College, American International College, Bentley College, University of Delaware, Holy Cross College, Jersey City State College and three other Eastern College Athletic Conference member institutions.

Intent: To require the use of NCAA playing rules during the regular season in the sports of football and men's basketball.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by all divisions.

Personnel Limitations

NO. 124 WRESTLING COACHING STAFF

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1, pages 97-98, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(c) **Division I Wrestling—One head coach, one assistant coach, one part-time assistant coach.**"

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(c), page 97, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(c) No individual other than those specified in the applicable paragraph above may participate in any manner in the coaching of the intercollegiate team of a member institution during any game, practice or other organized activity in football, or basketball or wrestling, with the following exceptions."

[Subparagraphs (1) and (2) unchanged.]

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(i), page 98, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(i) These limitations on the number of coaches do not apply in circumstances where academic tenure, enforceable contracts or formal security of employment commitments in effect on August 15, 1975, or, in the sport of **wrestling**, in effect on January 12, 1983, make it impossible to comply with the limitations. These exceptions are continued until normal attrition makes it possible to comply with these limitations. Normal attrition shall be defined as the death, retirement or voluntary resignation of an employee or the discharge or transfer from the athletic department by the employer institution."

Source: Brigham Young University, Drake University, University of New Mexico, Oregon State University, Southwest Missouri State University, Utah State University and two other Division I member institutions.

Intent: To limit Division I wrestling programs to one head coach, one assistant coach and one part-time assistant coach; to permit the program to include a volunteer coach and undergraduate coaches, and to permit an institution to meet the limitations through normal attrition when employment commitments prevent immediate compliance.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 125 COACHING STAFF LIMITATIONS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(a), page 97, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(a) Division I Football—One head coach, **eight nine** full-time assistant coaches, and **two five part-time** assistant coaches

who are enrolled in graduate school and who may receive compensation equivalent to the value of commonly accepted educational expenses and who shall be subject to the same restrictions on financial aid imposed upon student athletes receiving grants-in-aid."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(c)-(1), page 97, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(1) In the sport of **basketball**, a member institution

may permit an uncompensated volunteer to participate in such

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(b), page 97, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I Basketball—One head coach, two assistant coaches, **one part-time assistant coach**."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To add one assistant coach in football and one in basketball and to eliminate part-time assistant coaches in those sports. [Note: Necessary editorial changes will be made to delete references to part-time coaches in other paragraphs.]

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Parts A and B approved by Division I-A football and defeated by Division I-AA football. Parts C and D defeated by Division I. Motion to divide A and B defeated.

NO. 126 GRADUATE ASSISTANT COACHES

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1, pages 97-98, by deleting paragraph (h), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(h) Any individual who is a graduate of and is enrolled in that university may assist in coaching without being subject to the limitations on number of coaches provided the individual's remuneration is limited to normal educational expenses and involvement in such coaching activities occurs within five years after the individual's initial enrollment in a collegiate institution."

Source: Baylor University, University of Houston, Rice University, Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University and Texas Tech University.

Intent: To eliminate graduate assistant coaches in football and basketball in Division I.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 127 FOOTBALL COACHING STAFF

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(a), page 97, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(a) Division I Football—One head coach, **eight nine** full-time assistant coaches, and **two five part-time** assistant coaches

who are enrolled in graduate school and who may receive compensation equivalent to the value of commonly accepted educational expenses and who shall be subject to the same restrictions on financial aid imposed upon student athletes receiving grants-in-aid."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(c)-(1), page 97, as follows:

[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(1) In the sport of **basketball**, a member institution

may permit an uncompensated volunteer to participate in such

coaching, provided no more than one such individual is involved in a sport; the person receives no compensation or remuneration of any sort, including expenses, from the institution's department of athletics, and is not permitted to recruit or scout off campus."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1, pages 97-98, by deleting paragraph (g), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A and I-AA football only, divided vote]

"(g) If a member institution sponsors more than one intercollegiate football team, that member institution may employ or otherwise utilize two additional part-time coaches in the sport of football. Coaches employed or otherwise utilized for the purpose of this paragraph are prohibited from off-campus recruiting. Such additional teams must participate in four or more intercollegiate contests."

Source: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Clemson University; Oklahoma State University; University of South Carolina; Tulane University, and Vanderbilt University.

Intent: To add one assistant coach and to eliminate the volunteer coach and part-time coaches with the exception of five individuals who are enrolled in graduate school and whose compensation is limited to the value of commonly accepted educational expenses.

Effective Date: August 1, 1984.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I-A and I-AA football. [Division I-A voted on entire proposal, 51-51 (tie vote fails). Division I-AA approved motion to divide, defeating Parts A and C in one vote and Part B in another.]

NO. 128 GRADUATE ASSISTANT COACHES

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 1-(h), page 98, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(h) Any individual who is a graduate of and is enrolled in that university has received a baccalaureate degree and is enrolled in the institution in at least 50 percent of the institution's minimum regular graduate program of studies may assist in coaching without being subject to the limitations on number of coaches provided the individual's remuneration is limited to normal the value of commonly accepted educational expenses and involvement in such coaching activities occurs within five years after the individual's initial enrollment in a collegiate institution the individual does not serve as a graduate assistant coach in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph at a particular member institution for a period of more than two years. The member institution is prohibited from arranging additional employment opportunities for such a graduate assistant coach. The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve exceptions to the two-year limitation based on bona fide academic reasons."

Source: NCAA Council (Recruiting Committee).

Intent: To provide for an unlimited number of graduate assistant coaches provided each is enrolled in at least 50 percent of the institution's minimum regular graduate program of studies, does not receive remuneration in excess of the value of commonly accepted educational expenses, does not serve in the position for more than two years and has no additional employment arranged by the institution, and to provide authority for the Council to waive the two-year limitation for bona fide academic reasons.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 129 COACHES' CONTRACTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 6, page 22, by adding new paragraph (f), as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) Contractual agreements between a coach and an institution shall include the stipulation that the coach may be suspended for a period of time, without pay, or that the coach's employment may be terminated if the coach is found to be involved in deliberate and serious violations of NCAA regulations."

Source: University of Georgia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Pennsylvania State University; Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and Tulane University.

Intent: To require members to include in coaches' contracts a provision that the coach's employment may be suspended or terminated if the coach is involved in violations of NCAA regulations. [Note: Recommended Policy 7-4 will be deleted upon adoption of this proposal.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 130 SCOUTING LIMITATIONS—WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 2, pages 98-99, as follows:
[Division I only]

"Section 2. Limitations on Scouting. A Division I member institution shall not pay or permit the payment of expenses incurred by its athletic department staff members or representatives, including professional scouting services, to scout its opponents or individuals who represent its opponents in any sport except football and basketball and women's volleyball, where it shall be permissible for the institution to pay expenses of one person to scout each opponent on one occasion. It shall be permissible to pay the costs of exchanging films for scouting purposes in any sport."

Source: NCAA Council (Special Committee on Legislative Review).
Intent: To permit a Division I member institution to pay the expenses of one person to scout each opponent one time in the sport of women's volleyball.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 131 SCOUTING LIMITATIONS—LACROSSE

Bylaws: Amend Section 7, Section 2, pages 98-99, as follows:

[Division I only]

“Section 2. Limitations on Scouting. A Division I member institution shall not pay or permit the payment of expenses incurred by its athletic department staff members or representatives, including professional scouting services, to scout its opponents or individuals who represent its opponents in any sport except football *and*, basketball *and* lacrosse, where it shall be permissible for the institution to pay expenses of one person to scout each opponent on one occasion. It shall be permissible to pay the costs of exchanging films for scouting purposes in any sport.”

Source: Johns Hopkins University; University of Notre Dame; Rutgers University, New Brunswick; U.S. Military Academy; U.S. Naval Academy, and University of Virginia.

Intent: To permit a Division I member institution to pay the expenses of one person to scout each opponent one time in the sport of lacrosse.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 132 FOOTBALL TRAVELING-SQUAD LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Article 7 by adding new Section 4, page 99, as follows:

[Division I-A, I-AA, II and III football only, divided vote]

“Section 4. Size of Football Traveling Squad. There shall be a limit of 54 participants (players) who may travel to varsity competition being held away from the institution's home facility in the sport of football.”

Source: Arizona State University; University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Oregon; Oregon State University; Stanford University, and three other Pacific-10 Conference member institutions.

Intent: To limit to 54 the number of student-athletes who may travel to varsity competition being held away from the institution's home facility in the sport of football.

Effective Date: August 1, 1983.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 132-1 FOOTBALL TRAVELING-SQUAD LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 132; Bylaw 7-4, as follows:
[Divided bylaw, Divisions I-A, I-AA, II and III football only, divided vote]

“Section 4. Size of Football Traveling Squad. There shall be a limit of 54 60 participants (players) who may travel to varsity competition being held away from the institution's home facility in the sport of football.”

Source: All 10 members of the Pacific-10 Conference.

Action: Not considered due to withdrawal of No. 132.

NO. 133 RESOLUTION: TELEVISION

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, the Federal District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma has entered its decision and order declaring that the football television program of this Association, as set forth in Article 8 of the bylaws and in the football television plan and implementing contracts, violates the Federal antitrust laws, and on that basis has enjoined this Association from carrying out said program and from otherwise controlling the televising of football games by Association members; and

“Whereas, the district court's decision and order have been appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, and the court of appeals has stayed the district court's injunction until further order of the court; and

“Whereas, in the event the district court's decision and order are sustained on appeal in part or in whole and the stay of the court of appeals is terminated, this Association may be prevented from implementing its football television plan and from adopting or carrying out similar plans in the future, notwithstanding the fact that the members of this Association have determined or may determine that such plans are desirable and necessary for the proper administration of the sport of college football;

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that in the event any part or all of the NCAA football television program, as set forth in Article 8 of the bylaws and in the television plan and implementing contracts is held by said court of appeals prior to the next NCAA Convention to be invalid and that court enters an order that would terminate said stay, the NCAA Football Television Committee is then authorized to implement and institute an alternative national television program for Divisions I, II and III for the 1983 season, designed, to the extent practicable and legally permissible, to accomplish the purposes stated in Article 1 of the 1982-1985 NCAA Football Television Plan, said alternative program to be in lieu of the provisions of Bylaw 8 and the television plan; and

“Be It Further Resolved, that in such event, said committee may, if permissible and desirable seek further rulings from the Federal district court in behalf of the NCAA, and it may hold hearings at which the legal ramifications shall be fully explored and member institutions and

other interested parties may be heard and make proposals for changes to the 1983 television program; and promptly thereafter, if such hearings are held, the committee shall formulate a 1983 football television plan in accordance with the purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the information obtained at the hearings and from other sources; and

“*Be It Further Resolved*, that such plan shall be submitted to the football-playing membership of each division per Bylaw 10-3-(b) or Bylaw 8-2 and shall become effective within each division if and when it is approved by a mail referendum vote of two-thirds of the members of that division voting, with the understanding that action on the plan by any division may occur in a special NCAA Convention, rather than a mail referendum, if a majority of the football-playing members of that division request such a meeting; and

“*Be It Finally Resolved*, that through action at such a special Convention or by mail referendum, the membership by at least a two-thirds majority of those members voting may authorize the NCAA Council, either in addition to or in lieu of the foregoing actions with respect to a 1983 football television plan, to seek from the Congress of the United States, on such terms as the membership, or Council in lieu of membership direction, shall determine to be in the collective best interest of the members of this Association and of intercollegiate athletics in general, an exemption from the Federal antitrust laws permitting the adoption, performance and carrying out by the Association, and other organizations of schools or colleges that administer athletics as a part of the educational program, of a football television plan controlling the televising by member institutions of their games.”

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved.

NO. 134 RESOLUTION: GAMBLING

[All divisions, common vote]

“Whereas, the NCAA membership in the past has concluded that involvement in sports gambling by participating student-athletes and individuals employed by member institutions to administer or coach intercollegiate athletics will adversely affect the integrity of intercollegiate athletics and has expressed its concern by the adoption of Recommended Policy 8; and

“Whereas, this continuing problem has been dramatized in the past by the prosecution of student-athletes of member institutions for point-shaving and game-fixing in the sport of men’s basketball; and

“Whereas, the principles of ethical conduct as specified in NCAA Constitution 3-6-(a), 3-9-(d) and Case No. 141 preclude individuals employed by member institutions to administer or coach intercollegiate athletics and all participating student-athletes from being involved in gambling activities; and

“Whereas, an NCAA antigambling task force has been established and has in place an ‘early warning system’ which hopefully will alert member institutions to the possibility that a contest involving one of its intercollegiate athletic teams is the subject of a gambling scheme;

“Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the NCAA membership renew its commitment to oppose gambling on all team and individual sports and encourage its management personnel to: (1) admonish staff members and student-athletes to discontinue any association with individuals known to bet on the outcome of intercollegiate athletic events; (2) hold annual team meetings with football and basketball squad members to review existing Federal, state and local gambling laws, applicable NCAA legislation on gambling matters, and the impact gambling activity can have on the student-athlete, the team, the institution and intercollegiate athletics in general; (3) refrain from cooperating with any publication or other form of communication that depends on ‘tout sheet and tip sheet’ advertising revenue; (4) publicly underscore in comments before alumni organizations, booster organizations, press conferences and in other public appearances the negative effect that any gambling activity involving intercollegiate sports can have on team and individual sports; and

“Be It Further Resolved, that during 1983, the NCAA Council shall study and recommend to the membership ways and means whereby member institutions and conferences might better monitor activities of student-athletes, coaches and administrators in order to identify potential problems on their respective campuses; and

“Be It Further Resolved, that the NCAA Executive Committee create a recommended security checklist for allied conferences to utilize in the certification of officials assigned by the conference and that the Executive Committee consider the advisability of instructing selected NCAA sports committees to preclude a game official who has not received a security review and clearance by the appropriate assigning agency from receiving an assignment to NCAA championships in those sports; and

“Be It Further Resolved, that all member institutions be encouraged to display prominently a metallic sign, to be prepared and distributed by the NCAA Council, that will (1) describe applicable Federal statutes pertaining to the involvement of a student-athlete or an athletic department staff member in any point-shaving or game fixing scheme, with emphasis on the possibility of a fine or incarceration if prosecuted for such involvement, and (2) explain the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-6-(a) and Recommended Policy 8, with the sign to be displayed on bulletin boards, at the entrance to the locker room or in other prominent locations to assist in constantly reminding student-athletes, coaches and administrators of the Federal statutes and NCAA regulations relating to gambling activities; and

“Be It Further Resolved, that the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws Committee be directed to submit legislation at the 1984 NCAA Convention to amend the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-6 to incorporate therein the following current interpretation of Constitution 3-6-(a): ‘Staff members of the athletic department of a member institution shall not knowingly provide information to assist individuals involved in organized gambling activities, solicit a bet on any intercollegiate team, accept a bet on any team representing the institution or participate in any gambling involving intercollegiate

athletics through a bookmaker, a parlay card or any other method employed by organized gambling; and

"Be It Finally Resolved, that the NCAA Council study the advisability of proposing a revision of Recommended Policy 8 to provide that any athletic department staff member or student-athlete should be immediately discharged or expelled from a member institution, consistent with institutional hearing and tenure provisions, for continued association with known gamblers or bookmakers after appropriate warning by the chief executive officer of the member institution, or for failure on the part of a student-athlete or athletic department staff member to report an approach by anyone to influence a student-athlete or athletic department staff member to control, in any way, the score or outcome of any intercollegiate athletic contest."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved.

NO. 135 RESOLUTION: DIVISION II AND DIVISION III STATEMENTS OF PHILOSOPHY

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the members of Division III have developed a division statement of philosophy during a six-year period of consultation with the membership through annual round-table discussions and two meetings with representatives of chief executive officers; and

"Whereas, the current draft of the Division III statement has been circulated to all athletic directors and chief executive officers of the division and subsequently approved by the membership at the round-table session on January 10, 1983; and

"Whereas, the Division II Steering Committee has prepared a similar statement;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the approved statements for Divisions II and III be printed in the 1983-84 NCAA Manual directly following the section on recommended policies; and

"Be It Finally Resolved, that the Division III Steering Committee during 1983: (1) determine with the help of the Council and the writers of the Division II statement the best procedures to authenticate the preparation and publication of a statement of philosophy; and (2) prepare legislation to that end for consideration by the membership in January 1984."

Source: State University of New York, Buffalo; University of California, San Diego; Central College (Iowa); Fitchburg State College; Otterbein College; Wesleyan University, and six other Division III member institutions.

Action: Approved.

NO. 136 RESOLUTION: GOVERNANCE

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the membership of the NCAA has devoted a major

effort to address the needs of the diverse constituency in regard to governance; and

"Whereas, the NCAA has taken preliminary steps as early as 1975 that would lead to reorganizing its membership through restructuring its divisional classification system; and

"Whereas, governance and divisional autonomy have been and continue to be major areas of concern that have precluded the harmonious integration of a heterogeneous mix of institutions of higher education into a strong national intercollegiate athletic federation; and

"Whereas, the NCAA has put in place a 'Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education' to address the major problems of intercollegiate athletics; and

"Whereas, the Select Committee has not yet considered the issue of NCAA governance;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the membership request and urge the Select Committee to address the problems of NCAA governance, including criteria for membership in Division I, and make appropriate recommendations concerning those issues to the NCAA Council and the membership."

Source: All eight members of the Big Eight Conference.

Action: Defeated.

Appendix B

77th Annual Convention

Nominating Committee

Chair—Charles H. Samson

- District 1—Andrew T. Mooradian, University of New Hampshire
- District 2—Bruce A. Corrie, Bucknell University
- District 3—John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University
- District 4—Doris Chambers, Kent State University
- District 5—Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University
- District 6—Charles H. Samson, Texas A&M University
- District 7—J. Gene Bourdet, San Diego State University
- District 8—Douglas S. Hobbs, University of California, Los Angeles
- At Large—G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia
- At Large—Robert C. Deming, Ithaca College
- At Large—Chalmers W. Elliott, University of Iowa
- At Large—Ola Gross, Norfolk State University
- At Large—Mary Jean Mulvaney, University of Chicago
- At Large—Sondra Norrell-Thomas, Howard University
- At Large—Ronald M. Schipper, Central College (Iowa)
- At Large—Herman L. Slezak, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Men's Committee on Committees

Chair—F. A. Geiger

- District 1—John P. Beardon Jr., Harvard University
- District 2—Howard Elwell, Gannon University
- District 3—Kenneth G. Germann, Southern Conference
- District 4—Dean Davenport, Ferris State College
- District 5—Carl R. Miller, University of North Dakota
- District 6—Albert M. Witte, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
- District 7—C. Arnold Ferrin Jr., University of Utah
- District 8—F. A. Geiger, Stanford University
- At Large—Gordon Collins, College of Wooster
- At Large—David A. Jacobs, Whittier College
- At Large—Thomas M. Kinder, Bridgewater College (Virginia)
- At Large—Vernon M. Smith, University of Toledo

Women's Committee on Committees

Chair—Patricia A. Thompson

- District 1—Mary R. Barrett, University of Massachusetts, Boston
- District 2—Emma J. Best, University of District of Columbia
- District 3—Nancy J. Olson, Florida International University
- District 4—Phyllis Bailey, Ohio State University
- District 5—Lynn Dorn, North Dakota State University
- District 6—Dolores Copeland, University of Houston
- District 7—Barbara B. Hollman, University of Montana
- District 8—Judith M. Sweet, University of California, San Diego
- At Large—Gail Bigglestone, University of New Hampshire

At Large—Patricia A. Thompson, Elmira College
At Large—Sylvia Moore, Oregon State University
At Large—Elizabeth Birmingham, Mississippi State University

Voting Committee

Chair—Edward L. Hanson

- District 1—Mary R. Barrett, University of Massachusetts, Boston
- District 2—Sondra Norrell-Thomas, Howard University
- District 3—JoAnn Williams, St. Andrews Presbyterian College
- District 4—Theodore Kjolhede, Central Michigan University
- District 5—Ron Koperski, Bradley University
- District 6—Walter Reed, Jackson State University
- District 7—Col. John J. Clune, U.S. Air Force Academy
- District 8—Rudy Carvajal, California State Univ., Bakersfield
- At Large—Billy M. Miller, Southwest Texas State University
- At Large—Edward L. Hanson, Montana State University

Memorial Resolutions Committee

Chair—Rev. Joseph Eagan

- Mary Ellen Cloninger, University of Wyoming
- Rev. Joseph Eagan, University of San Francisco
- Kenneth L. Gardner, Northeast Missouri State University
- Gary N. Wodder, University of Scranton

Credentials Committee

Chair—Judith Hirsch

- Rolla L. Anderson, Kalamazoo College
- David W. Coffey, Tennessee Technological University
- Judith Hirsch, California State University, Hayward

Parliamentarian

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University

Chair of Business Sessions

James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)

Chair of General Round Table

John L. Toner, University of Connecticut

1984 Convention

Loew's Anatole, Dallas, Texas, January 9-11

Appendix C

NCAA Convention Sites, 1949-1983

(Hotels in parentheses.)

43rd	1949	San Francisco (St. Francis)
44th	1950	New York City (Commodore)
45th	1951	Dallas (Adolphus)
46th	1952	Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
47th	1953	Washington (Mayflower)
48th	1954	Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
49th	1955	New York City (New Yorker)
50th	1956	Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
51st	1957	St. Louis (Jefferson)
52nd	1958	Philadelphia (Bellvue Stratford)
53rd	1959	Cincinnati (Netherland Hilton)
54th	1960	New York City (Astor)
55th	1961	Pittsburgh (Penn Sheraton)
56th	1962	Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
57th	1963	Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
58th	1964	New York City (Commodore)
59th	1965	Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
60th	1966	Washington (Sheraton Park)
61st	1967	Houston (Sheraton Lincoln)
62nd	1968	New York City (Biltmore)
63rd	1969	Los Angeles (Hilton)
64th	1970	Washington (Statler Hilton)
65th	1971	Houston (Astroworld)
66th	1972	Hollywood, Florida (Diplomat)
67th	1973	Chicago (Palmer House)
1st Special	1973	Chicago (Regency Hyatt House)
68th	1974	San Francisco (St. Francis)
69th	1975	Washington (Sheraton Park)
2nd Special	1975	Chicago (Palmer House)
3rd Special	1976	St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Inn)
70th	1976	St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Inn)
71st	1977	Miami Beach (Fontainebleau)
72nd	1978	Atlanta (Peachtree Plaza)
73rd	1979	San Francisco (St. Francis)
74th	1980	New Orleans (Fairmont)
4th Special	1981	St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Towers)
75th	1981	Miami Beach (Fontainebleau Hilton)
76th	1982	Houston (Hyatt Regency)
77th	1983	San Diego (Town and Country)

NOTE: Prior to 1944, the annual Convention was held in December. No meeting was held in 1943, and commencing with 1944 the Convention has been held in January. The 1st and 2nd special Conventions were held in August. The 3rd special Convention was held immediately prior to the 70th Convention in January. The 4th special Convention was held in December.

*Bevier served as secretary, Lambeth as treasurer, in 1908.

Appendix D

Past and Present Officers of the NCAA

President

1906-1913	Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1914-1916	LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University
1917-1929	Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1930-1932	Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University
1933-1937	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1938-1940	William B. Owens, Stanford University
1941-1944	Philip O. Badger, New York University
1945-1946	Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, University of Wyoming
1947-1949	Karl E. Leib, University of Iowa
1950-1952	Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California
1953-1954	Albert B. Moore, University of Alabama
1955-1956	Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
1957-1958	Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
1959-1960	Herbert J. Dorncott, Western State College (Colorado)
1961-1962	Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
1963-1964	Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
1965-1966	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1967-1968	Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
1969-1970	Harry M. Cross, University of Washington
1971-1972	Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
1973-1974	Alan J. Chapman, Rice University
1975-1976	John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University
1977-1978	J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin
1979-1980	William J. Flynn, Boston College
1981-1982	James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)
1983-	John L. Toner, University of Connecticut

Secretary-Treasurer

*1906-1908	Louis A. Bevier, Jr., Rutgers University
*1908	William A. Lambeth, Colorado School of Mines
1909-1939	Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University
1940-1944	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1945-1951	Kenneth L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference
1952-1954	Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
1955-1956	Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
1957-1958	Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
1959-1960	Gen. Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
1961-1962	Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, Santa Clara University
1963-1964	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1965-1966	Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines
1967-1968	Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
1969-1970	William J. Flynn, Boston College

1971-1972 Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University, District of Columbia Teachers College

1973-1974 Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University

1975-1976 Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University

1977-1978 Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College

1979-1980 James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)

1981-1982 John L. Toner, University of Connecticut

1983- John R. Davis, Oregon State University

Division I Vice-President

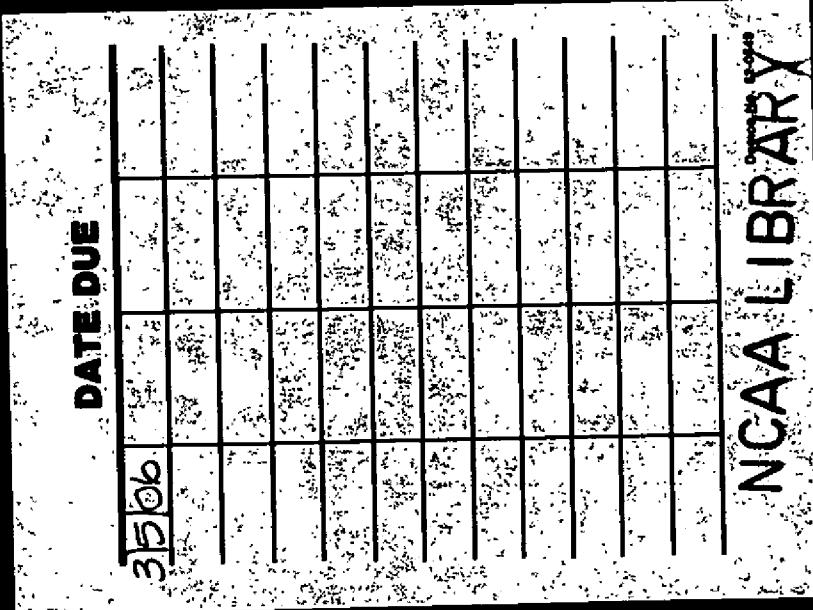
1983. Gwendolyn Norrell, Michigan State University

Division II Vice-President

1983. Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State University

Division III Vice-President

1983. Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa)



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